Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

Volume 155 No. 4 January 24, 1949

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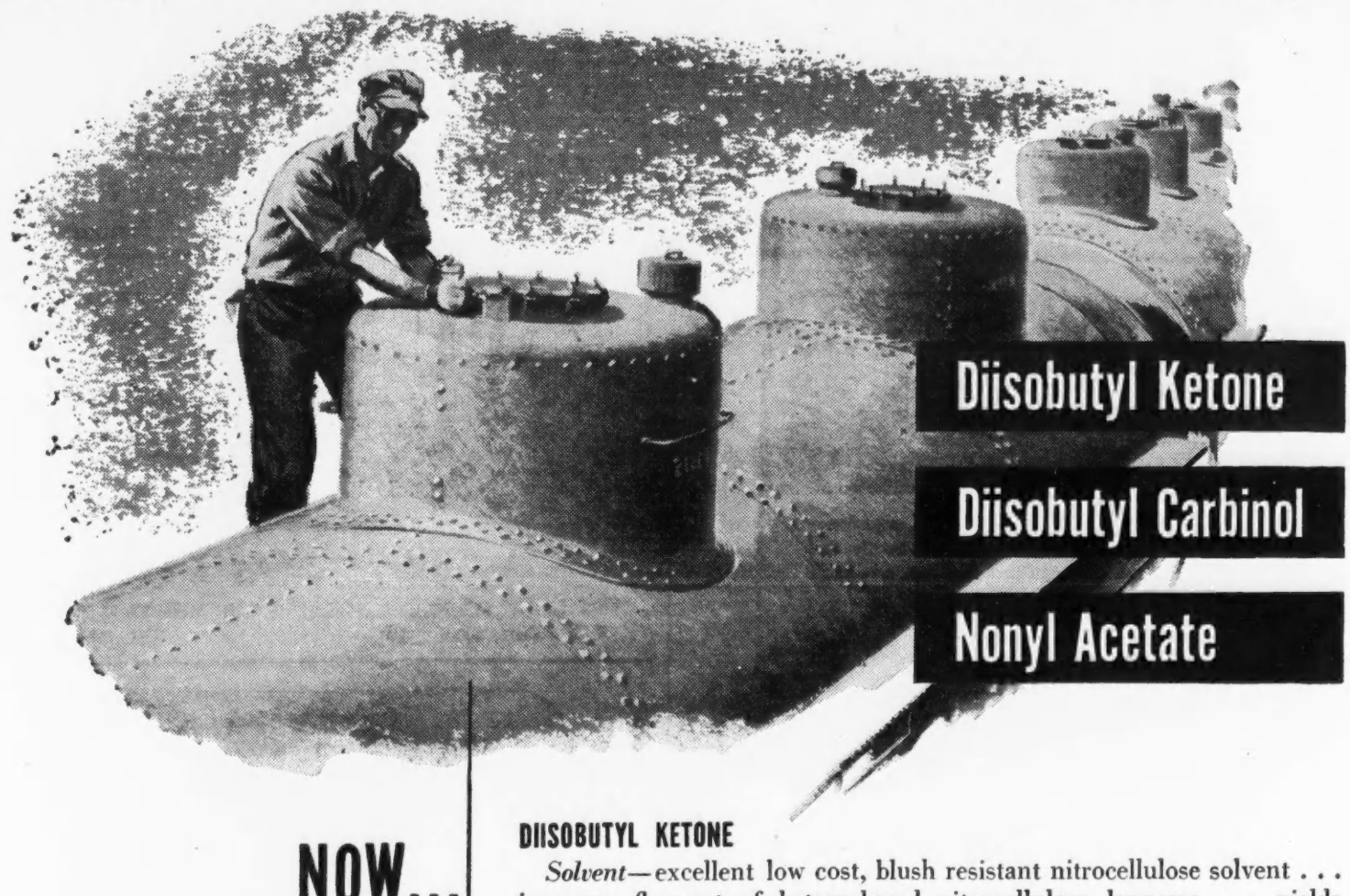

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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European Chemical Industry Recovering

The Organization for European Economic Cooperation, in a report to the Economic Cooperation Administration last week, predicted a rapid expansion in the chemical industries of the Marshall plan countries between now and 1952-53 as a result of plans underway for European recovery through the joint efforts of the participating countries and financial aid from the United States.

The OEEC is the organization of Marshall plan countries set up in Europe to program the recovery of Western Europe from the war. Its report to the ECA is the first issued since the start of the Marshall plan and attempts to show the progress made in recovery and the program for the future.

The report stated that the chemical industry of Europe is probably in a better position than some other industries to resume and develop exports. The most rapid developments are expected, it was said, in the manufacture of products which Europe is now obtaining from the Western Hemisphere, such as carbon black and certain plastics, and commodities which should provide increased exports, such as synthetic fibers and dyestuffs.

Production of plastics, according to a table in the report, already has exceeded the 1935-38 average by 50 percent, and in 1948-49 it is programmed to increase production to 200 percent. By 1952-53, one year after the Marshall plan expires, it is forecast that the industry's output will be 460 percent of the 1935-38 average.

Dyestuff output in 1947 was 81 percent of the 1935-38 base period; in 1948-49, it is programmed to reach 100 percent and by 1952-53, it is expected to reach 159 percent. Synthetic textile fibers were being produced at the rate of 111 percent of

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FTC Act Amendment Proposed by O'Hara

Representative Joseph P. O'Hara reintroduced his bill (H. R. 1561) in the house on January 17 to amend the Federal Trade Commission act so as to require the commission to go to the courts to obtain enforcement of its cease and desist orders. The bill also amends the act in other respects to make it easier to obtain court review of the commission's orders.

Mr. O'Hara sponsored a similar bill in the last session of Congress which was reported to the house for passage after extensive hearings before the committee on interstate and foreign commerce. The committee's favorable action was not taken until the tail end of the session, however, and the measure never came up on the floor for consideration.

Strategic Materials Mining Cost Bill Up in Congress

Mining operators who had entered into contracts with the government to supply strategic materials during the war and who failed to recover reasonable costs upon completion of the contract would be reimbursed by the government under terms of a bill introduced in the house by Representative A. S. J. Carnahan of Missouri.

A number of similar bills also have been introduced by other representatives and by several senators. The same bills were introduced in the last Congress but failed to receive action on the floor.

FTC Recommends Tighter Merger Law; Mason Asks Curb of Powers

The Federal Trade Commission renewed its recommendations to Congress January 18 that the Clayton act be amended to prohibit the acquisition of the physical assets of a firm by its competitor in the same manner that the prohibition now extends against mergers consumated through capital stock purchases.

At the same time, Commissioner Lowell B. Mason again split with the other members to urge a number of other changes in the Federal Trade Commission Act, including revisions in existing antitrust laws, to more clearly define permissible pricing practices of industry as a result of the court decisions in the Cement Institute case, the rigid steel conduit case and the Morton Salt case.

Commissioner Mason's renewed recommendations were for legislation that would provide trade practice conference procedure a "statutory foundation more specific than the implied authority of the Federal Trade Commission act." Also renewed were his recommendations that the commission's organic act be amended to provide for an executive director or administrator responsible to the commission for administrative leadership; that the chairman be designated by the President, and that the commissioner's salaries be increased.

New proposals of Commissioner Mason urge Congress to (1) broaden the scope of appellate court review of commission orders. He noted that Congress recently did this on tax matters and said that the commission has always intended to prove its cases by a greater weight of the evidence and there would thus seem to be no objection to amending the law to provide for judicial review on that basis.

(2) Specifically forbid the commission to issue an order based on a finding of "reasonable possibility of injury to competition."

(3) Limit commission proceedings against "knowing or conscious parallel action" on pricing to cases involving conspiracy.

(4) Determine "whether a seller should legally be permitted to absorb freight systematically to meet competitors' prices."

(5) Consider the effect of court approval of the commission's decision in the Morton Salt case which, according to Commissioner Mason, "for all practical purposes eliminates the right to give quantity discounts except in so-called trading items where the purchase price fluctuates in each transaction."

Agreement on Two Proposals

Only two recommendations were contained in the annual report of the commission on which all the commissioners

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ECA Announces Additional Procurement Authorizations

New procurement authorization issued to Marshall plan countries by the Economic Cooperation Administration during the period January 14 through January 19 amounted to $87,606,000, of which $26,226,000 were for purchases of materials from the United States. The new authorizations raised the total to date to $4,383,076,000. Among the new authorizations were the following:—

To Austria—$654,000 for soybean oil and other vegetable oils and fats, $304,000 for lanolin and yellow grease, and $350,000 for crude oil and petroleum products, all from the United States.

To Bizone Germany—$355,000 for vegetable fiber products from the Philippines.

To France—$93,000 for zinc and zinc products and $100,000 for miscellaneous industrial nonferrous metals and products from Canada and Newfoundland; a decrease of $100,000 for miscellaneous industrial nonferrous metals and products from the United States, and a decrease of $21,000 for vegetable fiber products from the United States.

To French North Africa—$400,000 for agricultural pesticides from the United States.

To Greece—$3,000 for nickel and nickel

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Price Trend Continues Downward

Dullness continued to characterize the markets for chemicals, oils, and drugs last week. Its effects were manifest pricewise, as well as in activity, and all net price movements were downward. These affected fats and oils, drugs and fine chemicals, and essential oils. The effect on the overall price index was a drop of 0.4 point. A year ago, the index went down 0.6 point but was still 8.9 points above the present mark.

Although the trend in fats and oils was still downward, there was some change in channels: copra and coconut, peanut, and soybean oils were over on the upside. Interest in edible oils was growing. Corn oil was the only vegetable one on the downside, but there were three vegetable-oil fatty acids among the six which were reduced. Candelilla got the cut in waxes. Oilseed meals were lowered; fishmeal was upped. The drop in the drug division was largely owing to a cut in codliver oil. Much of the weakness in essential oils was domestic; but quotations on spices, including three peppers, also were reduced.

Heavy chemical contracts have been pretty well completed. The outlook for open marketing is much better than it was a year ago for almost all such materials. Chlorine and its big-volume compounds are still exceptions. General buying is slow. The lopsided Winter has mussed up schedules. Suppliers of fertilizers and other agricultural chemicals are becoming a bit bothered by the delay in Southern calls. The outlook in new organic insecticides is puzzling. In fact, the going down of meat and butter and milk powder and casein prices is laying a bluish haze about the near future of agricultural markets as a whole.

The alkyl solvents market continues dull because of uncertainty on what is still to come in the way of prices on ethyl alcohol. Buyers are holding off. Isopropyl alcohol got a reflecting cut last week. The abnormal weather conditions have interfered with the normal schedule of demands for drugs. Seasonal calls are below par in most instances.

OPD Price Index

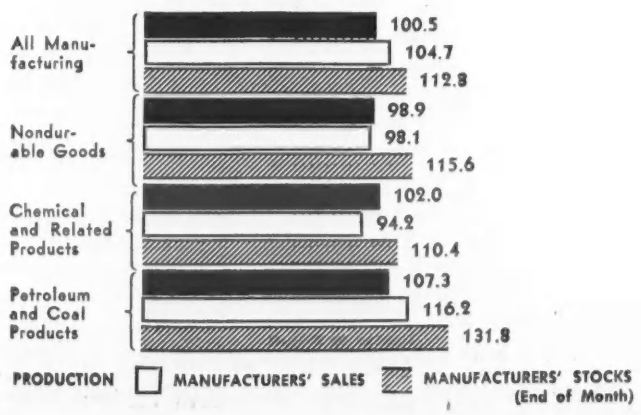
The Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter's relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Jan. 21, 1949	Jan. 14, 1949	Jan. 23, 1948
141.7	142.1	150.6

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

Business in November, 1948

100=Same Month in 1947



Fats, Oils Allocations Of 109,000,000 lbs. Set

Supplemental fats, oils and oilseeds export allocations totaling 109,000,000 pounds, oil equivalent, for the January-March quarter of 1949 were announced January 17 by the Production and Marketing Administration, Department of Agriculture.

The allocations include 30,000,000 pounds of lard; 9,300,000 pounds of soybean oil; 2,200,000 pounds of cottonseed oil; 57,000,000 pounds, oil equivalent, of soybeans (360,000,000 pounds, soybeans weight); 5,500,000 pounds, oil equivalent, of shelled peanuts (12,800,000 pounds, peanuts weight), and 5,000,000 pounds of unspecified edible fats and oils.

Destinations and type of procurement for these allocations are as follows:—

Austria has been allocated 9,900,000 pounds of lard for Army procurement and 6,600,000 pounds of soybean oil for PMA procurement.

Belgium has been allocated 2,200,000 pounds of lard and 4,400,000 pounds of soybeans, oil equivalent (27,790,000 pounds, soybeans weight) for commercial procurement.

Bizone Germany has been allocated 12,050,000 pounds of lard for Army pro-

—Continued on page 31

Petroleum Industry Split Proposed in Senate Bills

Three bills for the divorcement of production and refining of petroleum from the other branches of the industry were introduced in the senate January 17 by Senator Guy M. Gillette of Iowa. The bills are almost identical with those he sponsored while a member of the senate prior to 1944. None of the bills ever got beyond the state of introduction. The three bills are:—

S. 571 to prohibit interstate common-carrier pipelines from transporting commodities in which such carriers have any interest.

S. 572 to divorce the business of producing, refining and transportation of petroleum products from that of marketing.

S. 573 to prohibit producers, refiners, and marketers of petroleum products from operating tankers and barges.

Penicillin Labeling Policy Statement Issued by FDA

A statement of general policy covering the labeling of penicillin-containing drugs for veterinary use was published in the Federal Register on January 18 by the Food and Drug Administration. The statement supplements and adds to a previous policy statement on this subject issued by the agency on October 5, 1945.

The new statement points out that a great deal of information on the use of penicillin for the treatment of animal diseases has become available in recent years, but manufacturers and packers should continue to use caution in the claims made for their products in the labeling for veterinary use.

The agency has found that penicillin, under laboratory conditions, has pronounced potency against a wide range of organisms, including the following of interest to veterinarians:—most strains of streptococci, staphylococci, clostridia, corynebacteria, Bacillus anthracis, Actinomyces bovis, Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae, and leptospira. Penicillin is ineffective in infections caused by gram-negative bacilli, viruses, and occasional resistant strains of organisms which are usually regarded as susceptible to penicillin.

Curtis Named for TVA Board

President Truman nominated Dr. Harry A. Curtis to the board of directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority on January 17, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation several months ago of Dr. Harcourt A. Morgan. At the present time, Dr. Curtis is dean of the College of Engineering at the University of Missouri. From 1933 to 1938 he was director of chemical engineering for the TVA.

Congress Gives Priority to Action On Extension of Export Controls

Legislation which would extend the export control act until June 30, 1951, and Public Law 395 under which industries are permitted to enter into voluntary allocation agreements for the distribution of scarce materials, until September 30, 1949, was given priority over all other control legislation to come before Congress this session by the Democratic leadership on January 18.

The decision was reached at a conference held with Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer it was agreed that any attempt to wrap up all the control measures in a single bill might delay action on these two most important laws beyond their present expiration dates and thus create a hiatus in the control machinery that would lead to unnecessary confusion to exporters and to industries which have negotiated agreements under Public Law 395.

The present export control act would expire by statute on February 28, next, and Public Law 395 is due to go out of existence March 1. Other control measures which will be dealt with later have to do with distribution of tin and antimony, use of transportation equipment and facilities by rail carriers, and a requirement that the Army furnish one-half of the fertilizer materials needed to fulfill this country's commitments under the IEFC program. These controls do not expire until June 30.

Legislation to carry out the agreement reached by the leadership was immediately introduced in the senate by Senator Burnet R. Maybank of South Carolina, chairman of the senate banking committee. The bill extending Public Law 395 for six months simply changes the expiration date of the present law from March 1 to September 30, 1949. The other bill, while extending the export control act for twenty-seven months, also amends the law in some respects to tighten up its provisions in several material respects to provide more effective enforcement of the export control program.

Under existing law, the authority to

—Continued on page 63

Killheffer to Leave Du Pont February 1

Dr. Elvin H. Killheffer of the development department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., will retire from the company on February 1. He has had a lifelong association with the dyestuffs industry and was one of the leaders in its development during and subsequent to the first war.

Dr. E. H. Killheffer

A graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and the Philadelphia Textile Institute, Dr. Killheffer joined Kalle & Co. in 1904. He was sent to Germany for further studies in organic chemistry, completed at the University of Berlin in 1906, and returned to Kalle as chief chemist.

He remained with the firm until 1915, when he organized the Orient Trading Company and spent two years in China procuring Chinese stocks of German dyes, then desperately needed in the United States.

Dr. Killheffer organized and became president of the American Color Manufacturing Company, Passaic, N. J., in 1916. The Newport Company purchased American Color in 1918, and Dr. Killheffer subsequently held executive posts as director and vice-president of the Newport Turpentine & Rosin Company and of the Newport Company, and as president of the Newport Chemical Works.

On the acquisition of Newport by du Pont in 1931, Dr. Killheffer became man-

—Continued on page 31

Binney & Smith Forms International Company

The Binney & Smith Company, pigments manufacturer, New York, has formed the Binney & Smith Company International, a wholly owned subsidiary, to handle its world wide operations. The new company will handle the sale and distribution of carbon blacks, iron oxides, rubber compounding materials, machinery and other products of the paint, ink and rubber industries.

E. B. Brooks, formerly export manager of Binney & Smith, is manager of the new organization, which is under the supervision of Norman L. Smith, vice-president of the parent company. Headquarters of the international organization are in New York.

Codliver Oil Price Reduced By Norwegian Government

Cables received late last week by Chas. L. Huisking & Co. from the Peder Devold Oil Company, a Norwegian division of the Huisking Company in New York, stated that the Norwegian government had reduced its controlled price on codliver oil the dollar equivalent of 20c. per gallon making the New York USP oil price $2.40 to $2.45 per gallon. The reduction was the result of negotiations initiated with the Norwegian government when the price for codliver oil got out of line with those on competing products. All qualities of oil were reduced proportionately,

Dow Expands Phenol Producing Facilities

Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., has completed new facilities which have added 30,000,000 pounds per year to its phenol producing capacity. The new plant has commenced operation, and is expected to operate at full capacity because of the generally tight supply situation with regard to phenol. Dow instituted manufacture of synthetic phenol in this country in 1915.

CCDA Holds Panel On Chemical Marketing

Step-by-step emergence of chemical products from the laboratory stage up to and including appearance on the commercial market was the subject of an all-day panel discussion held by the Commercial Chemical Development Association at the LaSalle hotel, Chicago, on January 19.

Among the ideas heard by the assemblage, which numbered upwards of 150 chemical sales and research officials, was the program of one company where 15 percent of research time is allotted to individual projects.

Participating members of the closed panel group included W. B. Plummer, president of Indoil Chemical Company, who acted as moderator; D. K. Ballman, Dow Chemical Company; H. M. Corley, Armour & Co.; F. J. Curtis, Monsanto Chemical Company; A. L. Elder, Corn Products Refining Company; J. M. Gillet, Victor Chemical Works; L. B. Hitchcock, Quaker Oats Company; J. J. Schaefer, formerly of Wyandotte Chemicals Company, and C. W. Walton, Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Company.

Hooker Electrochemical Shifts Executive Staff

Harry M. Hooker has resigned as chairman of the board of the Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y. His resignation was accepted by the board of directors after Mr. Hooker, associated with the company for thirty-six years, requested that he be relieved of further active administrative responsibilities. He will continue as a member of the board.

In other moves, the company elected R. L. Murray, vice-president in charge of development and research and a director, to the post of executive vice-president; elevated R. W. Hooker, vice-president, sales manager and director, to vice-president in charge of sales; appointed J. H. Babcock, manager, of development and research, as director of development and research in full charge of the activities of that department, and promoted R. E. Wilkin, eastern sales manager, to general sales manager.

Harry M. Hooker, who joined the company headed by a brother, Elon H. Hooker, in 1913, is former president of the Compressed Gas Manufacturers' Association; treasurer of the United States Alkali Export Association, and a director of the Chlorine Institute.

Teeter Retires from Pfizer; Firm Reveals Expansion Plan

Albert A. Teeter has retired as a senior vice-president of Chas. Pfizer & Co., manufacturing chemists, Brooklyn, N. Y., after more than thirty years' service with the company.

A graduate of the New York College of Pharmacy, Columbia University, Mr. Teeter joined Pfizer's sales department in 1915, following seven years' work in various retail drug stores. After a period as clerk in the sales department he became sales correspondent and assisted the late Franklin Black, Pfizer treasurer.

Mr. Teeter was elected a director and assistant secretary in 1928 and was placed in charge of the company's foreign raw material purchases. Following the death of Mr. Black in 1934, Mr. Teeter was named treasurer, a post he held until his election as a senior vice-president.

At a week-long sales conference during the course of which Mr. Teeter's retirement was announced, Fred J. Stock, vice-president in charge of sales for Pfizer, revealed the expansion of the department's internal organization and the formation of several new departments.

The new staff service department managers are E. J. Goett, who will head the sales development department, and M. N. DeNoyelles, in charge of the sales service department. Other staff departments un-

—Continued on page 63

Shell Oil Co. Elects Three New Directors

Shell Oil Company, New York, has elected F. S. Clulow, C. S. Gentry and E. C. Peet to its board of directors. Mr. Clulow is vice-president in charge of manufacturing; Mr. Gentry is vice-president and general counsel, and Mr. Peet is financial vice-president of the company.

Foreign Market Lists

Lists of foreign outlets for chemicals and related materials and consumers goods recently compiled by the Commercial Intelligence division of the United States Department of Commerce, include the following, which are available from the division at $1 for a list for any one country:—

Candle manufacturers—Eire, Indonesia.
Ceramic manufacturers—Netherlands.
Hospitals—Colombia, Paraguay.
Laundry and dry-cleaning industry—Bahamas.
Match manufacturers—Austria, Costa Rica.
Paint and varnish importers, dealers—Siam.
Plastic material manufacturers, processors—Siam.

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Inquiries in the OPD editorial office seek sources from which the materials listed below can be obtained. Information will be gratefully received here:—

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Zinc-diethyl.

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Chlorine Inst. Elects Hooker 1949 President

R. W. Hooker, vice-president in charge of sales for the Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., was elected president of The Chlorine Institute at its annual meeting held in the Biltmore hotel, New York, on January 19. The meeting celebrated the institute's twenty-fifth anniversary.

Other officers elected were vice-president, W. I. Galliher, executive sales manager for the Columbia Chemical Division of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, and secretary-treasurer, Robert T. Baldwin.

Six new directors were elected. They are E. W. Haley, director of sales for the Southern Alkali Corporation, Corpus Christi, Tex.; S. C. Harris, director of sales for the electrochemicals department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington; L. Neuberg, vice-president of the Westvaco Chemical Division of Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation; R. S. Roeller, field sales manager of the Pennsylvania Salt Company, and E. S. Routh, vice-president and director of sales of Mathieson Chemical Corporation.

Holdover directors are George M. Dunning, eastern director of sales for Michigan Chemicals Corporation; F. W. Fraley, vice-president of Diamond Alkali Company; S. W. Jacobs, vice-president of Niagara Alkali Company; W. H. Sheffield, jr., vice-president of Innes, Speiden & Co.; H. W. Umphrey, production division manager of the chemicals group of Canadian Industries, Ltd., and Mr. Hooker.

During the meeting Mr. Hooker presented a silver tray to the retiring president, Mr. Jacobs, on behalf of the board of directors. Another speaker, L. H. Enslow president of the American Water Works Association, announced that the association will present its Diven Medal this year to Harry A. Farber, research chemist of the institute.

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Buys Insecticide Plant

The plant and manufacturing facilities of the Micronizer Company, producer of a limited line of "Micronized" fungicides and insecticides, Moorestown, N. J., have been purchased by the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh Plate Glass will operate the facilities as a department of its Corona Chemical Division. Equipment will be installed at Moorestown for the manufacture of a full line of insecticide and fungicide dusts, and the Corona Chemical Division will serve growers in the New York, New England, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia and eastern shore areas.

The Micronizer Company will continue in business as a licensing organization under their patents on the "Micronizing" process and equipment. The trade mark "Micronized" as applied to insecticides and fungicides has been assigned to Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company. A. C. Hobbie, formerly of the Micronizer Company, will become factory manager of the Moorestown plant. Sales will be handled by C. M. Melander, sales manager of the Corona Chemical Division.

Pennsalt Opens New District Sales Office

The Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, has opened a new district sales office in Appleton, Wis., for its heavy chemicals division, C. H. Anderson, formerly of the company's Chicago office, has been named district sales manager in charge of the new office.

Foreign Sales Leads

Anyone interested in supplying the following inquiries with goods or information can get the full address of the inquirer by communicating—not by telephone, please—with OPD office:—

Cosmetics, Munster, Germany (DD-8, agency).

Distillation plant, Manama, Bahrein Islands (DD-4).

Fertilizer manufacturing equipment, Mexico, D.F. (DD-1).

Gas-making plant, Calcutta, India (DD-6).

Ice manufacturing plant, Manama, Bahrein Islands (DD-4).

Insecticides, Bologna, Italy (DD-7, agency).

Leather dyes, Bogeuse, Denmark (DD-3, agency).

Lithopone plant equipment, Medellin, Colombia (DD-5).

Paraffin wax, Bologna, Italy (DD-7, agency).

Perfumes, Munster, Germany (DD-8, agency).

Photographic film making equipment, Calcutta, India (DD-9).

Pumps, centrifugal, Bombay, India (DD-2).

Soap, Munster, Germany (DD-8, agency).

Tanning Machinery and materials, Bogeuse, Denmark (DD-3).

What Is the ITO?

The Office of Public Affairs of the Department of State has issued a booklet describing the proposed International Trade Organization. In question and answer form, the publication sets forth the aims and purposes of the organization and answers the principal questions concerning it which have arisen. The following is the first of a series of three articles giving the agency's answers.

Q. What is the ITO?

A. The ITO (International Trade Organization) is a proposed specialized agency of the United Nations to administer and implement a code of principles or rules of fair dealing in international trade. This code is contained in a charter which was developed and agreed upon in 1948 by representatives of fifty-four countries at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment at Havana, Cuba. All governments adhering to the charter would become members of the ITO.

The broad purpose of the charter is to promote the expansion of international trade, to encourage the economic development of backward areas, and to improve standards of living throughout the world. The charter seeks to achieve this goal by (a) establishing a code of fair dealing in international trade that will avoid economic warfare, and (b) by encouraging countries to reduce artificial trade barriers and to establish a multilateral, non-discriminatory trading system.

The charter covers the whole range of international economic relationships: tariffs, quotas, export subsidies, exchange matters, customs formalities, cartels, commodity agreements, state-trading, and the international aspects of foreign investments, employment and economic development, and a procedure for the settlement of trade disputes.

Q. Why is an ITO needed?

A. Before World War II, international trade was hampered by restrictive devices that prevented an expansion of world trade. Countries resorted to unilateral action without regard to the effect of their actions on the economies of other nations. This led to retaliation and resulted in economic warfare. At the end of World War II, the economic situation of a large part of the world was in chaos. Destruction of the tools for peacetime production meant lack of the most basic supplies for domestic consumption and in many areas virtually no goods for export were available which could be traded for essential items obtainable only from abroad, and particularly from the United States.

As a result, most countries adopted even more rigid governmental controls to ensure that only the most necessary imports were bought with the fast diminishing foreign currency available to them. They employed import quotas, foreign exchange controls, import licensing systems, discriminatory bilateral and barter deals, state-trading devices, tariff increases, and other restrictive devices.

The ITO seeks, by cooperative agreement, to relax these barriers, to avert economic warfare, and to pave the way for an expansion of world trade.

Q. How will the ITO work?

A. Implementation of the charter rests with member governments who voluntarily agree to follow its rules.

The main governing body of ITO is the conference which includes all members, each having one vote. Decisions are by majority (in certain cases by a two-thirds or three-fourths) vote. No member has a veto.

Some functions of the conference are granted, and others may be delegated, to an executive board on which the United States will have permanent representation by reason of its economic importance. Here also each member has one vote. As we have experienced in other international agencies, the United States position of world leadership will make our actual influence in ITO far greater than our single vote might indicate.

The ITO provides a convenient forum and assists in consultation between members. Members agree to settle trade disputes in accordance with the procedures of the charter and the decisions of ITO. If a country does not wish to follow a decision of ITO, it may leave the organization (on sixty days notice) but will no longer be entitled to the benefits that ITO members extend to each other.

Q. What will the ITO cost?

A. The cost of ITO will be small because the only expense will be for administrative purposes. It is neither provided nor intended that ITO shall have funds for lending to its members or for any other similar purposes.

From the standpoint of dollars and cents, ITO will yield returns many times greater than its cost to the United States. The ITO, by expanding world trade, will (a) benefit directly those branches of American agriculture and industry that must export, (b) benefit consumers and consuming industries in this country that depend upon foreign sources for their raw materials, and (c) help other countries support themselves, thereby reducing their need for American grants and loans. The ITO thus offers a substantial bargain to the American taxpayer.

Q. How will countries become members of the ITO?

A. In the United States the charter will be submitted to Congress for decision as to ratification. If ratified, an instrument of acceptance will be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. When ratified by twenty governments, the charter will enter into force for those countries.

The fifty-four countries, whose representatives agreed to the Havana charter, are considering it for ratification. These

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Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

Representative Joe O'Hara has reopened the drive for changing the legal machinery of enforcing the orders of the Federal Trade Commission against the drug, cosmetic, food, and other industries. He has reintroduced his bill to require the commission to go to court to obtain enforcement of its orders, which means that the commission would have to abide by court procedure as to admissibility of evidence —a big break for industry defendants if the bill becomes law.

The fact that the political complexion of Congress has changed from that of last session may have some bearing on the outcome of Mr. O'Hara's efforts, but that remains to be seen. Last year he got his bill as far as the house floor, which was quite an achievement, considering the fight waged against it by FTC. But, this year he may have even stronger outside support for its enactment.

Last Summer a subcommittee of the American Bar Association went fully into the question of amending the Federal Trade Commission act along the lines being proposed by Mr. O'Hara, and wound up in a unanimous agreement that something of the kind should be done. The report of the subcommittee is to come before the ABA house of delegates at its meeting next month, and if approved, it may go a long way in swaying some of the doubtful members of Congress as to the merits of the bill.

The house interstate commerce committee, which has charge of the legislation, also has a new chairman this year, Representative Robert Crosser of Ohio. While he has never taken an active part in the O'Hara bill considerations, proponents are not worried that he might oppose the measure. They say he is definitely not a champion of FTC.

Government Waterworks for West

Rising population and a lowering of the water table on the West Coast are creating a real problem of adequate water supplies for drinking and industrial use in that area. So great is the concern among members of the California delegation in Congress that they are asking that the government establish a number of demonstration plants to show industry how and at what cost it is possible to produce potable water from the sea.

Legislation which the delegation has proposed would place the responsibility for building demonstration plants in the hands of the Navy Department. The bill states that the Secretary of the Navy may erect such plants wherever he considers them necessary and operate them for a period of not more than five years and then sell them to private interests. The demonstration work would extend from the manufacture of potable water from seawater, to the purification, storage, and distribution of the product.

It is proposed that an appropriation of $30,000,000 be made available to carry out the project.

Cinchona Export Control

The question is being raised in some quarters of why it is necessary to continue cinchona bark and quinine on the positive list. The personnel of the Department of Commerce, which has to do with the export control problem, seems to be somewhat divided on the subject, with some

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NAIDM Membership To Vote on Expansion

The National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers is considering a plan of wide reorganization and expansion, including a possible change in its name, according to H. W. Hamilton, secretary.

At the same time, Mr. Hamilton revealed that P. C. Reilly, jr., of the Reilly Tar & Chemical Corporation, Tuckahoe,

P. C. Reilly, jr.

N. Y., had been appointed treasurer of the organization, to serve the unexpired term of John Powell, former head of John Powell & Co., New York.

The reorganization plan, worked out by the executive committee, calls for a broadening of the activities of the association and the formation of five separate divisions, each with its own elected chairman.

These divisions would be insecticides; disinfectants and deodorants; floor waxes and floor finishes; aerosol products; and soaps, detergents and sanitary specialties. The activities of the last three divisions named would include most of the expansion.

Based on an outline of the plan, a new constitution and by-laws has been drawn up by the association's general counsel,

—Continued on page 37

British Paint Makers Advised to Cut Prices

The three organizations representing British paint manufacturers have recommended to their members that reductions in prices be made, according to *Scottish Amalgamated Trade News Agencies*. As a result of this action, the Board of Trade has agreed to remove paint from control in order to permit manufacturers to adjust their economies to fluctuations in costs of raw materials.

The action upon the part of the trade associations was taken in response to an appeal from the Chancellor of the Exchequer to manufacturers, asking that selling costs be lowered as a contribution towards the maintenance of deflationary trends. The report said that the reductions in selling prices may vary according to the individual firm involved and as between the products of the same firm.

McCarthy Chemical Co. Gets $15,000,000 Loan

The McCarthy Chemical Company has borrowed $15,000,000 from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company on ten-year first mortgage bonds at 4 percent interest, according to Glenn H. McCarthy, president of the company and of the parent organization, McCarthy Oil & Gas Corporation. Mr. McCarthy said that the proceeds of the loan will be used to repay advances to the chemical company from the parent company to meet construction and working costs.

Wyeth Names Medical Head

Wyeth, Inc., pharmaceutical manufacturer, Philadelphia, has appointed as medical director Dr. George E. Farrar, jr., associate professor of medicine at Temple University. He will continue in his post at Temple.

Clinton Elects Whiteman

Clinton Industries, Inc., manufacturer of corn derivatives, Clinton, Iowa, has elected as vice-president Carl Whiteman. He was formerly general sales manager for the company.

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Dye—Starting point (U.S. 2251922) in making orange dyes for cellulose acetate by condensing with chloronitrobenzene or chloronitro naphthalene compounds.

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Rubber—Process material in making synthetic rubber.

Orthochloroethylbenzene

Chemical—Intermediate in syntheses of organic compounds.

Para-azidobenzene Sulphonamide

Pharmaceutical—Claimed (U.S. 2254191) as therapeutically active in the treatment of various infectious diseases.

Para-tertiary-butylcatechol

Plastics — Preventer (U.S.2333577) of heat discoloration of ethylcellulose.

Parachloroethylbenzene

Chemical—Intermediate in syntheses of organic compounds.

Perchloric Acid

(Additional uses, supplementary to those in the book, Uses and Applications of Chemicals and Related Materials.)

Metallurgical — Cathode-treating agent in electrodeposition of copper powder.

Electrolyte in electropolishing steels and non-ferrous metals.

Process material in bright dipping of cadmium and zinc plates.

Phenoxyethanol

Ink—Ingredient (U.S. 2321316) of solvent mixture, with ethylnaphthalene, in making printing inks with cellulose derivative base.

Scodorite

(Native Hydrous Ferrous Arsenate)

Pesticide—Suggested for use as agricultural insecticide.

Sodium Propionate

Food — Spoilage retarding agent in bakery products.

Koppers Appoints Macon Tar Products Sales Head

The Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, has appointed J. C. Macon jr. sales manager of its tar products division, to succeed R. R. Holmes, who has been named assistant general manager of the division. The company has also appointed John N. Fencil eastern district sales manager of the division.

Mr. Macon joined the Koppers organization in 1935 and was assigned to the tar products division's district office at

J. C. Macon jr.

Birmingham, Ala. In 1941 he returned to Pittsburgh, and was again assigned to Birmingham in 1943. In 1946 he was named sales manager of the tar department, with headquarters in Pittsburgh, and in the following year became assistant sales manager of the division.

Mr. Fencil joined the company in 1930 and served as a sales representative of the tar products division in Philadelphia and Birmingham. In 1932 he was made assistant to the New York district sales manager, and in 1946 was named manager of building material sales in the eastern district.

TGA Scientific Section To Meet in N.Y. May 19

The scientific section of the Toilet Goods Association will meet at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, on May 19. The program for the meeting is currently being arranged, and members who wish to submit papers have been asked to notify the section.

NFA Meets June 13-15

The annual spring meeting of the National Fertilizer Association will be held this year at White Sulphur Springs, West Va., on June 13, 14 and 15, it was announced by the association last week.

Public Health Service Act Change Proposed

A bill (S.522) amending the Public Health Service act to authorize assistance to states and political subdivisions in the development and maintenance of local public health units was jointly introduced in the senate on January 17 by Senator Lister Hill of Alabama and nine other senators, both Republicans and Democrats.

The bill was described by its sponsors as a long step forward in aiding the states to get enough trained doctors, nurses, and technicians into the local and county health departments to carry on a program of preventive medicine. It would extend financial aid to the states on the basis of need, protect state control and administration of health program and was said to have the endorsement of the American Medical Association, the State and Territorial Health Officers Association, the American Public Health Association and the National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

CMRA Completes Program For February 10 Meeting

The Chemical Market Research Association has completed the program for its joint meeting with the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, to be held at the Biltmore hotel, New York, on February 10. The program is as follows:—

The morning session will be opened with an address by H. S. Rogers, president of the institute, who will discuss "Welcome Cooperation Between Education and Industry." Robert M. Prather, Indoil Chemical Company, will speak on "Market Research on Synthetic Detergents," and Harry Outcault, St. Joseph Lead Company, will present a paper entitled "Inadequate Market Research Leads to Costly Errors." The final address of the morning will be Dr. W. J. Sparks, Standard Oil Development Company, who will speak on "Market Research Aids Experimental Research."

The luncheon speaker will be Dr. Walter J. Murphy, editor of Chemical and Engineering News, Industrial Engineering

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ASTM Meeting to Feature Rubber Aging Symposium

The technical feature of the 1949 Spring meeting of the American Society for Testing Materials, to be held at the Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, on March 2, will be a symposium on the aging of rubber.

Papers to be presented at the symposium are as follows: "Mode of Attack of Oxygen on Rubbers," by A. M. Neal, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.; "Oxygen Absorption Methods and Their Utility and Limitations in the Study of Aging," by J. R. Shelton, Case School of Applied Science; "Chemical Changes in Elastomers and Antioxidants During Aging," by John O. Cole, Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company; "The Physical Aspects of the Aging of Rubbers," by M. C. Throdahl, Monsanto Chemical Company; "Aging Effect of Ozone and Light on Rubbers, by J. T. Blake, Simplex Wire & Cable Company, and "Effect of Temperature on the Aging of Rubbers," by M. J. Schoch jr., Hewitt-Robins, Inc., and A. E. Juve, B. F. Goodrich Company.

Compressed Gas Makers Vote Ass'n Name Change

The Compressed Gas Manufacturers Association voted to change the official title of the organization to the Compressed Gas Association at its annual meeting last week in New York. Along with the change in name, the members adopted a new constitution and elected forty members to the executive board.

Edmund Rowland, of the Henry Bower Chemical Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, was elected president of the association for the ensuing year. Other officers named were:—first vice-president, Kenneth G. Jobson, Linde Air Products Company; second vice-president, Daniel Mapes, Walter Kidde & Co., and secretary-treasurer, F. R. Fetherston, reelected.

The new executive board will meet on February 17 to re-design the internal structure of the association. It is expected that the board will change the committtee setup and workings of the group.

DCAT Hears Blaisdell On World Trade Outlook

The future of world trade is mainly a matter of understanding and cooperation, said Thomas C. Blaisdell, Acting Assistant Secretary of Commerce, in a talk to the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section of the New York Board of Trade at its midwinter luncheon January 18. Urging that businessmen participate more and more in the policies and functioning of the International Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and the International Trade Organization, he declared that "what we make of this period of profound change in which we are living is going to determine the lives of our children; I am bold enough to believe that, if we work and think with their welfare in mind, we will probably do pretty well for ourselves."

Postulating that government policies in the field of international trade are not easy to establish, Mr. Blaisdell reviewed the changing theories, policies, and programs of the period beginning after World War I, and arrived at the conclusion that, on the production side, recovery is now in full swing, largely because of a turning of the American people from isolationism, but that, in the areas of international business, many realities are still to be faced with open minds and courageous purposes in order that world trade may be freed from some of the uncertainty and insecurity which now prevail. The purpose of the employment stabilization act of 1946 and similar objectives in other countries must be reconciled with general welfare throughout the world, as Mr. Blaisdell sees it. He set up in that area the purpose of ITO to remove the restrictions which grew up in the course of the "autarchic developments of the '30s." "Nations," he said, "have placed controls on trade, not because they like

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Soap, Glycerin Makers Plan Meeting Program

The Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers has completed the program for its twenty-second annual meeting, to be held at the Commodore hotel, New York, on January 26 and 27. The program is as follows:—

January 26

The proceedings will be opened at 10 a.m. with an address of welcome and a review of the past year by George A. Wrisley, president of the association. Roy W. Peet, the organization's manager, will speak on "The Association and Its Services," and A. D. H. Kaplan, economist of the Brookings Institution, will discuss the "Business Outlook for the Soap Industry."

The luncheon speaker will be Adm. Ross T. McIntire, former Surgeon General of the Navy, who will discuss "Cleanliness and Health."

In the afternoon there will be a session on market research, with the following topics for discussion:—"Grocery Store Profit—Soap Department vs. Other Departments or Total Store," by Philip Stomberg, vice-president, A. C. Neilsen & Co.; "Consumer Purchases of Soap Related to Influence of Advertising and Sales Promotion," by Sam Barton, president, Industrial Survey Company, and "The Use of Market Research to Expand Industrial

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NAPA Executive Committee To Meet on January 27-28

The executive committee of the National Association of Purchasing Agents will meet at the Seelbach hotel, Louisville, Ky., on January 27 and 28. All phases of association activity, regular reports, developments on the 1949 convention, the education program and recommendations from district councils will be discussed and acted upon.

NAM Appoints Hanson

The National Association of Manufacturers has appointed Henry E. Hanson director of its industrial operations department. Mr. Hanson, who was formerly associated with the National Industrial Conference Board, will also act as executive of the NAM industrial problems committee.

Magnesium Ass'n Vice-Pres.

The Magnesium Association has appointed R. B. Brown executive vice-president. Mr. Brown, formerly merchandise sales manager of the international division of the Bendix Aviation Corporation, succeeds T. W. Atkins, who has resigned.

Association Meeting Dates

Affiliated Drug Stores, New Yorker hotel, New York, September 11-15.

American Chemical Society, Fairmont hotel, San Francisco, March 28-April 1.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, Boca Raton Club, Boca Raton, Fla., April 4-7.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, Pittsburgh, Pa., November 7-10.

American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, Fairmont hotel, San Francisco, February 13-17.

American Oil Chemists Society, Roosevelt hotel, New Orleans, La., May 10-12.

American Pharmaceutical Association, Jacksonville, Fla., April 24-30.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, Homestead hotel, Hot Springs, Va., June 9-11.

American Plant Food Council, Mount Washington hotel, Bretton Woods, N. H., June 19-22.

American Society for Testing Materials, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., June 21-July 1.

American Water Works Association, Stevens hotel, Chicago, May 30-June 3.

Associated Chain Drug Stores New Yorker Hotel, New York, September 25-29.

Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, Commodore hotel, New York, January 26-27.

BIMS of New York, annual dinner, New York Athletic Club, January 27.

Chemical Institute of Canada, Halifax, Nova Scotia, May 30-June 1.

Chemical Market Research Association, Biltmore hotel, New York, February 10.

Chicago Technical Societies Council, production show, Stevens hotel, Chicago, March 14-17.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section, New York Board of Trade annual dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 10; annual meeting, Shawnee Inn, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., September 22-25.

Druggists Supply Corporation, Statler hotel (formerly Pennsylvania hotel), New York, March 7-11.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, Statler hotel (formerly Pennsylvania hotel), New York, March 14-16.

Flavoring Extract Manufacturers Association, Drake hotel, Chicago, May 16-18.

Manufacturing Chemists Association, Skytop Inn, Skytop, Pa., June 2-3.

Metal Powder Association, Drake hotel, Chicago, April 5-6.

National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers, Drake hotel, Chicago, June 13-14.

National Agricultural Limestone Association, New Yorker hotel, New York, February 10-11.

National Farm Chemurgic Council, Peabody hotel, Memphis, Tenn., March 30-April 1.

National Fertilizer Association, While Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 13-15.

National Fruit and Syrup Manufacturers Association, Drake hotel, Chicago, May 19.

National Petroleum Association, Cleveland hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, April 13-15.

National Wholesale Druggists Association, Ambassador and Ritz-Carlton hotels, Atlantic City, N. J., October 8-13.

Oil Trades Association of New York, quarterly meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 25.

Pacific Chemical Exposition, San Francisco Civic Auditorium, November 1-5.

Proprietary Association, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 1-3.

Soap and Detergent Manufacturers Association, New Yorker hotel, New York, January 25.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, Shawnee Inn, Shawnee, Pa., June 7-9.

Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry, Commodore hotel, New York, February 21-24.

Toilet Goods Association, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 17-19.

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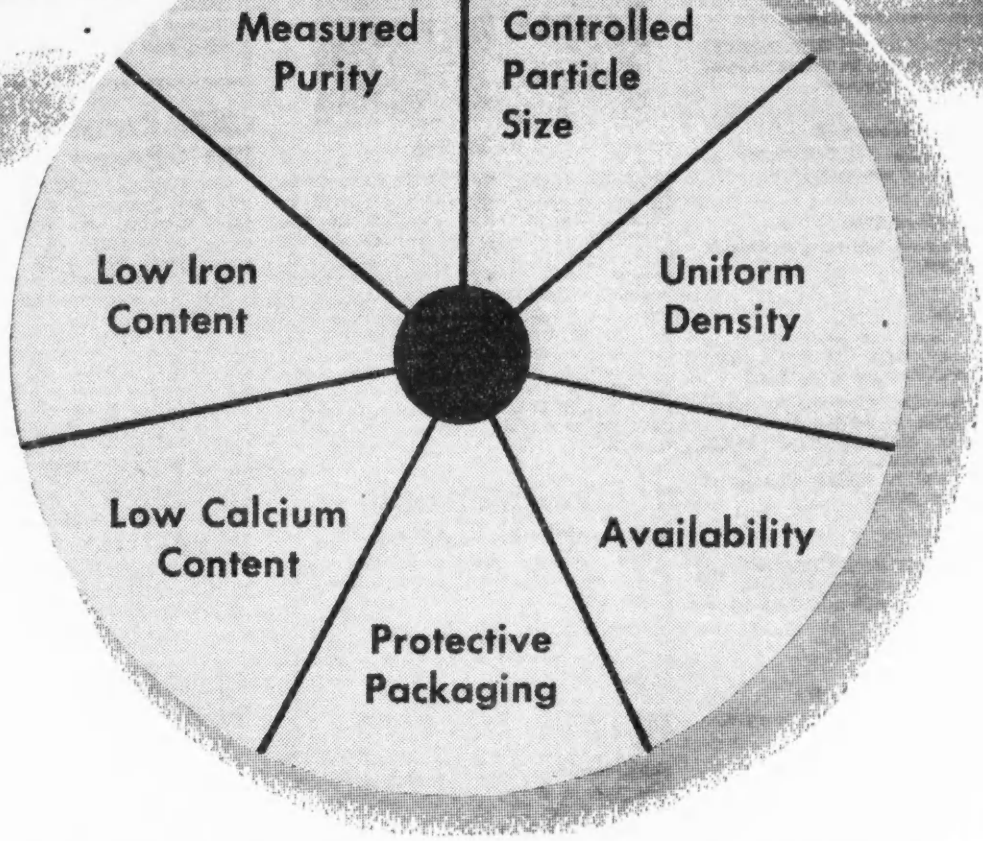

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Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

January 21, 1949

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4. The figures in the two columns do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. They are the quotations prevailing on the date above, on the basis of differences in one or more of these factors:—Quantity, quality, locality, individual supplier's views.

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A

Acacia (see Gum, arabic).

Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½- .13
tanks, works lb. .10 - —

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetamide, CP, fib, dms lb. .65 - .75
tech., fib, dms lb. .38 - .43

Acetanilide, tech., bbls., c.l., dlvd. or frt. equald lb. .22 - .23½
l.c.l., ton lots lb. .23 - .24½
smaller lots lb. .26 - .27½
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .40 - .50
smaller lots lb. .41 - .56

Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15 - —
tanks frt. alld. E lb. .12 - —

Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dlvd lb. .67½- —
fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l. lb. .66 - —

Acetoacetorthoanisidide, dms., wks., 500 lbs. or more lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb 1.75 - —

Acetoacetorthochloranilide, bbls., works lb. 1.15 - —
fib. dms., works lb. 1.15 - —

Acetoacetorthotoluidide, bbls., dlvd lb. .90 - —
fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .71 - —
l.c.l. lb. .72 - —

Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .08½- —

Methyl (see M).

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .45 - —

Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.10 1.20

Acetophenone, cns., dms lb. 1.50 1.85
tech., l.c.l., dms., works lb. .75 —

Acetoacetoparaphenetidide, d m s., works, 500 lbs. or more lb. 1.65 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb 1.90 - —

Acetyl chloride, cbys., works lb. .55 .60
Acetyltributyl citrate, dms lb. .43 .45
smaller pkgs lb. .48 .54
Acetyltriethyl citrate, dms lb. .36 .38
smaller pkgs lb. .41 .47
Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., works lb. .07½- —
Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.50 4.75
56%, bbls 100 lbs. 7.90 8.15
70%, bbls 100 lbs. 9.60 - 9.85
80%, bbls 100 lbs.10.85 -11.10
glacial, synthetic, CP, dms., works 100 lbs.13.50 -14.00
USP, dms., works 100 lbs.11.50 -12.00
tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.00 -11.00
tanks, works 100 lbs. 8.60 - 9.12

Acetic acid price ranges above are for 40 bbls. or more and for smaller lots. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).

Acetylsalicylic, USP, special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 100-lb. lots lb. .53 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (80 mesh), bbls., same basis. lb. .48 - —

Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 1.75

Anthranilic, resub., bbls lb. 2.10 - —
tech., bbls. lb. 1.05 1.10

Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
USP, powd., dms., kgs lb. .20 .22

Ascorbic, USP, dms., 500-kilo lots. kilo.24.50 - —
25-50 kilo lots kilo.25.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo.25.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo.25.70 - —
bots., kilo lots kilo.26.41 - —
500 grams kilo.27.47 - —

Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 1.60 1.75
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.15 - 2.85

Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more lb. .43 —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less lb. .47 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs. lb. .55 —
900 lbs. or less lb. .58 .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. up lb. .55 .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs lb. .56 .57
900 lbs. or less lb. .58 .59

Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb. 1.25 1.43

Boric, tech, 99½%, cryst., bulk, c.l., works ton.111.75 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton.115.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.160.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.165.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.135.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.180.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.185.00 - —
gran., bulk, c.l., works ton.86.75 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton.90.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.135.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.140.00 - —
bbls, c.l., works ton.110.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.155.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton 160.00 - —
powd., bulk, c.l., works ton.91.75 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton.95.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.140.00 - —

Acid, boric, tech., 99½%, powd., less ton lots, same basis ton.145.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.115.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.160.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.165.00 - —

USP $25 per ton higher.

Broener's bbls. lb. 1.34 - 1.45
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works lb. .34½ —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 —
tankcars, works lb. .33 —
Cacodylic, bots. lb.12.00 -13.00
Camphoric, natural, dms lb. 6.00 6.75
synth., dms lb. 5.25 - 8.00
Capric, tech., dms lb. .50 .50½
Caprylic, 99%, dms lb. .50 .50½
Castor oil, split, dms lb. .35¾ .36¾
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., works. lb. .03 —
l.c.l., works lb. .03½- .04½
tanks, works lb. .02½- —
Chromic, 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l. works lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .26 .27
Cinnamic, refd., bots lb. 3.00 4.00
Citric, anhyd., gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb .27 —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .27½- —
kgs. lb. .28½- —
Anhydrous citric acid powder, ½c. per lb. higher.
USP, cryst., bbls., c.l lb. .27½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .28 - —
smaller lots lb .28½- —
kgs. lb. .29½- —
gran., fine gran., bbls., c.l lb. .24½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .25 - —
smaller lots lb. .25½- —
kgs. lb. .26½- —
USP citric acid powder ½c. per lb. higher.
Cleve's, mixed, bbls lb. .65 .66
Coconut oil, dist., dms. lb. .26¼- .27¼
Corn oil, s.d., dms. lb. .11 Nom.
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms. lb. .11 - .12
Cresylic, dom., coaltar, high boil 50% (210°-215°), c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 1.36 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.39 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.30 - —
low boil, 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, c.l., same basis gal. 1.46 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.49 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.40 - —
Petroleum, 195°C to 205°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. 1.005 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.025 - 1.045
tanks, same basis gal. .925 - —

Acid, cresylic, dom., petroleum, 190°C to 220°C non-ret., dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .93 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .95 .97
tanks, same basis gal. .85 —
210°C to 240°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .745 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .765 .785
tanks, same basis gal. .665 —
235°C. to 271°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .62 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .72 .74
tanks, same basis gal. .62 —
Crotonic, bbls., Canadian, works lb 35 —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic, (see "D", 2, 4-D)
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
Ethylhexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .31½- —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
F, bbls., works lb. 1.73 1.78
Folic, bots gram 2.00 —
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - .13½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- .14
90%, cbys., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- .14
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - .14½
Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms lb. .30 .31
Gallic, NF V, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 —
smaller lots lb. 1.63 1.65
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.43 —
smaller lots lb. 1.46 1.48
Gamma, bbls. lb. 1.20 - 1.30
Gluconic, tech., 50%, bots lb. .23 .31
dms lb. .14 —
kgs. lb. .16 —
Glutamic, dextro-laevo, 99%, fiber dms., 100 lb. lots, works lb. 2.30 - 2.40
25 lb. lots lb. 2.45 —
Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).
H, 100% basis, bbls., works lb. .66 —
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys lb. 2.69 —
57%, cbys lb. 2.83 2.85
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .38 —
tech., 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .34 .36
34%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .35 .37
Hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works lb. .80 1.00
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .30 .40
Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works lb. .19 .19½
tanks, works lb. .16½- —
30%, steel dms., works lb. .08½- .09
70%, steel dms., works lb. .15¾ .16¼

Acid, hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls. lb. .08 - .09
Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila lb. .084 —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis lb .085 —
Hypophosphorus, USP, djns lb. .75 - .77
J, bbls., works, 20% basis lb. 2.64 2.87
L, bbls., works lb. .80 .95
Lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .16 .18
smaller lots lb. .17 .19
80%, bbls., 20 bbls. or more. lb. .28½- —
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .19¾ —
10 or less lb. .20¾ —
80%, bbls., 5 or less lb. .3370- .3400
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.80 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 6.70 —
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.95 —
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs.11.35 —
cbys., works 100 lbs.11.85 —
NF, 85%, cbys lb. .69 .72
Laurent's, bbls lb. .87 —
Lauric, dist., 85-90%, dms lb. .40 .40½
60%, dms lb. .35 .35½
Linseed oil, reg dist., dms lb. .3180- .3230
water white, dms lb. .3480- .3530
Maleic, powd., dms lb. .30 .31
Anhydride (see M).
Malic, dms. lb. .47 —
Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.85 —
smaller lots lb. 1.90 2.10
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit lb. .05 .06
sulphuric unit lb. .0085- .009
Molybdic, kgs., works lb. .95 1.10
Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 99%, dms lb. .23½ .24¼
tech., flake, 96-97%, bbls lb. .19 .21
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.65 —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.05 2.75
tanks, E. works ton.18.00 —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.90 —
tanks, E. works ton.20.00 —
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
tanks, E. works ton.25.00 —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., frt. equald lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09¼ .09¾
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12¾ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼ .15¼
Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per pound less.
Myristic, dist., dms lb. .45 Nom.
Naphthenic 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .15 —
tanks, works lb. .12 —
230-240 acidity, dms., works lb. .22 —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winther's)
Naphthol (1)-5-sulphonic see Acid, L).
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, S).
Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H).
Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma)
(5)-7-Sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed).
Naphthylamine(1)-3-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broener's).
(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).
Neville and Winther's, dms lb. .88 .91
Nicotinic, USP, dms., works kilo. 8.00 8.30
Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36° cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.00 —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.40 6.10
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.50 —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.90 - 6.60
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.00 6.50
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.40 7.10
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.50 7.00
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.90 7.60
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., frt. equald lb. .11½ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13 .13¼
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .15½ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 .18
Oleic (see Oil, red).
Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per pound less.
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).
Orthocresotinic, dms, c.l., works lb. .67 —
l.c.l. works lb. .69 —
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
10,000 lbs., works lb. .14¾- .15
smaller lots, works lb. .15¼ .15¾
Palm oil, white, dist., dms lb. .21¼ 21¾
Para-aminobenzoic, purified, dms., works lb. 4.00 Nom.
technical, dms., works lb. 1.70 —
Para-aminosalicylic, dms., 100 lbs. lb.20.00 - —
smaller lots lb.20.15 -21.00
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen).
Paranitrobenzoic, cns. lb. .87 —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works lb. .92 .95
Peanut oil, s.d., dms lb. .12½ Nom.
Perchloric, 60%, cbys., works lb. .58 .62
70-72%, cbys., works lb. .61 .66
Phenylacetic, bots lb. 1.51 1.75
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic).

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	neut.	neutral
ammo.	ammonia	djns.	demijohns	NF	National Formulary
amorph.	amorphous	dlvd.	delivered		
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	nom.	nominal
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	No.	number
		E.	east	ord.	ordinary
artif.	artificial	e.p.	end point	oz.	ounce
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	equald.	equalized	Pac.	Pacific
		F.	fahrenheit	pf.	proof
Be.	Baume	ferment.	fermentation	phos.	phosphate
bgs.	bags	ffa.	free fatty acid	photo.	photographic
bbls.	barrels	ffc.	free from chlorine	pkgs.	packages
bls.	bales			powd.	powdered
bots.	bottles	fib.	fiber	precip.	precipitated
b.p.	boiling point	f.o.b.	free on board	prod.	producer
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	F.P.A.	free of prussic acid	pt.	point
				pulv.	pulverized
b.r.	boiling range	frt.	freight	purif.	purified
bxs.	boxes	fus.	fused	redist.	redistilled
C.	centigrade	gal.	gallon	refd.	refined
cbys.	carboys	gran.	granular	refy.	refinery
CD	completely denatured	grd.	ground	reg.	regular
				resub.	resublimed
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	ret.	returnable
				SD	specially denatured
cks.	casks	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	s.d	single distilled
c.l.	car lots			S. E.	southeast
cns.	cans	imp.	imported	secs.	seconds
col.	color	incl.	included	s.g.	specific gravity
com'l	commercial	indust.	industrial	ship't	shipment
conc.	concentrated	kgs.	kegs	solut.	solution
CP	chemically pure			s.u.	standard unit
cps.	centipoises	lacq.	lacquer	synth.	synthetic
cryst.	crystal	lb.	pound	tech.	technical
cs.	cases	l.c.l.	less than car lots	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
ctns.	cartons	liq.	liquid		
cyls.	cylinders	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	vis.	viscosity
dbl.	double			VM&P	varnish makers & painters
denat.	denatured	min.	minimum		
dest.-dist.	destructive-distilled	m.p.	melting point	W	west
		N.	nitrogen	w.w.	water white
dextro.	dextrorotatory	nat.	natural	whse.	warehouse
dist.	distilled				

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown, gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Acid, Phosphoric—Alum, Soda

Acid, phosphoric, food grade, 75% cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
i.c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l. lb. .10½- —
For shipments in cbys., add handling charges.
Picramic, bgs. lb. .65 - .70
Picric, tech., bbls lb. .32 - .33
NF, bbls. lb. .42 - —
Propionic, nat., dms., works lb. .18 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
synth., pure, dms., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls lb. No prices.
NF, cryst., dms lb. 2.95 - 3.18
resub., dms lb. 3.45 - 3.60
Pyroligneous, bbls., incl., l.c.l., ex whse gal. .43 - —
Ricinoleate (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S. bbls., works lb. 2.97 - 3.00
Salicylic, tech., bbls., c.l. lb. .31 - —
smaller lots lb. .38 - —
USP, bbls., cryst lb. .40 - —
smaller lots lb. .50 - —
powder, bbls lb. .45 - —
smaller lots lb. .55 - —
Sebacic, purif., dms., c.l., works. lb. .54½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .56½- .60½
Soybean oil, s.d., works lb. .13½- .14
Stearic, double pressed, bgs. lb. .20½- .21½
single pressed, bgs. lb. .20 - .21
triple pressed, bgs. lb. .22¾- .23¾
Succinic, bbls., cryst., purified, works lb. .90 - —
tech., bbls., works lb. .75 - —
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works lb. 1.60 - 1.63
tech., dms., works lb. .17 - —

Acid, sulphuric, 60°Be, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
i.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.80 - 2.50
tanks, E. works ton.13.75 - —
66 Be, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
i.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.75
tanks, E. works ton.17.00 - —
98%, tanks, E. works ton.18.00 - —
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09¼- .09¾
5 pt. bottles extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12¾- .13¾
fuming, 20%, tanks, E works. ton.19.00 - —
Tallow, dist., dms. lb. .13¾- .14¾
Tannic, tech., 60-62%, dms lb. .68 - .69
70-72%, dms. lb. .80 - .85
75-76%, dms. lb. .86 - .90
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.45 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.47 - 1.55
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.35 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Tartaric, USP, dom., bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .37½- —
smaller lots lb. .38 - —
100-lb. dms lb. .39 - —
small, dms lb. .41 - .43
imported, kgs lb. .30 - .30½
Thioglycolic, refined, bbls., cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.95 - 2.00
tech., bbls., cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.40 - —
Tobias, bbls. lb. .65 - —
Trichloroacetic, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Toluenesulphonic, dms., works lb. .20 - —
Tungstic, tech., 100 lb. pkgs. lb. 2.75 - Nom.
Aconite leaves, bls. lb. .55 - .60
Root, bbls. lb. .70 - .75
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots oz.27.50 -32.50
cryst., potent, bots oz.85.00 - —

Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .34 - .45
tanks, works lb. .32½- —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin)
Adonis vernalis herb, bls lb. .35 - .40
Agar lb. 3.25 - 4.10
Agaric, white, bls lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Agrimony herb, bls lb. .35 - .40
Alanine, dextro-laevo, dms., works, lb. 8.50 -11.00
Albumen (egg), edible, flake, bbls lb. 2.64 - 2.72
powd., bbls lb. 2.69 - 2.77
tech., cryst., bbls. lb. 1.48 - 1.60
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble)
light, dms., l.c.l. lb. .70 - .75
Egg (see Albumen).
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .25 - —
Amyl, ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .19 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .17 - —
(see also Fusel oil, ref.)
fermentation, refined, 126-132°C. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .34½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32 - —
128-132°C, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .42 - —
Benzyl, cns. lb. .72 - .80
dms. lb. .68 - .88
Butyl, normal, ferment, Ill., Ind. prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .17½- —
tankwagon, frt. alld. E lb. .18 - —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .19 - .19½
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20 - .20½
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .17½- .18

Alcohol, butyl, synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .17½- —
Normal synthetic butyl alcohol prices in West .01c. per lb. higher
secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .12½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .10½- —
tertiary, dms., c.l. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dms. lb. .14 - —
tanks lb. .12 - —
Capryl, dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .27 - —
tanks, works lb. .24½- —
Cetyl, dom., CP., fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs. lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.55 - —
Cinnamic, bots lb. 2.80 - 3.55
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, dms., dlvd. E. of Miss R. gal. .49½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss R. gal. .53½- .58½
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .40 - —
tankcar sales requires written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .50½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .54½- .59½
tanks, same basis gal. .41 - —
SD2B, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R gal. .48 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .52 - .57
tanks, same basis gal. .38½- —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .51 - .56
tanks, same basis gal. .37½- —
SD29, denatured with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .48½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .52½- .57½
tanks, same basis gal. .39 - —
When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those of SD21 plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss. R gal. .50½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .54½- .59½
tanks, same basis gal. .41 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
Special solvent (see proprietary).
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- .16½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - .17½
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - .15
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - .15½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - .16½
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- .14
Ethyl, 190 pf. tax paid dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss. R gal.17.57 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal.17.61 -17.66
tanks, same basis gal.17.47½- —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss. R gal. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .51 - .56
tanks, same basis gal. .37½- —
absolute, tax paid, dms., c.l., same basis gal.18.54 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal.18.58 -18.63
tanks, same basis gal.18.44½- —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28½- —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works lb. .30 - —
dms, c.l., works lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .23 - —
tanks, works lb. 18 —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl, refined, fermentation).
Isobutyl, refd., dms., works lb. .13 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .43½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. gal. .46½- —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .33½- —
95%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .45 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. gal. .48 - —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .35 - —
99%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .46½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. gal. .49½- —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .36½- —
Methyl (see Metnanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 2.40 - —
Pantothenyl (see Panthenol).
Phenylethyl, cns. lb. 1.50 - 1.70
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis lb. .60 - .68
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½- —
tanks, works lb. .10½- —
Salicyl (see Saligenin).
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .47 - —
dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .36 - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .15 - .16
denaturing grade, dms. gal. 1.33 - 1.48
Aletris root, bgs. lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Algin, bbls., fib. dms lb. .76 - 1.00
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs. lb. .45 - .50
Allspice, Jamaica (see Pimento).
Guatemalan, bgs., futures lb. .21½- .22
Mexican, bgs. lb. .13 - .13¼
Allyl bromide, cbys., 5,000 lbs., works lb. .99 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15 - —
Aloe, Cape, cs. lb. .35 - .40
Curacao, kgs. lb. .35 - .36
Socotrine, kgs lb. .35 - .36
Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 3.75 - 4.05
Alphacellulose, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - .15
Alphanaphthol, bbls lb. .70 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls lb. .41 - .42
Alphanaphthylthiourea, 93-98%, fib. dms., works, frt. alld lb. 4.00 - 4.40
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls lb. .37 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .28½- .30
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .30 - —
Alphapinene, tanks, South, works gal. .47 - —
Alphaterpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18 - —
Alphatocopherol, bots. kilo.750.00 - —
Acetate, bots. kilo.750.00 - —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls lb. .30 - .35
Alum, ammonia, burnt, USP, bbls., lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
lump, bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
powd., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
Potash, gran., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
lump, bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
Potash-chrome, bbls lb. .12½- .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00

Let CALCO supply you SULFA DRUGS

CALCO, in its great plants at Bound Brook, N. J., produces a wider range of SULFA DRUGS than any other manufacturer in the world. In these giant-capacity plants, rigid inspection from laboratories through to finished big-scale production assures a uniform high excellence of quality and an assured source of supply. This is why you will find it advantageous to look to CALCO for these sulfonamides:

SULFADIAZINE U.S.P.
"King of the Sulfonamides"
Powder . . . or . . . Micro Crystal

Sodium Sulfadiazine U.S.P.
Sulfamerazine
Sodium Sulfamerazine
Sulfanilamide U.S.P. (powder, crystal, micro crystal)
Sulfathiazole U.S.P. (powder, crystal, micro crystal)
Sodium Sulfathiazole U.S.P.
Sulfapyridine U.S.P.
Sodium Sulfapyridine

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Sulfadiazine U.S.P.
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Sodium Sulfamerazine U.S.P.
Sulfanilamide U.S.P.
(powder, crystal and micro crystal)
Sulfathiazole U.S.P.
(powder, crystal and micro crystal)
Sodium Sulfathiazole U.S.P.
Sulfapyridine N.F.
Sodium Sulfapyridine
Sulfabenzamide
Sodium Sulfabenzamide
Aminoacetic Acid N.F.
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Choline Chloride
Choline Dihydrogen Citrate
Cinchophen N.F.
(and Sodium Salt)
Dicumarol
Folic Acid
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PHARMACEUTICAL DEPARTMENT • CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION

AMERICAN Cyanamid COMPANY

BOUND BROOK, N. J.

LARGE CONTINUING SUPPLY

ACETONE - Methanol

Typical Analysis:

Acetone	80 to 85%
Methanol	Balance
Specific Gravity at 25°/25° C	.7905 to .7912
Dryness	Miscible with 19 volumes of 66° Baume Gasoline at 20° C
Colorless	
Boiling Point	54° to 57° C
Acidity	.01 as Acetic
Non-volatile Matter	.003 Grams per C.C.

WILLIAM D. NEUBERG CO., INC.

Chemicals

GRAYBAR BUILDING • 420 LEXINGTON AVE. • NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

TELEPHONE ORegon 9-2550

CABLE—"WILNEUBERG"

Alumina, Calcined—Arnica Root

Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .04¾- 06¾
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide).
Aluminum acetate, basic solution, 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .11 - —
20%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½- —
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .06¾
solution, 32°, cbys., c.l., works lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. 03¼- —
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 11 .13
Formate, basic solution, cks., c.l lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ton.50.00 -54.00
l.c.l., works ton.72.00 -86.00
light, bgs., dlvd lb .17 —
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .21¼- —
contract, works lb. .20¼- —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .18¼- —
contract, works lb. .17¼- —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works. lb. .79½- —
contract, works lb. .76½- —
powder, tech. (see Aluminum hydrate).

Aluminum laurate, precip., bbls lb. .42 - —
Linoleate, solid, dms., frt. alld. lb. .48 - —
Metal, 98-99%, ingots, 10,000 lbs. lb. .17 - —
pigs, 10,000 lbs lb. .16 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 1.7%, frt. alld. lb. .24½- .25
Oleate, dms., contract lb. .43¾- —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
crystalline, 280-400 crystalline, flour, classified, 3-240 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .14 - .15
kgs., ton, frt. alld lb. .12½- —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .13 .15
280-400 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .32 - .33
kgs., frt. alld lb. .31 —
500 mesh, dms., frt. alld. lb. .35 - .37
kgs., frt. alld lb. .34 - —
600 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .51 .53
kgs., frt. alld lb. .50 —
optical, floated, kgs., dlvd lb. .36 - .86
unclassified, dms., frt. alld. lb. .16 - .17
kgs., frt. alld lb. .15 —
high-purity, alpha or gamma, ultrafine, dms., works lb.13.50 —
jars, works lb.15.00 -17.00
Aluminum oxide flour prices W. of Denver ¾c. per lb. higher.
Paste, lining, extra fine, dms lb. .58 - —
standard, dms lb. .39½- —

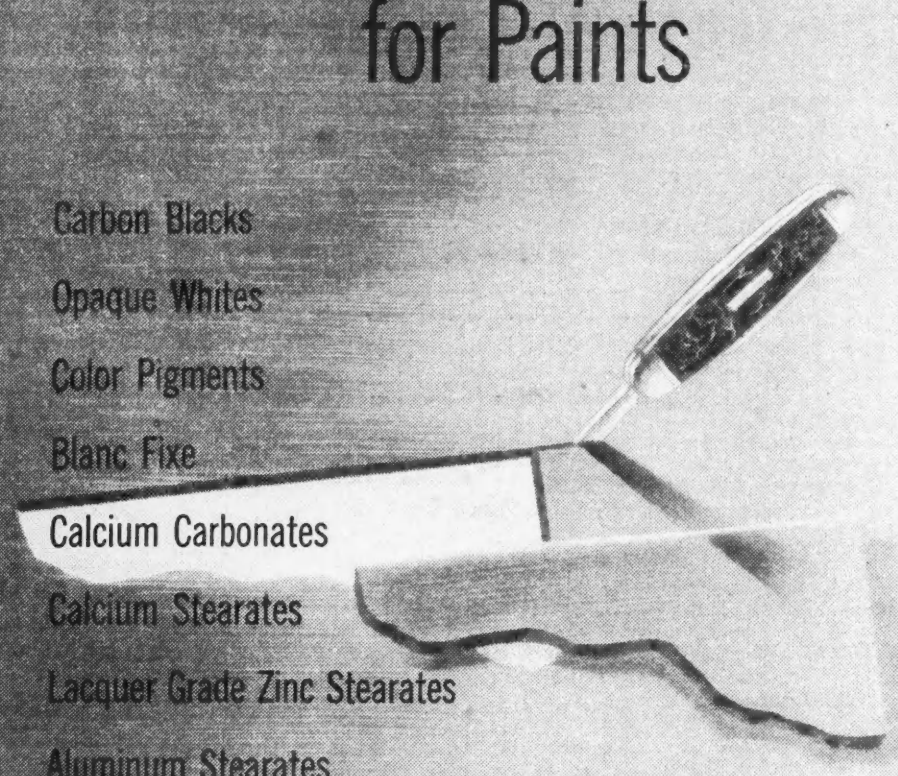
Aluminum powder, lining, extra fine, dms. lb. .96 - —
standard, dms lb. .64½- —
rubber comp., dms lb. .48½- —
unpolished, standard, dms lb. 44½- —
varnish, standard, dms lb. .49 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .24¾- —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
monobasic, ctns., c.l. lb .38 - —
l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
tribasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .43 - —
less than 1 ton lb. .44 .45
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, equald 100 lbs. 1.50 —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 1.90 —
Iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate).
Ambergris, gray, tins oz. 8.50 -12.00
Aminoazotoluene, bbls lb. .85 - —
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works lb. .50 .60
Aminoethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
tanks, works lb. .50 - —

Aminophlline, bots, kgs lb. 8.25 - 8.75
Aminopyrine, bots., dms lb. 6.00 6.10
Ammonia, anhydrous, fertilizer, tanks, works ton.74.00 -85.00
pure, cyls., extra lb. .17 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works ton.77.50 - —
Aqua (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.85 3.00
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 3.50
tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton.76.00 —
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac)
Sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.40 —
white, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
Ammoniacal liquor, tankcars, works. ton.80.00 -81.00
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms lb .39 .40
reagent, jars lb 61 63
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs., frt. alld lb. 80 —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. 81 1.08
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works ton.302.00 - —
ton lots, works ton.355.50 - —
less ton lots, works ton.360.50 - —
Bicarbonate, dms., works, c.l lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works, dms lb. .06 - —
Bichromate, bbls., works lb. .26 .30
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb 18 18½
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls lb. .36 .37
dms. lb. .37 .40
powdered ammonia bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms lb. 16½ 17
powdered, 1c. per lb higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal)
USP, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .20 22
Citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. 75 —
dms. lb 80 85
Fluoride (see Bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua)
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.40 —
Iodide, NF, jars lb. 3.90 3.96
Linoleate, plastic, 80%, dms., works lb. .40½- —
kgs., works lb. 42½- —
25%, dms., frt. alld. zone 1. lb. 21½ —
tech., bbls., works lb. .37 —
dms., works lb. .39 —
Molybdate, metal grade, kgs lb. .90 - —
chemical grade, bbls., kgs lb. .85 - —
A.C.S., grade, dms lb. .88 - —
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian, 32.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point ton.79.50 —
dom., bgs., western works ton.58.00 -59.00
Nitrate-dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton.42.50 —
Oleate, dms. lb. .30¾- —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25 —
dms., 100 lbs., lots lb. .27 —
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l.-works ton.212.00 - —
ton lots, works ton.265.50 - —
less ton lots, works ton.270.50 - —
Ammonia pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, kgs lb. .25 —
Persulphate, kgs lb. .25½- 28¼
Phosphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .08½- —
dibasic, NF V, bbls., dms lb. .40 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .08½- —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs lb. 1.25 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .11½- 12
Stearate, 28%, dms lb. .21 - .31
paste, dms lb. .06½- —
Sulphamate, bbls., dms., works lb. 18 20
Sulphate, bulk, producing ovens ton.45.00 -48.00
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45% basis, 100%, dms., c.l., works. lb. 10½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. or frt. alld lb. 09 —
Sulphocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 .19
Thioglycollate, highly purified, 100% basis, cbys lb. 2.45 —
commercial, same basis lb. 2.15 —
Amphetamime hydrochloride, bots lb.45.00 -50.00
Phosphate, bots lb.45.00 -50.00
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- .22
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .22½- .23
tanks, dlvd. lb. .20½- —
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .20½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms lb. .90 1.00
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .07 —
l.c.l., works lb. .08 - —
tanks, works lb. .06 —
Ether (see Ether, amyl).
Mercaptan, dms., works lb. 1.10 —
Nitrite, USP, bots lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns lb. .77 1.00
Anethol, com'l, dms., works lb. .50 - —
NF, dms lb. .60 - 1.40
Angelica root, dom., bls. lb. .90 - 1.00
imported, bls. lb. .98 - 1.00
Angostura bark, bls lb. .48 - .50
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .17 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld lb. .15 - —
Salt, dms., works lb. .26 - —
Anise, Argentine, bgs lb. No stocks.
Chinese, star lb. .16½- .17
Cyprus, bgs lb. .20 - .20½
Mexican, bgs lb. .18½- .19
Syrian, bgs lb. .17 - .17½
Anisic aldehyde, bots. lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Annatto paste, bxs lb. .34 - .37
Seed, bgs lb. .19 - .20
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works lb. .60 - .86
90%, bbls., works lb. .81 - 1.00
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls lb. .85 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys lb. .29 - .30
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .38½- —
Needle, es lb. No stocks.
Oxide, ceramic grade, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .35 —
paint grade, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .35¾- 36
l.c.l., works lb. .36¾- .37
Salt, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd, E. of Miss lb. No stocks.
Sulphide, 62-64%, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic).
Antipyrine, bbls lb. 2.35 2.45
Apomorphine, bots oz.23.20 -23.70
Archil extract, bbls lb. No stocks.
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb. .22 .25
Arecoline hydrobromide, bots. oz. 6.10 6.75
Argols, min. 70%, bgs., shipment ports, per 100 kilos (100% purity) 18.00 18.50
Arnica, flowers, bls lb. .50 .90
root, bls. lb. 1.45 - —

WITCO Chemicals for Paints



Carbon Blacks
Opaque Whites
Color Pigments
Blanc Fixe
Calcium Carbonates
Calcium Stearates
Lacquer Grade Zinc Stearates
Aluminum Stearates
Magnesium Stearates
Witcarbs
Asphalts

carefully controlled
CALCIUM CARBONATES

By strict control of neutrality and other manufacturing conditions, Witco offers markedly superior calcium carbonates for the paint industry. They are especially noteworthy because of their pure white color and almost complete absence of free alkalinity and acids.

WITCO CHEMICAL COMPANY
MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS
295 MADISON AVENUE • NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
LOS ANGELES • BOSTON • CHICAGO • DETROIT • CLEVELAND
AKRON • SAN FRANCISCO • LONDON AND MANCHESTER, ENGLAND

Arrowroot, powd., bgs. lb. .13 - .16
Arsenic, metal, lump, bbls., prompt shipt. lb. .73 - .90
Sulphide, yellow, bbls. lb. No stocks.
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l. lb. .07 - .08
Asafetida, cs. lb. .35 - .36
powd., bbls., dms. lb. .50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.).
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canadian mines ton.88.00 - —
5R, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), same basis ton.79.00 - —
6D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis ton.59.00 - —
7D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis ton.52.50 - —
7F, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis ton.49.50 - —
7K, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis ton.35.50 - —
7M, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis ton.31.00 - —
7R, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis ton.30.00 - —
7RF, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.31.00 - —
7T, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.28.50 - —
7TF, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.31.00 - —
Asphaltum, cut-back, tanks, tank wagon, refinery gal. .09½- —
Emulsion, tanks, tank wagon, refinery gal. .09½- .10
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects 270°-295° F. fusing pt., bgs., f.o.b. Colo. mines ton.36.50 - —
seconds, 300°-390° F. fusing point, not uniform, bgs., Colo. mines ton.31.00 - —
jet, bgs., ton lots, gross weight, Colo. mines ton.36.50 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06½- —
process form, bgs., works lb. .05¾- .12
Steam-rfd., less than 80 penetration., tanks, tankwagon, refinery ton.23.00 - —
80-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery ton.22.00 - —
Atropine, bots. oz.13.50 -15.00
Sulphate, bots. oz.10.35 -12.00

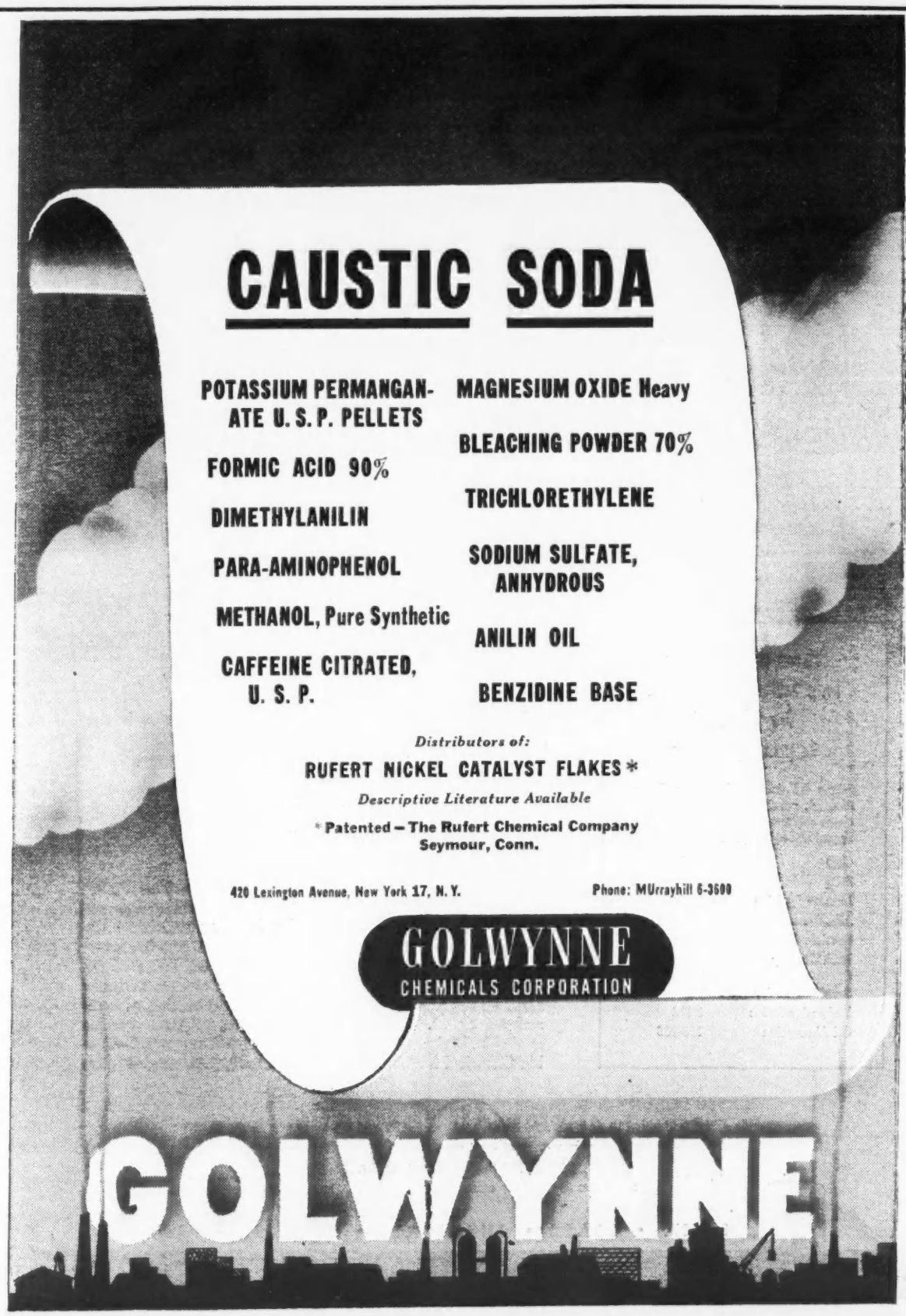
B

Balm of Gilead, buds, bgs. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Barbasco root (see Cube root).
Barberry root bark, bgs. lb. .78 - .80
Barbital, dms. lb. 4.50 - —
Sodium, dms. lb. 4.75 - —
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., 10 tons and up, works ton.72.50 -80.00
smaller lots, works ton.82.50 -90.00
Chlorate, kgs., works, lb. .25½- .31
Chloride, NF, cryst., dms lb. .11 - .13
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. ton.90.00 - —
l.c.l., works. ton.100.00 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald. lb. .31½- .32
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12 - —
Fluoride, bbls. lb. .21 - —
Hydrate, crystals, bgs. lb. .09 - .09½
Hydroxide, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .19 - —
Iodide, bots. lb. 5.12 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11½- —
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls. lb. .17 - .19
Stearate, ctns., 1-ton up lb. .42 - —
smaller lots lb. .43 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls. lb. .12½- .13
Sulphide, dms., c.l., works ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.70.00 - —
Baryte ore, approx. 94% $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines ton. 9.40 -12.50
Barytes, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton.35.05 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.36.85 - —
ex whse., N. Y. ton.49.65 - —
Southern off-color, bgs., mines ton.19.00 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines ton.20.00 - —
Barberry bark, bgs. lb. .12 - .13
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls. lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Root, bls. lb. .55 - .60
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton. 8.50 -10.00
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works ton.11.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms. lb. .68 - .90
tech., cbys., dms. lb. .45 - .55
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, tech., 11% gamma bgs., dms., c.l., works lb. .30¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .32½- —
dust, dry, 50%, 6% gamma distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 - —
wet, 50%, 6% gamma distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .20½- —
Benzidin base, bbls. lb. 1.02 - —
Benzocaine, cns. lb. 3.50 - 3.65
Benzol (benzene), pure, nitration, tanks, works, Bethlehem, Pa., Dangerfield, Tex., Lackawanna, N. Y., Philadelphia, Pa., Sparrows Point, Md., St. Louis, Mo., Syracuse, N. Y., Wyandotte, Mich. gal. .21 - —
Birmingham, Ala., Chicago district, Cleveland district, Johnstown, Pa., Minequa, Colo., Pittsburgh district, Terre Haute, Ind., Woodward, Ala., Youngstown, Ohio. gal. .20 - —
Benzophenone, dms. lb. 1.30 - 1.70
Benzoyl chloride, c.l., cbys. lb. .20 - .26
l.c.l., works lb. .22½- —
Peroxide, pure, fib. ctns., works lb. .20 - 1.03
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., dms. lb. .60 - 1.00
dms. lb. .60 - .70
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .88 - 1.00
Chloride, tech., cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .19 - .21½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .22½
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.65 - 4.00
Formate, cns. lb. 1.95 - 3.50
Propionate, bots. lb. 1.65 - 2.30
Salicylate, bots. lb. 1.80 - 2.25
Benzylidinacetone, bots. lb. 1.85 - 2.70
Benzylisoeugenol, bots. lb. 9.50 - —
Berberine bisulphate, cns. lb. No stocks
Hydrochloride, bots. lb. No stocks
Sulphate, cns. lb. No stocks
Berberis root, bls. lb. .20 - .25
Betagammapicoline, dms., c.l., works, lb. .21 - .23½
l.c.l., works lb. .21½- .24
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works. lb. .73 - —
tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works lb. 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms. lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works. lb. .73 - .80
Betaphenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000 lb. lots lb. 1.45 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.60 - —
Betapicolin, 90%-95%, dms., c.l., works. lb. 1.35 - —
98%, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.85 - —

Beth root, bls. lb. .45 - .50
Biotin, cryst. gram.12.50 - —
Bismuth chloride, jars lb. 3.95 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, jars lb. 3.27 - —
Hydroxide, dms lb. 4.18 - —
Metal, bxs., ton lots lb. 2.00 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms lb. 1.85 - —
Oxychloride, dms lb. 3.97 - —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms lb. 4.60 - —
Phenolsulphonate, fib. dms. lb. 4.70 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms. lb. 2.80 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms. lb. 2.75 - —
Subiodide, fib. dms. lb. 4.90 - —
Subnitrate, USP, dms lb. 2.30 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms. lb. 3.20 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., dms. lb. 3.80 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
cs., l.c.l., shipt. point lb. .17 - .19
Bone, bgs., bbls., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¾- .22½
Carload price ½c. per lb. less. Deliveries to the Pacific Coast, ex dock or whse., 1½c. per lb. higher.
Carbon, channel, beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0740- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .11¼- .117
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0832- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .13¾- —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05½- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .09½- —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .09 - —
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03½- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .07½- —
very fine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0740- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .1125- .1170

Black, charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, synthetic, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .11 - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07 - .30
Mineral, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0673
Black ash (see Barium sulphide).
Blackberry root, bls. lb .12 - .13
bark of root, bls. lb. .32 - .33
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw, root bark, bls. lb. .78 - .82
Tree bark, bls lb. .28 - .30
Black Indian hemp root, bls lb. .48 - .52
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works ton.77.50 - —
l.c.l., works ton.85.00 - —
Blanc fixe, dry, direct process, bgs., c.l., works ton.85.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.90.00 - —
N. Y. whse. ton.108.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.90.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.95.00 - —
N. Y. whse. ton.113.00 - —
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., works, ton.67.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.73.00 - —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs unit-ton.10.00 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon, bulk, Chicago, unit-ton. 9.50 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .17 - .19
l.c.l., lb. .18 - .25
Bloodroot, bls. lb. .57 - .67

Blue, alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 1.90 - —
Toner, bbls., litho flushed, same basis lb. 1.10 - —
Celestial, bbls., same basis lb. .15 - .16
Chinese, bbls., same basis lb. .45 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper-phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.75 3.85
80%, bbls., same basis lb. 3.00 3.40
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian, and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, bbls., same basis lb. 4.20 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis lb. .45 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis lb. .60 - .70
Permanent toner, green shade, molybdic, bbls., same basis lb. 3.75 - —
Tungstic lb. 4.00 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .51 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis lb. .45 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .45 - —
Soda CP, bronze, bbls., same basis lb. .39 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .25 - .26½
jobbing type, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .14 - —
regular types, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - .20
Victoria toner, molybdic, bbls lb. 3.75 - —
Tungstic, bbls lb. 3.75 - —



Blue, Violet—Calcium Resinate

Violet toner, molybdic, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.24 - —
Tungstic, kgs., same basis....lb. 2.60 - 2.70

Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago.

Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag, root, bls. .....lb. .55 - .60
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Boldo leaves, bls. .....lb. .08 - .09
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago.....ton.75.00 - —
junk, bulk, same basis.....ton.50.00 -52.00
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.65.00 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.65.00 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. work,..ton.65.00 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.65.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works,..ton.60.00 - —
Chicago, works .....ton.60.00 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D).
precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip).
Boneset leaves, bls. .....lb. .15 - .16
Borage flowers, bls. .....lb. .45 - .50

Borax, tech, anhydrous, bulk, c.l., works..ton.71.50 - —
bags, c.l., works.....ton.78.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi..ton.122.75 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.127.75 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.98.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi..ton.142.75 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.147.75 - —
crystals, 99½% bulk, c.l., works, ton.57.25 - —
bags, c.l., works.....ton.61.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi..ton.106.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.111.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.81.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi..ton.126.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.131.00 - —
granular, 99½%, bulk, c.l., works..ton.31.25 - —
bags, c.l., works.....ton.35.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi..ton.80.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.85.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.55.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi..ton.100.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.105.00 - —

Borax, tech., 99½% powdered, bulk, c.l., works..ton.36.25 - —
bags, c.l., works.....ton.40.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi..ton.85.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.90.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.60.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi..ton.105.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.110.00 - —

Borax packed in kgs. is $40 per ton higher than borax packed in paper bgs. USP borax $15 per ton higher than tech.

Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse, point..lb. .15 - .21
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16 - .23
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate).
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .21 - —
1,000 lbs., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
single pkgs., same basis..lb. .28 - —
dms., lead-lined, c.l., dlvd..lb. .19 - —
Bromoform, USP, bots.....lb. 1.50 - 1.70
cbys. .....lb. 1.42 - —
Bromstyrol, bots.....lb. 4.85 - 6.25
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho., cans, dms., works.lb. .50 - .60
moulding, cans, dms., works.lb. .90 - 1.00
printing ink, cans, dms., works..lb. .95 - 1.10
radiator, cans, dms., works.lb. .60 - .65
Broomtop, bls. .....lb. .25 - .26

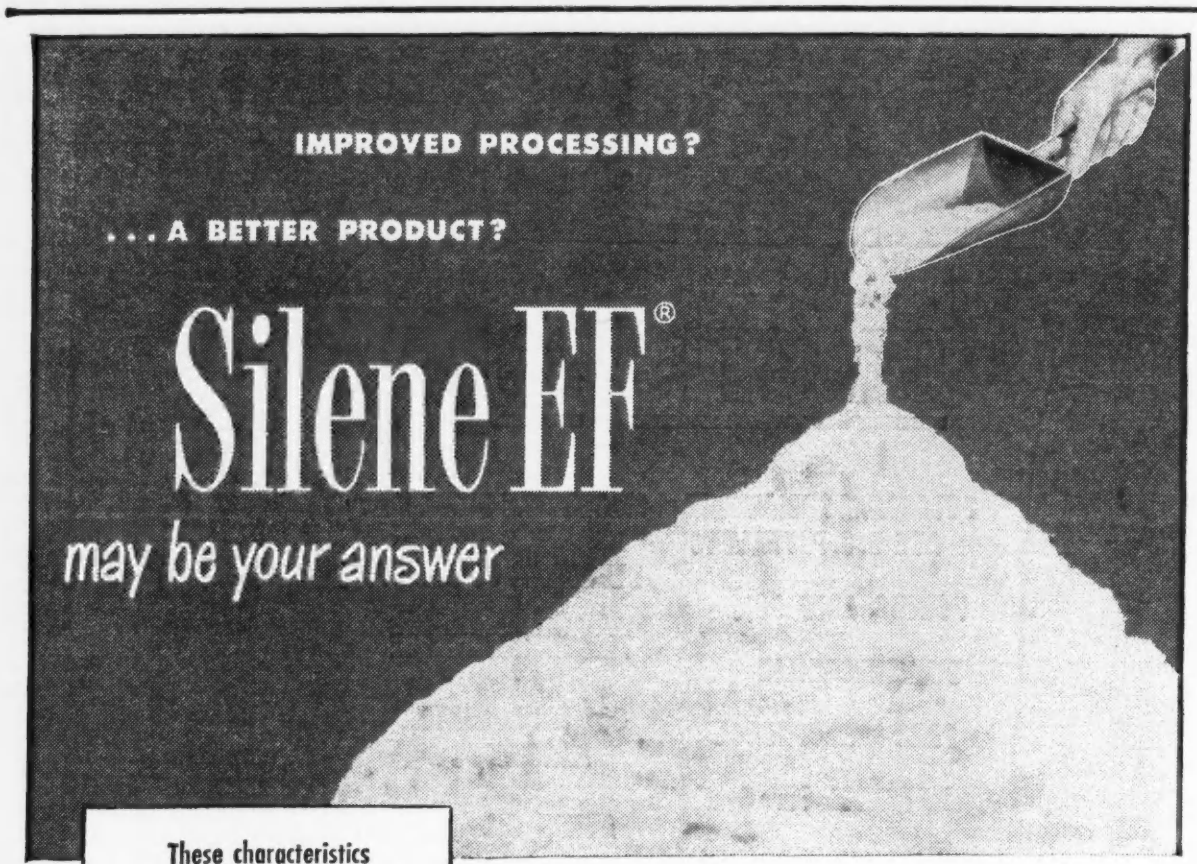
Brown, iron, synth., bgs., l.c.l., works..lb. .12½- —
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works..lb. .03 - .03¼
Sap, crystals, works.....lb. .12 - —
powdered .....lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bags., c.l., works..lb. .03¾- .14¾
l.c.l., works .....lb. .04 - .15
raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - .12½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04¼- .12¾
Umber, burnt, American, c.l., bbls., works..lb. .04¾- .05¾
l.c.l., bgs., works ..lb. .05 - .06¾
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N.Y.lb. .05¾- .07¾
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - .08
raw, American, bgs., same basis lb. .03¾- .06
Turkey type, bgs., same basis lb. .06 - .06¼
Vandyke, bbls., works.....lb. .09¾- .12
Brucine, cns., 100 ozs .....oz. .40 - .50
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .30 - .40
Bryonia root, bls. .....lb. .35 - .36
Buchu leaves, bls. .....lb. .85 - .90
Buckthorn bark, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
cut and sifted, bls.....lb. .26 - .28
Berries, bgs.....lb. .85 - 1.00
Burdock, root, bls. .....lb. .23 - .25
Butadiene, cyls., refy.....lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .11½- —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .06 - —
Butyl acetate, normal, ferment, Ill., Ind., prod., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .17½- —
tankwagons, same basis lb. .18 - —
other production, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .19 - .19½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20 - .20½
tanks, same basis.....lb. .17½- .18
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .17½- —
secondary dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .13 - —

Normal butyl acetate W. of Miss., ½c. per lb. higher.

Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl)
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works....lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .21½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .19½- —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Isobutyl methacrylate, P-5, 50/50, cns., works..lb. .60 - —
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .42½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .41 - —
Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Methacrylate, M-4, dms., works lb. .60 - —
cns., works .....lb. .63 - .67
P-4, cns., works .....lb. .65 - —
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. No prices.
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
Phenylacetate, dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Propionate, dms., dlvd .....lb. No stocks
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. No stocks
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .44½- —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cadmium bromide, jars .....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
Iodide, jars .....lb. 5.10 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd.lb. 2.00 - —
patent shapes, cs., dlvd.....lb. 2.10 - —
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).
Caffeine, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.75 - 8.00
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 5.00 - —
Citrated, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 3.00 - —
Hydrobromide, bots. .....lb. 6.50 - —
Calabar beans, bgs., futures....lb. .65 - .66
Calamus root, dom., bgs. .....lb. .28 - .30
imported, bleached, bls.....lb. .70 - .88
peeled, bls.....lb. .30 - .31
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit=1,000,000 USP units), works..gram. 4.00 - —
1,000 to 10,000 s.u., works..gram. 4.40 - —
less than 1,000 s.u.. works..gram. 4.80 - —
in edible oil, dms., 10,000 or more. .10 - —
1,000 to 10,000 s.u., works..unit. .11 - —
less than 1,000 s.u., works..unit. .12 - —
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd...100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11½- —
Bromide, NF, jars .....lb. .75 - .85
Carbide, dms., c.l., works ton.114.00 -147.00
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars..lb. .28 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..ton.22.00 —
l.c.l., same basis .....ton.37.00 -67.00
liquor, works, basis 40%, tankcars..ton. 9.00 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., works, same basis..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis..ton.30.00 -59.00
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald.....lb. .29½- .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. .30 - .50
Gluconate, AA, bbls.....lb. .65 - .72
cns. .....lb. .83 - .90
USP, bbls. .....lb. .58 - .65
cns. .....lb. .76 - .83
Hydride, dms., works.....lb. .90 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms. lb. 1.65 - 1.80
Hypochlorite, 100-lb. dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies..dm.24.00 -28.50
cans, cased (45 lbs.) same basis. cs.19.75 -21.50
Hypophosphite, 50-lb. lots, dms lb. .30 - .83
Iodide, jars .....lb. 4.12 - —
Lactate, USP, dms.....lb. .37 - .44
Laurate, bbls .....lb. .43 - .44
Mandelate, USP, dms., works..lb. 1.85 - 2.10
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca, dms., frt. alld..lb. .23¾- .24¼
Pantothenate, dextro, jars..gram. .07½- —
Phenolsulphonate, dms. .....lb. .59 - .60
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.10 - 7.45
feed grade, bgs., works...ton.105.00 -125.00
bbls., 10 or over, works....lb. .07 - .07¾
less than 10, works ...lb. .08 - .10
monobasic, bgs., 10,000 lbs., works, frt. equald..lb. .05¾- —
less, same basis.....lb. .06¼- —
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.95 - 7.30
Phytate, bgs., works .....lb. .22 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. works..lb. .24 - —



These characteristics may indicate a potential for Silene EF in your operations

Silene EF is a white, very finely divided, precipitated hydrated calcium silicate with the following approximate analysis:

CaO	18.5
SiO_2	64.0
Loss on Ignition	16.5
Alkaline reaction	pH 10.1
Particle Size	.035 microns
Bulk Density	15 to 16 lbs. per cu. ft.
Specific Gravity	2.1
Refractive Index	1.472
Oil Absorption	120-130

This unique Columbia product has proved its value in the following established uses:

Reinforcing pigment in rubber
Anti-caking agent
Acid acceptor in plastics and rubber
Adsorbent in chromatographic analysis
Suspending agent

Throughout the war, Silene EF was used predominantly by the rubber industry and continues to be in increasing demand in this field. Expanded production is now providing additional volumes of Silene EF for other uses. If you are interested in exploring the possibilities which Silene EF may afford your products, you can obtain comprehensive data accumulated on the performance of this material in rubber, plastics and other uses. Samples for experimental purposes are also available. Write to Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Columbia Chemical Division, Fifth at Bellefield, Pittsburgh 13, Pa.

COLUMBIA CHEMICALS
CHICAGO NEW YORK BOSTON CINCINNATI MINNEAPOLIS CHARLOTTE ST. LOUIS CLEVELAND SAN FRANCISCO PITTSBURGH PHILADELPHIA
PAINT • GLASS • CHEMICALS • BRUSHES • PLASTICS
PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY

Calcium silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.05½	—
l.c.l., works	lb	06	—
Stearate, precip., ctns., c.l., works.	lb.	39	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	40	.41
Sulphate (see Gypsum).			
Sulphide, 76%, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	45.00	—
70%, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	50.00	—
luminous tins, works	lb.	1.25	—
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works	lb.	1.06	1.50
fine particle size, works	lb.	1.50	1.75
Calendula flowers, bis	lb.	.50	85
Calomel, USP, cryst., dms	lb.	1.82	1.83
fine powd., dms	lb	1.97	1.98
Camphor, monobromated, dms., kgs.	lb	3.10	3.20
Camphor, natural	lb	No stocks	
synth., tech., bbls., 2,000 lbs. or more, works	lb	42	—
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.)	lb	44¾	—
smaller lots	lb.	45	.55
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.58	—
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.59	—
smaller lots	lb.	.60	—
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.78	—
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.79	—
smaller lots	lb.	.80	—
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).			
Cantharides, Chinese, cs	lb.	1.25	1.30
powd., bxs	lb.	1.40	1.50
Cantharides, Russian, bgs	lb.	5.00	5.25
powd., bxs.	lb.	5.75	6.00
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).			
Oleoresin, NF VIII, ens	lb.	6.50	6.75
Caramel coloring, bbls	gal.	1.05	—
Caraway seed, Danish, bgs., afloat.	lb.	.19½	.20
Dutch, bgs	lb.	.20	.20½
Carbazole, 97%, steel dms., ton lots, works	lb.	1.75	—
fib. dms., same basis	lb.	1.70	—
Carbinol butyl, normal (see Alcohol, amyl, refined)			
secondary, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	70	—
Methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	E lb.	.14½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13	—
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points	lb.	.06¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.07¼	—
5-gal. dms., same basis	lb.	.09½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.03¾	—
Dioxide, cyls	lb.	.06	08
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works	lb	.09	.11½
tech., dms., E. of Rockies, c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.08	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08½	—
W. of Rockies, c.l., f.o.b. stock points	lb.	.08½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.09	—
USP, cbys	lb	17	.19
Carboxymethylcellulose-Sodium—See CMC.			
Cardamom fruit, bleached, bold, cs.,	lb.	2.95	3.00
medium, cs	lb.	2.30	2.35
decorticated, Guatemalan, cs	lb.	1.92	1.95
Indian, cs, futures	lb.	2.00	Nom.
green, Alleppey, bgs., futures	lb.	1.76	1.80
Seed (See Cardamom fruit, decorticated).			
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100 lbs. or more	lb.	5.50	—
smaller lots	lb.	5.65	6.15
Carotene, crystals, research grade, ampuls, pure alpha or beta, 10 mg		5.00	—
90% beta-10% alpha, ampuls 100 mg.		2.00	—
bulk grain quantities	gm.	5.00	—
technical, 1,350,000 A units per gram	gm.	67½	—
tins, works	gm.	62	—
dry powder, 3,330 A units per gram	lb.	70	—
emulsion (in milk), 500,000 A units per 16-oz. cn	cn.	85	—
in vegetable oil, 250,000 A units per gram	lb.	37.24	—
50,000 A units per gram	lb.	7.87	—
26,000 A units per gram, tins, works, milli. units.		.32	—
dms., works milli. units.		.30	—
3,330 A units per gram	lb.	85	—
microcrystalline, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works milli. units.		.50	—
Carvol, bots	lb.	10.00	16.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk	lb	.37	.40
Case-hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb	.09¾	—
Casein, dom., acid-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more ship't point	lb.	.30	—
rennet-precip., 10,000 lbs. or more, same basis	lb.	.34	Nom.
imported, acid-precip., ground, bgs. or more	lb.	.26	.26¼
rennet-precip., unground, 100 or more	lb.	30	Nom.
Cashew nut liq., treated, c.l., dms., f.o.b. Newark, N. J.	lb.	.21	—
ton lots, dms., same basis.	lb.	.22¼	—
dm. lots, same basis	lb.	.24¼	—
Cassia bark, Batavia, longstick bls.,	lb.	.38	.39
broken, bls.	lb	.28	.29
China, buds	lb.	.35½	.36
rolls, select, cs.	lb.	.10	.10½
broken, bls	lb.	.09½	.10
Honan, bls.	lb.	.20	.21
Saigon, broken, bls	lb.	.26	.27
medium, bls	lb.	.35	.35½
thin, bls.	lb.	.40	.41
Buds, China, bgs	lb.	.32	.33
Cassia fistula, bskts	lb.	.30	.35
Castor beans, bgs., Nov. ship't, Brazilian ports	long ton.	125.00	Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor).			
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	27.50	—
Castoreum, nat., cns	lb.	12.00	45.00
synthetic, cns	lb.	22.00	—
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works.	lb.	2.00	—
resublimed, dms., works	lb.	4.00	—
Catnip, bls.	lb.	.55	.60
Celery seed, French, bgs.	lb.	.24½	.25
Indian, bgs	lb.	.20½	.21
futures, bgs.	lb.	.21½	.22
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).			
Cellulose acetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.36	—
granules, ctns., same basis	lb.	.42	—
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.47	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.49	.51
regular black, dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35	.39
variegations, dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.54	.59
Butyrate, flake, 17% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works	lb.	.52	—
less than 500 lbs., works.	lb.	.53	—
17.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works	lb.	.49	—
less than 500 lbs., works,	lb.	.50	—
26.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works	lb.	.53	—
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.54	—
Cellulose butyrate, gran., 37% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works	lb.	.51	.57
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.52	.58
48% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works	lb	57	—
less than 500 lbs., works.	lb.	58	—
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	56	.61
regular black, dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	47	51
variegations, dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb	61	66
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more	lb.	40	—
Cerium hydrate, dms., works	lb.	1.25	—
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works	lb	70	72
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., under 100 lbs., works	lb.	2.25	—
kgs., 100 lb. lots, works	lb	1.75	—
Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	02⅞	.05½
l.c.l., ex whse	lb.	.04	—
paint, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	40.00	—
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	32.50	40.00
rubber makers, bgs, c.l., works	ton.	30.00	—
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, cs	lb.	.46	.50
Roman, bls.	lb.	1.10	1.50
Charcoal, hardwood, briquets, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	49.80	—
bgs., c.l., works	ton.	51.80	—
granular, bgs., incl. c.l., works	ton.	46.80	—
lump, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	38.80	—
bgs., extra, returnable, c.l., works	ton.	41.80	—
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South	ton.	40.00	—
l.c.l., works.	ton.	50.00	60.00
lump, bgs., c.l., works, South	ton.	35.00	—
Willow, powd., bbls	lb	06	07
Chestnut extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	0465	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	0495	—
tanks	lb.	0390	—
powd., 65% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works	lb.	1105	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	1170	.1180
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75% 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	12.50	13.00
l.c.l., works	ton.	13.50	14.00
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	9.50	10.00
99% 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	10.00	12.00
l.c.l. works	ton.	11.00	16.00
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99½%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works.	ton.	13.00	—
paper bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	15.00	—
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila net	ton.	16.00	35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock	ton.	45.00	—
l.c.l., ex whse	ton.	50.00	55.00
Chloral, dms., works	lb.	45	50
Hydrate, jars	lb.	90	95
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., l.c.l. stock points	lb.	1.05	2.00
refined, dms., stock points	lb.	1.20	2.15
Chlorinated rubber, standard, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	42	—
l.c.l., works	lb	43	—
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., works	lb.	07	12
l.c.l., stock points	lb.	09	19
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	2.40	—
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	2.70	—
2 cars, same basis	100 lbs.	3.30	—
1 car, same basis	100 lbs.	3.90	—
Chloroform, tech., dms	lb.	.20	23
USP, dms	lb.	.30	.33
Chloro(4)-2-Toluidine, bbls.	lb.	1.38	—
Chloropicrin, com'l. bots	lb.	1.35	—
cyls., 180-lbs., frt. alld	lb.	.85	—
100-lbs., same basis	lb	.87	—
25-lbs., same basis	lb	1.12	—
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots	lb	8.50	—
5-lb. pkg.	lb	9.00	—
1-lb. pkg.	lb.	9.50	—
Choline chloride, fib. dms., works	lb.	3.00	3.10
feed grade, fib. dms., works	lb.	2.20	—
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., works,	lb.	3.00	3.10
Chromium acetate, powd., 72% Cr., bbls., works	lb.	No stocks	
solut., 7½%, bbls., cs.	lb.	.09¼	—
8½% bbls., cs.	lb	No stocks	
Cake, bulk c.l. works	ton.	16.00	—
Chromium fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.24	.27
Green (see Green, chromel).			
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide).			
Oleate, bbls	lb.	.54	—
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).			
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).			
Chrysarobin, USP, bots.	lb.	7.65	9.24
Cinchona bark, N.F., red, quill, 20-inch, cs	lb.	1.26	Nom.
broken, bgs	lb.	.45	.50
yellow, broken, bgs.	lb.	.35	.40
Cinchonidine small cryst., cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.95	—
Cinchonine, large cryst., cns., 100 ozs	oz.	69	—
small cryst., cns., 100 ozs	oz.	65	—
Sulphate, N.F., cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.42	—
Cinchophen N.F., heavy, dms., works,	lb.	4.20	4.30
standard, dms., works	lb.	4.00	4.10

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8. *ortho*-Chloroaniline
9. *para*-Chloroaniline
10. *ortho*-Chlorophenol
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12. Cyclohexylamine
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15. Dinitrochlorobenzene, 44°
16. Dinitrochlorobenzene, 48°
17. *ortho*-Nitroaniline
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SERVING INDUSTRY . . . WHICH SERVES MANKIND

Cinnamic Alcohol—Diethanolamine

Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).			
Aldehyde, cbys., cns., dms	lb.	.75	1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls	lb.	.26	.27
Citral, bots., cns	lb.	4.00	5.00
Citronellal, bots., dms.	lb.	2.75	4.75
Citronellol, bots., dms.	lb.	3.25	4.75
Clove, Madagascar, bls	lb.	.12½	.13
futures, bls	lb.	.13	.13½
Zanzibar, bls	lb.	.19½	.20
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs.	lb.	.60	.70
imported, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
CMC, high vis., ctns., 2,000 lbs., works, frt. alld	lb.	.66	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.70	—
low and medium vis., ctns., 2,000 lbs., works, frt. alld	lb.	.62	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.66	—
Coaltar, coal-gas, water-gas, crude, resale, dms., c.l., works	gal.	.24½	—
l.c.l., works	gal.	.25	—
tanks, works	gal.	.14½	—
refd., bbls., c.l., works	gal.	.23½	—
l.c.l., works	gal.	.27	—
tanks, works	gal.	.13½	—
Cobalt acetate, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.90	—
Carbonate, powd., bgs., works	lb.	1.53	—
feed grade, 49½% Co, kgs	lb.	1.50	—
Chloride, kgs., works	lb.	.37½	—
feed grade, 21.5% Co, kgs	lb.	1.25	—
Hydrate, bbls.	lb.	2.04	—
feed grade, 62% Co, kgs	lb.	2.04	—
Linoleate, paste, 6% Co, dms	lb.	.56	—
solid, 8½% Co, dms	lb.	.65	—
8% Co, dms	lb.	.61¼	—
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.37¼	.37¾
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co, bbls	lb.	.75¾	—
Oxide, black, kgs	lb	1.27½	1.30
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co, kgs	lb.	1.26½	—
Resinate, precip., 5% Co, dms	lb.	.39½	—
Sulphate, dms	lb.	.65	—
feed grade, 21% Co, kgs	lb.	1.00	—
Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Phila., Cleve., or N. Y.			
Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co, kgs	lb.	75	—
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	11.75	—
Cochineal, gray, bgs	lb.	.67	.68
silver, Teneriffe, bgs	lb	.69	.70
Cocillana bark, bgs	lb.	.20	.22
Cocoa butter, bgs	lb.	.89	.90
Cocoine, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	13.25	—
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	11.85	—
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	10.25	—
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	10.75	—
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).			
Cohosh, black, root, bls.	lb.	.24	.26
Blue, root, bls	lb.	.18	.19
Colchicine, bots., cns	oz.	145.00	160.00
Colchicum seed, bgs., futures	lb.	3.00	3.25
Collodion, USP, dms	lb.	.24	.29
Flexible, USP, dms	lb.	.25½	.30½
Colocynth, pulp, bls.	lb.	.45	.47
Colombo root, bls	lb.	.18	.19
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs	lb.	.40	.45
Condurango bark, bgs.	lb.	.20	.21
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms	lb.	.65	.69
Copper acetate, cupric, bbls., works	lb.	.28	—
smaller containers, works	lb.	.29	.30
Carbonate, 55%, bbls	lb.	.218	.2525
Chloride, anayd., bbls	lb.	.29	—
crystals, bbls	lb.	.20	.20¾
Cyanide, tech., bbls.	lb.	.48	—
Hydrate, dms., dlvd. E. Miss	lb.	.24½	.28
Metal, electrolytic	lb.	.23½	—
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.22¾	.23¼
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works	lb.	.25	.28
Oleate, liquid, 8.5% Cu, bbls	lb.	.32	—
solid, 10% Cu, bbls	lb.	.45¾	—
12.5% Cu, bbls	lb.	.44½	—
Oxide, black, bbls., works	lb.	.30½	.32½
red, com'l, bbls., works	lb.	.30	.32¼
Oxychloride-sulphate, bgs., frt. alld	lb.	.24¼	.27¼
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.25	—
Stearate, bgs., works	lb.	.39½	—
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.10	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	9.10	—
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., dlvd	100 lbs.	13.50	—
tribasic, dealers, bgs., works, c.l.	lb.	.22¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.23¾	.24¼
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	17.00	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.55	2.00
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	20.00	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	14.00	—
Copra, c.i.f., Pacific ports	ton.	210.00	—
Atlantic or Gulf ports	ton.	205.00	—
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs., fu tures	lb	.05½	.06
Italian, bgs	lb.	.05½	.06
Moroccan, bgs	lb.	.06¾	.06⅞
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min.	100 lbs.	5.73	—
bbls., c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	5.78	—
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.10	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	6.20	—
Cornsilk, bls.	lb.	.17	.18
Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more	lb.	1.63	—
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more	lb.	1.53	—
Cottonroot bark, bls.	lb.	.33	.35
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd., unit-ton.		1.75	—
Meal, 41% protein, sacked, c.l., mills, S. E	ton.	59.00	60.00
Coumarin, cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	3.00	3.10
smaller lots	lb.	3.05	3.15
Cramp bark, NF, bls	lb.	.80	.85
Cranesbill root, bls	lb.	.30	.31
Cream of tartar, dom., USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship	lb.	.32½	—
smaller lots	lb.	.33	.34
imported, kgs.	lb.	.30½	.30¾
Creosote, beachwood, bots., cbys	lb	1.15	1.20
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works	gal.	.16	.19½
refined, dms., c.l., works	gal.	.33½	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.39	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	.25	—
solution, 80% tanks, works	gal.	.20	—
Hardwood, NF, bots., cbys	lb.	.35	—
Pinewood, dms	gal.	.31	.32
Creosote carbonate, bots., cbys	lb.	2.35	2.40
Cresol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.19	.19¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19½	.19¾
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18¼	.18½
USP, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¾	.19¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¼	.19¾
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18	.18½
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16½	.20
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17	.20
Cryolite, nat., dealers, bgs., bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	12.75	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	13.75	14.75
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., works	lb.	.31	.33
extract liquid 1% rotenone, dms., works	gal.	1.50	—
Cubeb berries, XX NF bgs.	lb.	.50	.55
powd., cs.	lb.	.60	.65
Culvers root, bbls	lb.	.60	.70
Cumene, dms., c.l.	lb.	.08	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.09	—
tanks	gal.	.53	.56
Cumin, seed, Moroccan, bgs	lb.	No stocks.	
Persian, bgs	lb.	.18¾	.19½
Cutch, extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock	lb.	.09½	—
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, bulk	unit-ton.	2.85	—
pulv., 21% N., bgs., same basis	unit-ton.	2.75	—
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.09½	.12½
l.c.l., works	lb.	.10	.13
tanks, works	lb.	.08	.11½
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.21½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.22	—
tanks, works	lb.	.20	—
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.26½	.30
l.c.l., works	lb.	.27	.31
tanks, works	lb.	.25	.29
Cyclohexylamine, dms., works	lb.	.34	—
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., dlvd.	gal.	.27	—

D

2, 4-D, fib., dms., c.l., works, frt., equald	lb.	.75	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.83	.90
Damiana leaves, bls	lb.	.45	.50
Dandelion root, bls.	lb.	.45	.50
DDT, fiber dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.33	.34
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., dlvd	lb.	.35	—
Deertongue leaves, bls	lb.	.35	.45
Defluorinated phosphate, 65% b.p.l., paper bgs., works	ton.	41.65	52.50
Rock, paper bgs., works	ton.	34.25	—
Degras, common, bbls	lb.	.11	.12
Neutral, less 2% ffa., bbls	lb.	.16	.18
over 2% ffa., bbls	lb.	.15	.17
Derris root, 5% rotenone, powd	lb.	.40	—
Dextrin, corn, British gum, paper, c.l., 100 lbs.	100 lbs.	7.22	—
Chicago	100 lbs.	6.60	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.37	—
Canary, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.96	—
Chicago	100 lbs.	6.34	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.11	—
dark, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.06	—
Chicago	100 lbs.	6.44	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.21	—
white, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.81	—
Chicago	100 lbs.	6.19	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	6.96	—
Potato, dom., bgs	lb.	.10½	.11½
Prices for dextrin in cotton bgs., 17c. higher.			
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).			
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots	lb.	5.20	5.55
laboratory grade, bots.	100 grams	4.50	—
tech., bots., works	lb.	3.00	—
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl).			
Phthalate, dms., tanks	lb.	No prices.	
Diamylphenols, mixed, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.31	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
tanks, works	lb.	.30	—
Dianisidin, dms	lb.	1.65	—
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast	ton.	50.00	52.00
California	ton.	38.00	40.00
l.c.l., ex whse	ton.	80.00	—
purified, bgs., c.l., Atl. coast.	ton.	62.00	—
California	ton.	50.00	—
l.c.l., ex whse	ton.	90.00	—
Imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast	ton.	No prices.	
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast	lb.	.03	—
l.c.l., Atlantic coast	lb.	.06	—
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.70¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.70¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.68¾	—
Dibutoxyethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.58¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.58¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.56¾	—
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.33½	.38½
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.34½	.39
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.32	.37
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.53	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.53¼	—
tanks, works	lb.	.51¾	—
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld	lb.	.92	1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.52½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.53½	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.50	—
Dicapryl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.58½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.59	—
tanks, works	lb.	.57	—
Dichloroanilin, dms., works	lb.	.75	—
Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane, fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.42½	—
ton lots, works	lb.	.43	—
tins, small lots, works	lb.	.48	.50
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).			
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).			
Dichlorophenol, dms., frt. equald	lb.	.28	—
Dicoumarol bots, works	lb.	18.00	—
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., works	lb.	.38	—
Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.42½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43	—
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., E	lb.	.26½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.27½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.25	—

Life ...on the Ch

GOOD FEEDING is a matter of p soil from which the feed come. That's why phosphorous soils produce better crops and pro better pastures to nourish an And to make available in the continuous supply of phosphoro its most natural form, Cyana AERO-PHOS* Florida Natural P phate is used. One application with, or spread over the soil, cont to provide phosphorous to increas quality and quantity of crops for eral years. Hence it is recognized long-term soil-builder.

HEAVY WORK requires heavy-duty tors, lubricated by heavy-duty To "fit the oil to the job", Cyan has developed a complete lin AEROLUBE* additives, each spe adapted to give the oil the spe qualities required of it as a m lubricant. Oil stability, engine c ness and inhibition of bearing co sion are three of the qualities w AEROLUBE additives bring to r lar, premium and heavy duty motor oils.

AERO† DICYANDIAMIDE has long been an important tool in chemical synthesis. Vol. III of Cyanamid's Nitrogen Chemicals Digest has been prepared as a handy reference booklet covering the physical properties, chemical reactions and suggested uses of this valuable intermediate. This booklet will be an asset to any library on nitrogen chemistry. All information is tabulated in convenient form. Just fill in and return the coupon opposite to receive a free copy of this new booklet.

Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l.	lb.	.41½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.42½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.40	—
Maleate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.62½	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.61½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.60	—
Oxalate, dms., c.l.	lb.	.35½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.36½	—
tanks	lb.	.34	—
Diethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.32½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.34	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.32	—
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
tanks, works	lb.	.13	—
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.69	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.71	—
tanks, works	lb.	.65	—
Diethylaminoethanol, dms., l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss.	lb.	.75	—
Diethylanilin, dms	lb.	.48	.57
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.17	.17½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	.18½
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15½	.16
Diethylether, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.40	—
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.26	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.26½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.24½	—
Monobutylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.27½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.28	—
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.16½	—
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24½	—
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.22	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.22½	—
tanks	lb.	.20½	—
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.51½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.52	—
tanks, works	lb.	.50	—
Diethylstilbestrol, bots	kilo.	255.00	330.00
Digitalin, cryst., bots	gram.	15.00	18.00
powd., bots	oz.	25.00	30.00
Digitalis leaves, dms.	lb.	.85	1.25
Diglycol laurate, dms	lb.	.33	—
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.33	—
Stearate, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.40	—
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.45½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.46½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.44½	—
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride and sulphate, hospitals, vials.	gram.	1.28	—
wholesalers, vials	gram.	1.03	—
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, dms.	lb.	.95	1.00
smaller containers	lb.	1.05	1.40
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.14½	—
tanks	lb.	.12½	—
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.07	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.05½	—
Dillseed, decorticated, bgs.	lb.	.10	Nom.
dewhiskered, bgs.	lb.	.10½	.11
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.26½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.27	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.25	—
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.73	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.73½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.71½	—
Sulphate, 55-gal. ret., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16	—
10-gal. ret. dms., works	lb.	.16½	—
Dimethylamine, anhyd., cyl., works, basis 100%	lb.	.38½	.48½
25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%	lb.	.37	—
l.c.l., works, same basis	lb.	.38	—
tanks, works, basis 100%	lb.	.33	—
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l.	lb.	.21	.25¾
l.c.l.	lb.	.25	.26¾
Dinitroanilin, dms., frt. equald	lb.	.50	—
Dinitrobenzene, bbls	lb.	.16	.23
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms	lb.	.14	.18
Dinitrophenol, bbls	lb.	.28	.32
Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms	lb.	.07	.09
refd., dms	lb.	.17	.21
Dinonylnaphthalene, c.l., dms., works	lb.	.13	—
l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.14	—
tanks	lb.	.12	—
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.44½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.45½	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.43	—
Diorthotolylguanidin, dms., ton lots, dlvd	lb.	.48	—
smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	.50	—
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.25	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.25½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.23½	—
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).			
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.37	—
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms, incl., c.l., works, South	gal.	.53	.53
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.56	.55
N. Y. whse	gal.	.50	—
steam-dist., dms., c.l., whse., NYC	gal.	.50	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.53	.62
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16	.20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns.	lb.	.53	.55
Diphenylamine, bbls.	lb.	.26	—
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots	lb.	.35	—
smaller lots	lb.	.40	—
Dipropylene glycol methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.18	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16½	—
Ditertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.33	—
tanks, works	lb.	.31	—
Ditertiarybutylparacresol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.94	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.95	—
Divi-divi, 43% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U. S. ports, ex dock	ton.	64.00	66.00
Divinylbenzene, 18%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.25	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.26	—
tanks, works	lb.	.24	—
40%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.55	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.60	.65
Dodecyltoluene, c.l., dms., works	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.15	—
tanks, works	lb.	.13	—
Doggrass root, dom., cut, bls	lb.	.20	.22
imp., NF, cut, bls	lb.	.35	.40
Dogwood, Jamaica, bark, bls	lb.	.12	.14
Dragon's blood, drops, cs	lb.	.45	.47
mass, cs	lb.	1.50	1.55
reeds, cs	lb.	2.50	2.75

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots:—

Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	17.00	17.60
No. 2, cns.	lb.	17.00	17.60
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	17.00	17.60
No. 2, cns.	lb.	22.20	22.85
No. 3, cns.	lb.	53.25	55.90
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	3.65	3.75
No. 2, cns.	lb.	4.55	4.75
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	7.35	7.85
No. 2, cns.	lb.	4.00	4.10
No. 3, cns.	lb.	22.20	22.85
No. 4, cns.	lb.	7.20	7.50
No. 32, cns.	lb.	5.30	5.40
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	10.50	11.05
No. 3, cns.	lb.	3.30	3.40
No. 4, cns.	lb.	3.30	3.40
No. 5, cns.	lb.	4.00	4.10
No. 6, cns.	lb.	4.00	4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots:—

Black, D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	10.95	—
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns.	lb.	13.55	—
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	16.10	—
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns.	lb.	16.10	—
No. 6, cns.	lb.	16.10	—
No. 7, cns.	lb.	14.80	—
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns.	lb.	10.95	—
No. 4, cns.	lb.	20.05	—
No. 5, cns.	lb.	5.70	—
No. 10, cns.	lb.	20.70	—
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns.	lb.	3.75	—
No. 9, cns.	lb.	3.75	—
No. 10, cns.	lb.	3.00	—
No. 11, cns.	lb.	2.25	—
No. 12, cns.	lb.	3.00	—
No. 17, cns.	lb.	10.95	—
No. 18, cns.	lb.	24.00	—
No. 21, cns.	lb.	4.70	—
No. 22, cns.	lb.	10.95	—
No. 28, cns.	lb.	24.65	—
No. 33, cns.	lb.	17.45	—
Violet, D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	16.10	—
No. 2, cns.	lb.	16.10	—
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns.	lb.	10.95	—
No. 8, cns.	lb.	10.95	—
No. 10, cns.	lb.	13.50	—
No. 11, cns.	lb.	13.50	—
No. 22, cns.	lb.	9.15	—
No. 33, cns.	lb.	14.65	—
No. 37, cns.	lb.	13.55	—

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for external use in drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots:—

Green, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	16.10	—
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	13.50	—
No. 3, cns.	lb.	28.55	—
Yellow, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	10.95	—

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).

20	Chrysodine G.	lb.	.59	—
27	Orange G.	lb.	.71	—
31	Amido naphthol red G.	lb.	.59	—
36	Alizarine yellow 2G.	lb.	.82	—
40	Alizarine yellow R	lb.	.97	—
57	Amido naphthol red 6B	lb.	.97	—
79	Ponceau R	lb.	.68	—
151	Orange II	lb.	.44	—
165	Red lake C	lb.	1.05	—
176	Red lake A	lb.	.80	—
179	Azo rubine	lb.	.95	—
180	Diamond blue 3B	lb.	.84	—
185	Cochineal red A	lb.	.85	—
202	Chrome blue black R	lb.	.62	—
203	Chrome black T	lb.	.72	—
208	Sulphon acid blue R	lb.	.83	—
216	Acid alizarin red B	lb.	.77	—
234	Resorcin brown	lb.	.82	—
246	Naphthol blue black	lb.	.78	—
278	Benzo fast red SBL	lb.	2.96	—
289	Sulphon cyanine 5R extra	lb.	1.00	—
299	Diamond black F	lb.	1.58	—
304	Nerol 2B	lb.	1.83	—
326	Benzo fast orange S	lb.	1.57	—
332	Bismarck brown R	lb.	.78	—
365	Chrysophenine	lb.	2.14	—
382	Diamine scarlet B	lb.	1.56	—
401	Diamine black BH	lb.	.58	—
406	Benzo blue 2B conc	lb.	.98	—
419	Diamine fast red F	lb.	1.05	—
420	Diamine brown M	lb.	.82	—
448	Benzo purpurine 4B	lb.	1.08	—
518	Diamine sky blue FF	lb.	1.48	—
561	Trisulphon brown B	lb.	1.78	—
581	Direct deep black EW extra.	lb.	.81	—
593	Diamine green B	lb.	.60	—
598	Congo brown G	lb.	1.20	—
620	Sun yellow	lb.	.84	—
639	Xylene light yellow	lb.	1.77	—
640	Tartrazine	lb.	1.34	—
655	Auramine	lb.	1.69	—
657	Malachite green	lb.	1.93	—
662	Brilliant green	lb.	2.55	—
667	Brilliant milling green B	lb.	3.27	—
671	Glaucine	lb.	1.54	—
680	Methyl violet B	lb.	.95	—
681	Crystal violet	lb.	1.91	—
698	Formyl violet S4B	lb.	1.51	—
720	Chrome azurol B	lb.	3.60	—
729	Victoria blue B	lb.	2.68	—
737	Wool green S	lb.	2.14	—
749	Rhodamine B	lb.	3.85	—
814	Chloramine yellow	lb.	2.76	—
841	Safranine	lb.	2.58	—
865	Nigrosine WSJ 78	lb.	.56	—
922	Methylene blue GXX	lb.	1.28	—
969	Hydron blue R	lb.	.72	—
978	Sulphur black T extra	lb.	.28½	—
1027	Alizarin VI	lb.	.64	—
1034	Alizarin red S	lb.	2.30	—
1054	Alizarin saphiro B	lb.	2.59	—
1078	Alizarin cyanine green	lb.	2.61	—
1085	Alizarin blue black B	lb.	2.13	—
1096	Indanthrene golden orange G, single paste	lb.	1.96	—
	double paste	lb.	3.92	—
1099	Indanthrene dark blue BO, single paste	lb.	1.72	—
1101	Caledon jade green	lb.	2.32	—
1106	Indanthrene blue RS, single double paste	lb.	2.52	—
	double paste	lb.	2.13	—

Chemical Newsfront

STEARATES PLAY A PART in many diverse manufacturing processes — to facilitate the process itself or to produce a better product. Hence, uniformity and purity of stearates can be a big factor in determining the quality of the finished product.

That lead pencil in the little girl's hand *(at left)*, as well as the paint used on the globe beside her and the varnish on her highchair . . . the rockwool "bat" which the worker in the second picture is laying . . . the powder on milady's face, the plastic appointments on her dressing table—the manufacture of each of these probably incorporates one or another of the metallic soaps to improve the finished products.

Because Cyanamid's AERO† Brand Metallic Soaps are produced in extremely small, uniform particles, they are ideally suited to modern manufacturing methods. Indeed, many new uses lie ahead for these versatile materials, particularly where lubrication, water-proofing, suspension, dispersion, flatting and gelling are factors.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. †Trade Mark

WRITE FOR LITERATURE. If you would like further information on products mentioned, check off below and mail.

- ☐ AERO-PHOS Florida Natural Phosphate
- ☐ AEROLUBE Additives
- ☐ AERO Brand Metallic Soaps
- ☐ Dicyandiamide Booklet

Name_____

Company_____

Address_____

O.P.D. 1-49

AMERICAN Cyanamid COMPANY

ROCKEFELLER PLAZA · NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

Dyes, Coaltar—Fluorspar

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).

1113	Indanthrene blue GCD, double paste	lb.	1.72	—
1150	Indanthrene olive R, single paste	lb.	1.08	—
1151	Indanthrene brown R, single paste	lb.	1.65	—
	double paste	lb.	3.29	—
1212	Indanthrene red violet RH, single paste	lb.	1.54	—
1217	Helindon orange R, single paste	lb.	1.57	—
	p-4 Acid anthracine brown PG	lb.	2.48	—
	p-14 Anthracene chromate brown EB	lb.	1.25	—
	p-24 Benzo fast black L	lb.	1.94	—
	p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROA	lb.	2.55	—
	p-202 Zambesi black V	lb.	1.07	—
	p-244 Celliton scarlet B	lb.	1.37	—
	p-313 Naphthol AS-SW	lb.	2.74	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb dms., sellers' works at warehouse.

	Black, blue, No. 550	lb.	.72	—
	Jet, No. 551	lb.	.79	—
	Brown, R, conc	lb.	1.44	—
	Orange R, brilliant	lb.	.80	—
	Red 4 B, conc	lb.	1.22	—
	Yellow, C	lb.	1.05	—
	FN, conc	lb.	1.08	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.

	Auramine, O	lb.	1.66	—
	Black, basic, blue	lb.	1.08	—
	Jet	lb.	1.08	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.

	Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc	lb.	1.44	—
	Brown, Bismarck, R, conc	lb.	.78	—
	Chrysodine, R, extra	lb.	.54	—
	Y, extra	lb.	.58	—
	Fuchsine, conc	lb.	2.84	—
	Green, malachite, conc	lb.	1.80	—
	Rhodamine, B	lb.	3.97	—
	Safranine, Y, conc	lb.	2.66	—
	Violet, methyl, B	lb.	1.08	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.

	Black, acid blue, B, extra	lb.	.76	—
	Orange, acid, Y, conc	lb.	.43	—
	Rhodamine, azo- R, extra, conc.			
	Rhodamine, R, extra, conc	lb.	3.97	—
	Scarlet, croceine, MOO	lb.	1.33	—
	Yellow, azo-, conc	lb.	.32	—
	Fast light, 3 G, extra	lb.	1.99	—
	Methanil, conc	lb.	.83	—

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls	lb.	.48	.55
Egg albumen (see Albumen).			
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls	lb.	.94	1.00
tanners, bbls	lb.	.06½	.07
Elder flowers, bright, bls	lb.	.45	.50
Elecampane root, bls	lb.	.27	.28
Elm bark, grinding, bls	lb.	.35	.36
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.46	.47
select, bndls.	lb.	.60	.65
Emetine hydrochloride, bots	oz.	42.50	48.00
Ephedra herb, bls	lb.	.20	.21
Ephedrine, synthetic, USP, anhydrous, bots., 100 ozs	oz.	.98	—
hydrous, bots., 100 ozs	oz.	.92	—
Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs	oz.	.75	—
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs.	oz.	.72	—
powd., tins, 100 ozs	oz.	.73	—
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.36½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.37	—
tanks, works	lb.	.35	—
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots	gram	.60	.70
Epsom salt, tech., bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.15	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.90	3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.35	—
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal	100 lbs.	3.10	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	3.35	—
Ergot, USP, ens	lb.	1.35	1.40
Eserine, bots	oz.	55.00	56.00
Sulphate, bots	oz.	60.00	61.00

Ether, acetate (see Ethyl acetate).

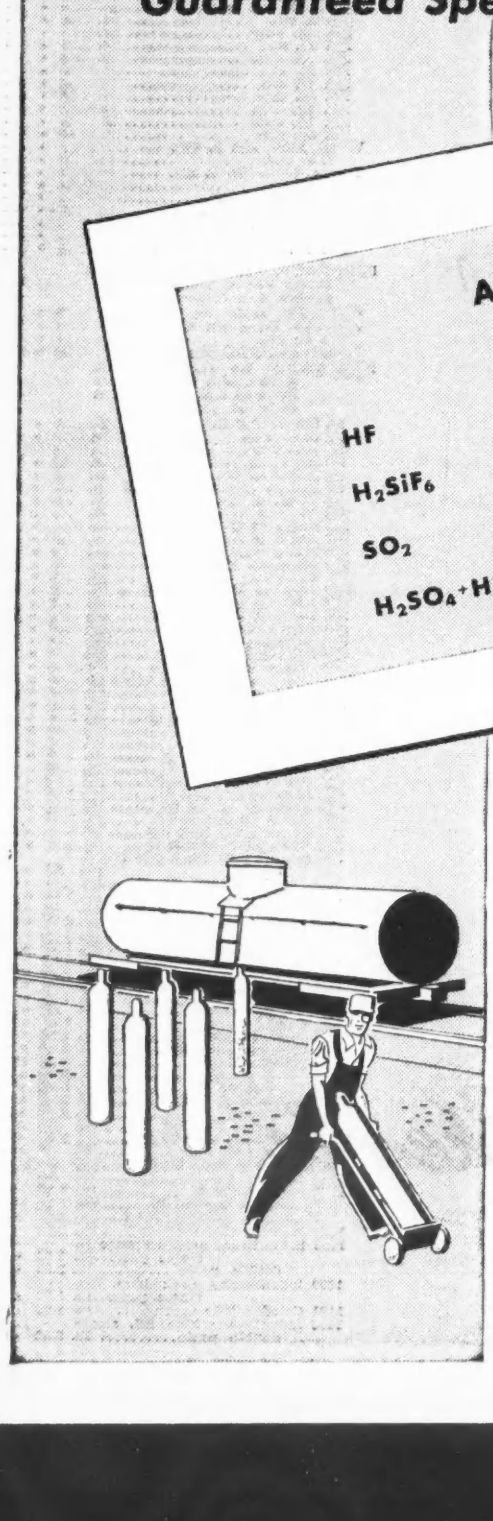
Amyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.095	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.102	—
tanks, works	lb.	.085	—
Butyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31	—
tanks	lb.	.29	—
Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).			
Dichloroethyl, purif., dms., works.	lb.	16½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15	—
Ethyl, absolute, ACS, dms	lb.	.30	—
Anesthesia, USP, hospital, ens	lb.	.75	1.05
Industrial, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12	—
Synthetic, dms. incl., frt. alld.	lb.	.11½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10	—
Ether, isopropyl, dms., c.l., divd	lb.	.06	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.06½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.04½	—
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100 lbs	lb.	.93	1.10
	lb.	.93	1.10
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation, 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14½	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.12	—
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13¾	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14¾	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.12¼	—
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.12½	—
NF, dms.	lb.	.23	.25
synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14½	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.12	—
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13¾	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14¾	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.12¼	—
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14¼	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15¼	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12¾	—
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.47	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.47½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.45½	—
Ethyl acetoacetate prices on dms., c.l., dlvd, ¾c. higher, l.c.l., 1¼c. higher.			
Benzoate, bots	lb.	.60½	.66
Betacethoxypropionate, dms., works	lb.	.70	—
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms	lb.	.36	.40
Butyrate, bgs	gal.	4.75	—
ens., works	lb.	.65	.70
dms., works	lb.	.60	—
Carbamate (see Urethane).			
Chloride, tech., tanks	lb.	.13½	—
USP, bbls., cyl	lb.	.20	.22
Cinnamate, ens	lb.	2.30	3.60
Formate, dms	lb.	.38	—
Iodide, bots	lb.	4.08	4.27
Lactate, dms., works	lb.	.41	—
Methcrylate, M-2, dms., works	lb.	.60	—
ens., works	lb.	.63	.67
P-2, ens., works	lb.	.65	—
Myristate, dms., works	lb.	No prices.	
Oenanthate, dms	lb.	1.40	2.00
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.75	—
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.33	—
Silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate) 40% available SiO_2, dms., works.	lb.	.53	—
Ethylalphanaphthylamine, bbls	lb.	.80	—
Ethylanilin, dms	lb.	.60	—
Ethylbenzene, dms., c.l.	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.15	—
tanks	lb.	.13	—
Ethylcellulose, fib. dms., 5,000 lbs., works	lb.	.52	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.54	.62
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt, alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.09	—
W. of Rockies	lb.	.09½	—
l.c.l., works, frt. alld., E. of Rockies	lb.	.11½	—
W. of Rockies	lb.	.12	—
smaller containers	lb.	.12½	—
tanks, frt. alld. E. Rockies	lb.	.08	—
W. of Rockies	lb.	.08½	—
Oxide, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.20	.25
l.c.l., works	lb.	.21	.26
tanks, works	lb.	.15	.16¼
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).			
Ethylenediamine, tanks, works	lb.	.50	—
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.15½	.16
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½	.17
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14	.14¼
Diethylether, dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.50	—
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.21½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.22	—
tanks, works	lb.	.20	—
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.18	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.16½	—
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17	—
tanks, works	lb.	.15	—
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.19½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.20	—
tanks, works	lb.	.18	—
Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.25	—
tanks, works	lb.	.23	—
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.33	—
Ethylmonoethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.80	—
Ethylmorphine, hydrochloride, bots.	oz.	11.85	—
Ethylorthotoluidine, bbls	lb.	.80	—
Ethylvanillin, ens., 5 lbs. or more	lb.	6.75	—
smaller lots	lb.	6.80	6.90
Eucalyptol, USP, ens., dms.	lb.	1.85	4.00
Eucalyptus leaves, bls	lb.	.12	.13
Eugenol, prime, USP	lb.	2.05	3.25
Euphorbia, pil., herb, bls	lb.	.15	.17

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works	ton.	20.00	22.00
Glass, 20 mesh, bulk, tons, works	ton.	11.75	12.50
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	18.00	20.00
Pottery, bgs., 2 ton lots, works.	ton.	20.00	22.00
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	17.00	19.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs	lb.	.11	.11½
Indian, bgs.	lb.	.12½	.13
Fenugreek, domestic, bgs.	lb.	No stocks.	
Indian, bgs	lb.	.10½	.11
futures, bgs.	lb.	.10¼	.10½
Moroccan, bgs.	lb.	.09½	.10¾
Ferric sulphate (see iron sulphate, ferric).			
Film scrap, colored, cs., works	lb.	.13	—
water-white, cs., works	lb.	.14	—
Fir balsam, Canada, cns	gal.	31.00	32.00
Oregon, bbls	gal.	2.25	2.30
Fishberries, bgs	lb.	.24	.25
Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver).			
Fishmeal, ground, 60% protein, bgs., No. Carolina area	ton.	150.00	—
65% protein, bgs., Balto. area.	ton.	155.00	—
Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein, bulk, No. Carolina area	ton.	142.50	—
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).			
Fluorspar, acid grade, bgs., c.l., mines	ton.	47.50	—
l.c.l., mines	ton.	49.50	—
bulk, contract, c.l., mines	ton.	42.00	—
noncontract, c.l., mines	ton.	45.00	—
l.c.l., mines	ton.	47.00	—
Ceramic grade, No. 1, ground, 90-92% CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines, net	ton.	39.00	41.00
washed gravel, 70% or more, CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	35.00	37.00
65%, bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	34.00	36.00
60%, bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	33.00	35.00
less than 60%, bulk, c.l., mines.	50N.	32.00	34.00

Hydrofluoric Acid Anhydrous..

Guaranteed Specifications..99.4% minimum



By placing your order for Anhydrous Hydrofluoric Acid in cylinders or in tank cars with Harshaw, it is now possible for you to secure material guaranteed to have a minimum assay of 99.4% Hydrofluoric. This advance in quality over the conventional standard of 99.0% minimum Hydrofluoric has been accomplished at no increase in price. Harshaw's high ranking position as a major producer of Hydrofluoric Acid and Fluoride salts results from a broad knowledge of these products, especially in all phases of their technical applications. The benefit of more than forty years experience is available to you when you order Hydrofluoric Acid and Fluorides from Harshaw.

THE HARSHAW CHEMICAL CO.
1945 East 97th Street, Cleveland 6, Ohio
BRANCHES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

Formaldehyde, USP (inhibited), dms., c.l., works lb. .0570- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0620- —
tanks, works lb. .0370- —
methanol free (uninhibited) tanks, works lb. .0350- —

Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England, Eastern New York, N. J., Eastern Penna., and part of Delaware.

Fringetree bark, bls. lb. .45 - .47
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga. mines ton.30.00 - —
Tex., mines ton.27.00 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne ton. 2.00 - 4.00
imp., bgs., c.l. ton.30.00 -40.00
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .09½- —
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l. lb. .25½- —
l.c.l. lb. .26½- —
tanks lb. .24 - —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .42½- —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l lb. .41½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .40½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .38½- —
liquid, No. 0, bbls., l.c.l lb. .22 - —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .20½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .17 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l lb. .26 - —

G

G salt, bbls lb. .59 - .60
Galangal root, bls. lb. .14 - .15
Gambier, plantation, bgs., ex dock lb. .21 - .23
Extract, bbls No stocks.
Gammapicoline, 95%, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.00 - 1.03
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 73-75 octane, tanks, gal. .105 - —
Bayonne, 76 octane, tanks gal. .126 - —
Gulf coast, 73-75 octane, tanks, gal. .105 - .11
Group 3, 73-75 octane, tanks, gal. .1025- .10625
Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor, 74 octane, leaded tanks gal. .12 - —
natural, 26-70 octane, group 3, tanks gal. .085 - —
Gelatin, silver label, ctns., dlvd lb. 1.25 - —
export, cs lb. 1.35 - —

Gelatin price 5c. higher for deliveries in Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Tex., Utah, Wash., Wyo.

Gelsemium root, bls lb. .35 - .40
Gentian root, bls lb. .15 - .16
grd., bbls., bxs lb. .18 - .19
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .19 - .20
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns., dms. lb. 3.10 - —
prime lb. 2.50 - —
Geranyl acetate, cns lb. 3.15 - 3.30
Ginger, oleoresin, bots lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Root, African, bls lb. .15 - .15½
Cochin, bleached, bgs. lb. No stocks.
unbleached, bgs. lb. .20 - .20½
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs lb. .25 - .25½
No. 2, bgs lb. .24½- .25
No. 3, bgs lb. .24 - .24½
Rhattoon, bgs lb. .22 Nom.
Ginseng root, cs lb.14.00 -18.50
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Sodium sulphate),
cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l. bgs., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - 2.50
Glue, bone, calcium type, 24 millipoise, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest lb. .14½- —
40-65, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
65-90, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
95-145, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .22½- —
145-180, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —

Bone glue, l.c.l., prices, 1c. higher than c.l.

ground, 40-45 jellygrams, bgs., c.l. (50,000 lbs.), dlvd. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
pulverized, 50-60 jellygrams, bgs., c.l. (50,000 lbs.), same basis lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
Hide, 100-121 (jellygrams), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .25 - .28
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - .29
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - .30
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - .31
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - .32
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - .33
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - .34
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - .35
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - .36
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - .37
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - .38
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - .39
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - .40
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - .41

Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l.; bbls., ½c. more than bgs.

Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88% to refiners, tanks, dlvd. lb. .28 - .30
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd. lb. .27 - —
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .39½- .40¼
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .40 - .40¾
tanks, dlvd. lb. .39¼- .40
high gravity, dms., c.l. lb. .39¼- .40¼
l.c.l. lb. .40 - .40¾
tanks lb. .39¼- .40
refined, BP, 98%, dms., c.l. lb. .39¾- .41⅛
tanks lb. .39½- .41¼
USP, 95%, dms., c.l. lb. .39½- .41¼
l.c.l. lb. .40 - .41¾
tanks lb. .39¼- .40
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l. lb. .39⅝- .40¼
l.c.l. lb. .39⅞- .40⅝
Glycine USP (see Acid, aminoacetic).
Glycol boriborate, dms. lb. .22 - —
Stearate, dms. lb. .26 - —
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .18 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots. oz.22.00 -22.25
acid-yellow, bots oz.20.00 -20.25
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs. lb. .40 - .41
Golden seal, root, bls. lb. 4.25 - 4.95
powd., bxs lb. 5.50 - 5.75
Gold-sodium chloride, photo, bots. oz.13.50 -14.00
USP IX, bots oz.14.50 -15.00
Grains of paradise, bgs. lb. .27 - .28
Graphite, imported, amorph., powd., bgs., dlvd. lb. .04 - .06
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., ex whse. lb. .14 - .16
90-92%, powd., bgs., ex whse. lb. .16 - .19
97%, powd., bgs., ex whse. lb. .22 - .25
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., ctns., ex whse. lb. .21 - .22
No 2 whse lb. .23 - —
Grease, house, loose lb. .07¼ Nom.
White, choice, loose lb. .08¾- —
Wool (see Degras and Lanolin).
Yellow, loose lb. .08 - —

Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdic, kgs., works lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Tungstic, kgs., works lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd., N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .38 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis lb. .39 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - —
16-20%, bbls., same basis lb. .40½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis lb. .41½- —
26-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .41¾- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis lb. .41½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis lb. .44½- —
41-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .46 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis lb. .47¾- —
50% and over, bbls., same basis lb. .48¾- —
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis lb. .13 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis lb. .13¾- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis lb. .14¼- —
14-16%, bbls., same basis lb. .15 - —
17-19%, bbls., same basis lb. .15¼- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis lb. .15½- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis lb. .15¾- —
24-25%, bbls., same basis lb. .16 - —

Green, chrome, reduced color, 26-27%, bbls., same basis lb. .16½- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis lb. .17 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis lb. .18 - —
32-33%, bbls., same basis lb. .19¼- —
34-35%, bbls., same basis lb. .20¼- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis lb. .23 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .25¼- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis lb. .26¾- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis lb. .26½- —
56-60%, bbls., same basis lb. .27 - —
61-65%, bbls., same basis lb. .28 - —
66-70%, bbls., same basis lb. .29¼- —

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00
pure, bgs., frt. alld lb. .33 - .40
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).

Formaldehyde—Gum, Copal

Green, malachite, thioflavin toner, molybdic, bbls., works lb. 3.00 - —
Tungstic, bbls., works lb. 3.40 - —
Paris (see P).
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works, lb. 4.40 - 5.00
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Emerald, kgs lb. 2.60 - —
Verdigris (see V).
Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .25 - .30
Guaiac resin, cs lb. .48 - .49
Wood, bls lb. .35 - .36
Guaiacol, cryst., NF, tins lb. No prices
Liquid, NF, bots., cbys lb. 1.90 - 1.95
Carbonate, NF, dms lb. 2.95 - 3.00
Guarana, powd., cs lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Gum, accroides (see Gum, yacca), Aloe (see A.)
Ammoniac, tears, cs lb. .90 .95
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs lb. .12½- .14
powdered, USP, bbls lb. .20½- .21
Asafetida (see A).
Asphalthum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs lb. .38 - .40
Camphor (see C).
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs. lb. .23 - .23
No. 2, bgs. lb. .19 - .21
No. 3, bgs. lb. .14 - .16
Manila, loba, B, bgs. lb. .26 - .28
C, bgs. lb. .24 - .26
CBB, bgs. lb. .19 - .21
CNE, bgs. lb. .13½- .15
DBB, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
DK, bgs. lb. .13½- .15
dust, bgs. lb. .07½- .09
soft, MA, bgs. lb. .13½- .15
WS, bgs. lb. .20 - .21

CELANESE* FORMALDEHYDE

Available in Greater Volume

Through expanding production facilities of the **CHEMCEL** plant, at Bishop, Texas, Celanese Is making available increased quantities of organic chemicals vital to industry.

Formaldehyde, one of the most important products in the growing family of Celanese* Organic Chemicals, is now offered in greater volume. This high quality, U.S.P. chemical is sold commercially as Formalin, a water white solution containing 40% formaldehyde by volume, 37% by weight. It is obtainable in both methanol inhibited and uninhibited grades.

A clear, colorless liquid, Celanese Formaldehyde is widely used in resins, adhesives and plastics, and in the production of various organic chemicals.

A brochure is available containing specifications and general information on many of the Celanese organic chemicals. Write for your copy—and call Celanese whenever you need technical assistance regarding organics.

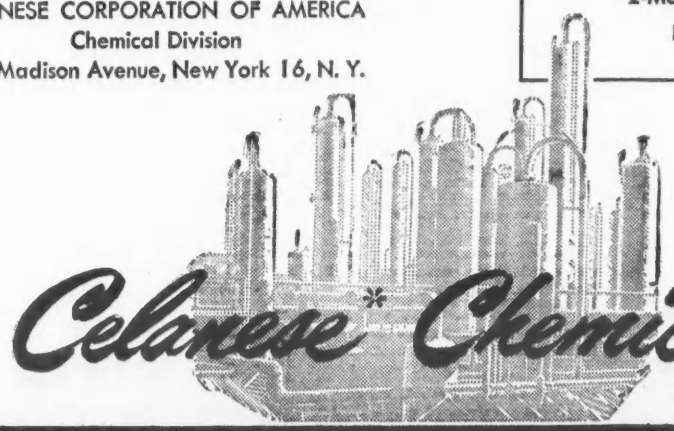
CELANESE CORPORATION OF AMERICA
Chemical Division
180 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

CELANESE* ORGANIC CHEMICALS NOW IN PRODUCTION:

Formaldehyde	n-Propyl Alcohol
Acetaldehyde	Butyl Alcohols
Acetic Acid	Methylal
Methanol	Special Solvents
Acetone	Tricresyl Phosphates

FOR LABORATORY EVALUATION, SCHEDULED FOR FUTURE PRODUCTION:

2-Methyl-1, 3-Pentanediol
Propionaldehyde



Celanese Chemicals*

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off

ALCOHOLS · ALDEHYDES · GLYCOLS · KETONES · ACIDS · SOLVENTS · PLASTICIZERS

Gums, Copal, Philippine—Manganese Dioxide

Gums, copal, Philippine, pale, chips, bgs lb. .18½- .20½
nubs, bgs. lb. .22 - .24
seeds, bgs. lb. .15 - .16
sorts, bgs. lb. .17½- .19½
Pontianak, chips, bgs. lb. .22 - 24
nubs, bgs. lb. .35 - 38
Dammar, Batavia, A D, bgs lb. .28 - .30
A E, bgs. lb. .23 - .24
dust, bgs lb. .08½- .09½
E, bgs. lb. .14 - .15
East India, batu, bold, bgs lb. .09¾- .11
nubs & chips, bgs. lb. .07½- .09
black, bold, bgs. lb. .12½- .13½
unscraped, bgs. lb. .09½- .10½
nubs & chips, bgs. lb. .09½- .10½
pale, chips, bgs. lb. .13 - .15
nubs, bgs. lb. .26 - .28
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .28 - .30
No. 2, bgs. lb. .22 - .23
No. 3, bgs. lb. .10 - .12
dust, bgs. lb. .09 - .10
seeds, bgs. lb. .13 - .14
Elemi, cns lb. .21 - .22
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va lb. .17 - 17¾
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., etc lb. .17 - .17¾
Euphorbium, cs lb. .50 - .55
Galbanum, cs lb. .98 - 1.00
Gamboge, pipe, cs lb. 1.20 - 1.25
powd., bbls lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Ghatti, No. 2, bgs lb. .35 - .37
No. 3, bgs lb. .31 - .33
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, powd., No. 1 lb. .49 - .50
No. 2 lb. .41 - .45
No. 3 lb. .35 - .36
No. 4 lb. .32 - .33
No. 5 lb. .30 - .31
No. 6 lb. .28 - .31
Kauri, bgs lb. .31½- .32¾
Locust bean, powd., bgs lb. .35 - .37
Mastic, cs lb. 2.25 - —
Myrrh, cs lb. .35 - .38
Olibanum, siftings, cs lb. .12 - .13
tears, cs lb. .22 - .38
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks lb. .90 - .95
Scammony, cs lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Sterculia (see Gum, karaya).
Talha, bgs lb. .10 - 11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs lb. 3.00 - 3.25
No. 2, cs lb. 2.40 - 2.65
No. 3, cs lb. 2.00 - 2.25
powdered, USP, bbls lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Yacca, bgs lb. .06 - —
Gypsum, Keane's cement, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald ton.22.65 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton.28.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald ton.17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald ton.30.65 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald ton.21.45 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas, frt. equald ton.12.50 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald ton.10.50 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton.12.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald ton.18.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald ton.12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., Acme Texas, frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Akron, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Clarence Center, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsum, Ohio frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
National City, Mich., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Portsmouth, N.H., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Roton, Texas, frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald ton. 9.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem river, N. Y., works ton.22.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., works ton.21.00 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs lb. .55 - .57
Heliotropin, cryst., cns lb. 3.10 - 3.45
Hellebore root, white, powd., bbls lb. .40 - .45
Helonias root, bls. lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 0, bbls., l.c.l lb. .45½- —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .44½- —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39½- —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .36½- —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .34½- —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .18 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .17 - —
No. 4, (red), bbls., l.c.l. lb. .12½- —
Hemlock bark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. No stocks.
tanks, works lb. No stocks.
Henbane leaves, bls. lb. .45 - .75
Henna leaves, bls lb. .21 - .23
powd., bbls., bgs lb. .25 - .27
Heptane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .16 - —
group 3, tanks gal. .12½- .13½
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C lb. .27½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .28½- —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis lb. .38½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .39½- —
Hexane, industrial, group 3, tanks, gal. .13½- .14½
Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .16 - —
Hexanol, normal, dms., c.l., works, lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
tanks, works lb. .29 - —
Hexylresorcinol, 100 lbs. up, frt. alld lb.19.00 —
works lb.19.00 -27.75
smaller lots, frt. alld lb.20.00 -21.50
works lb.20.00 -33.50
Histidine hydrochloride—laevo, fib. dms., works, 50 kilos kilo.120.00 - —
1-5 kilos kilo.130.00 —
Homatropine, hydrobromide, bots. oz.15.00 -25.00
Hydrochloride, bots oz.20.00 -22.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 7.00 - —
Hops, NF, bls. lb. .40 - .45
Horehound, bls. lb. .12 - .15
Hydrangea root, bls lb. .14 - 17
Hydrastine, bots oz.53.50 -53.80
Sulphate, bots oz.53.50 -53.80
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls lb. .03¾- .05
27½%, cbys., E. of Miss. or W. coast via Panama Canal lb. .17½- .19½
35%, cbys., same basis lb. .23½- —
dms., c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
tanks lb. .19¾- —
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns lb. 6.50 - 7.50
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots oz.34.00 -38.00
Hyoscyamine, bots oz.18.00 -20.00
Hydrobromide, bots oz.18.00 -19.50
Sulphate, bots oz.14.00 19.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .52½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .44½- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .28½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .23½- —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l lb. .41 - —
Hyssop herb, bgs lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, bgs lb. .55 - .60

I

Iceland moss, bgs lb. .40 - .50
Ichthammol, NF, bots lb. 2.45 - —
powd., bbls lb. .74½- .85
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests lb. 2.14 - 2.80
synth., paste, bots lb .16½- .19
Indol, CP, bots. lb.18.50 -23.00
Inositol, tins, dlvd lb. 5.00 - —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs., ex whse. Staten Island lb. 1.729 - —
resubl., bots., jars lb. 2.55 - 2.65
Iodoform, dms., kgs. lb. 4.39 - 4.74
Ionone, alpha, cns lb. 5.15 - 6.00
beta, cns lb. 8.60 -10.00
Methyl (see M).
IPC, bots., 1-5 lbs lb. 2.68 - 2.72
fib. dms., 100 lbs., ship't point lb. 2.30 - 2.50
50 lbs., ship't point lb. 2.40 - 2.52
10-25 lbs., ship't point lb. 2.50 - 2.54
Ipecac root, bgs lb. 3.85 - 4.60
powd., bgs. lb. 4.25 - 4.90
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .18 - .19
Iron acetate, liquor, 28° bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
solut., USP IX, cbys lb. .16 - —
djns. lb. .17 - —
Chloride (ferric), anhydr. tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.50
cryst., tech., bbls., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - 6.00
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - 8.00
USP X, lump, bbls lb. .07½- .08
solut., 42 Be, cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald lb. .06 - .06½
Citrate, gran., dms lb. .77 - .79
Glycerophosphate, N.F., powd lb. 4.35 - —
Hypophosphite, dms lb. 2.80 - —
Iodide, bots lb. 3.48 - 3.63
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb. .21¼- .21¾
Nitrate, red, tech., dms lb. .03½- .04
Oxalate, gran., dms lb. .83 - .85
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., cs. lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate, soluble, NF VII, gran., dms lb. .69 - .72
Reduced (see Iron by hydrogen).
Resinate, 7.4%, Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .24 - —
Stearate, dms., c.l. lb. .40 - —
ton lots lb. .41 - —
less ton lots lb. .42 - —
Sulphate (ferric), anhyd., bgs., c.l., works ton.52.50 - —
l.c.l., works ton.57.50 - —
partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton.28.50 - —
l.c.l., works ton.29.50 - —
(ferrous), tech. (see Copperas).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms lb. .09½- .10
Iron by hydrogen, kgs lb. .80 - .85
Iron-ammonium citrate, brown, green, gran., dms lb. .55 - .58
Oxalate, dms lb. .25½- .28½
Iron-potassium oxalate fine gran., dms. lb. .30½- .33½
Iron-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28½
Isobornyl acetate, cns lb. .97 - 1.10
Isobutyl acetate, cns lb. .97 - 1.25
Methacrylate, M-5, dms., works lb. .60 - —
cns., works lb. .63 - .67
P-5, cns, works lb. .60 - —
Propionate, cns lb. No prices.
Thiocyanocetate, dms., c.l., works. gal. 3.85 - —
l.c.l., works gal. 3.85 - 4.05
tanks, works gal. 4.23 - —
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., works lb. .33 - .36
Isoeugenol, extra, cns lb. 3.40 - 4.00
Isoleucine, dextro-laevo, with allo-isoleucine, dms., works lb.28.00 -35.00
Isopentane, dms., works lb. .45 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .22 - —
Isopropanol (see Acohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Benzene (see Cumene).
Ether (see Ether, isopropyl).
Phenylcarbamate (see IPC).
Isopropylamine, dms., works, c.l. lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .25 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls lb. .15 - .20
Jalap root, NF, bls. lb. .45 - .50
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .50 - .60
Resin, powd., bxs lb. 7.15 - 7.25
Juniper berries, bgs. lb. .09 - .18
Tar, USP, dms lb. .40 - .65

K

Kamala, powd., cns lb. .45 - .52
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls. lb. .28 - .31
Kerosene, at refinery; Ark., 42-44 specific gravity, w.w., tanks gal. .09375- —
Bayonne, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .103 - —
California, 40-43, s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .121 - .156
Gulf ports, 41-43, s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .0925- .095
Okla.-Tex., 41-43, s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .0925- .095
Penn., 45, s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .1125- .125
47, s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .12 - .125
Kola nuts, bgs lb. .10 - .12
Kyanite, imp., low iron content, 10-mesh, whse ton.85.00 -95.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse ton.95.00 -105.00

L

Ladyslipper root, bls. lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Lanolin, anhyd., cosmetic, dms., works lb. .22 - .24
pharmaceutical, USP, dms., works lb. .20 - .22
hydrous lb. .18 - .20
Lard, cash, tres., Chicago lb. .15 - .15¼
Larkspur seed bgs lb. .55 - .40
Laurel berries, bls lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Portuguese, bls. lb. .07¼- .08
Greek, bls lb. .07 - .07½
Turkish, bls lb. .12 - .12½
Lavender flowers, medium, bls. lb. .65 - .66
ordinary, bls lb. .20 - .21
select, bls. lb. .70 - .75
Lead acetate, white, crystals, cbys., lb. .27 - —
gran., bbls. lb. .27¾- —
powd., bbls. lb. .27¾- —
Arsenate, dealers, base powder, 3-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l. lb. .31½- —
l.c.l. lb. .32½- —
1-lb. bgs., c.l lb. .39½- —
l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more to dest. East.
Blue basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .21¼- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, fib. dms lb. .49 - —
Iodide, NF V, jars lb. 2.94 - 3.13
Linoleate, liq., 13% Pb, dms., frt. alld lb. .39 - —
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y. lb. .21½- —
E. St. Louis lb. .2130- .2135
Metallic paste, dms., 10,000-40,000 lbs., works lb. .27½- —
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28½- —
1 to 2,000 lbs., same basis lb. .30 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms., frt. alld lb. .16¾- .17¼
24% Pb, dms., frt. alld lb. .23½- .24
30% Pb, dms., frt. alld lb. .28½- .29
Nitrate, bbls., c.l lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. lb. .23½- —
Oleate, bbls lb. .33 - —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls lb. .41 - .43
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25¼- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½- —
98%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .24¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25¾- —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .27¼- —
Silicate, bgs., l.c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .2270- .2330
Stearate, bbls., c.l. lb. .46 - —
ton lots lb. .47 - —
less ton lots lb. .48 - —
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white, basic sulphate).
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms lb. .14¾- .15¼
solid, 30% Pb, dms lb. .23½- .24
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .2210- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .2310- —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .1925- .2535
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1975- .2635
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, dms., non-ret., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
unbleached, c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
Lemon peel, bls lb. .25 - .30
Leucine, dextro-laevo, dms., works lb.28.00 -35.00
Licorice extract, mass, cns lb. .25 - .30
powd., bbls. lb. .40 - .42
Root, bls lb. .08 - .09
5-lb. bundles, cs lb. .40 - .45
powd., bbls lb. .11 - .12
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¾- —
Lime, agricultural, bgs., works ton.13.00 -13.50
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass. ton. 9.00 - —
Annville, Pa ton.10.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton.10.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y. ton.10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hallow, Pa ton. 9.50 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton. 9.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 8.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo. ton. 6.50 - —
Keystone, Ala ton. 9.75 - —
Knoxville, Tenn ton. 9.75 - —
Limedale, Ark ton. 9.00 - —
Longview, Ala ton. 9.75 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va ton.10.00 - —
Menominee, Mich ton. 8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind ton. 7.50 - —
Rockland, Maine ton. 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton. 6.50 - —
Sherwood, Tenn ton.10.00 - —
Sherwood, Wis. ton. 8.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton. 9.50 - —
York, Pa ton.10.00 - —
Hydrated, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton.11.50 - —
Annville, Pa ton.13.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton.13.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y. ton.13.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ton. 9.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa. ton.11.50 - —
Engle, W. Va ton.13.00 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton.11.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 9.50 - —
Lime, hydrated, Hannibal, Mo. ton. 9.50 - —
Keystone, Ala ton.13.00 - —
Knoxville, Tenn ton.12.25 - —
Limedale, Ark ton.10.50 - —
Longview, Ala ton.13.00 - —
Manistique, Mich. ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio. ton.10.50 - —
Mitchell, Ind ton.10.00 - —
Petoskey, Mich. ton.10.00 - —
Port Island, Mich. ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. Dak. ton.12.00 - —
Rockland, Maine ton. 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton. 8.00 - —
Sherwood, Tenn ton.13.00 - —
Sherwood, Wis. ton.10.00 - —
Springfield, Mo. ton. 9.00 - —
Woodyville, Ohio ton. 8.50 - —
York, Pa ton.13.50 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton.11.70 - —
Annville, Pa ton.13.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton.13.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ton.11.00 - —
Engle, W. Va ton.13.00 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton. 9.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton.10.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio ton.10.00 - —
Rockland, Me. ton.10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton.10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton.10.00 - —
York, Pa ton.13.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate-limestone).
Limestone, grd., bgs., works ton. 4.00 - 4.25
Linalool, ex bois de rose lb. 4.50 6.85
ex lignaloe wood lb. 6.50 7.00
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, bots lb. 4.35 7.20
ex lignaloe wood, bots lb. 5.25 8.40
ex petitgrain, bots lb. 5.10 6.35
Linden flowers with leaves, bls lb. .25 - .27
without leaves, bls. lb. .24 .26
Linseed meal, 34% bulk, Midwest mills ton.79.00 -81.00
Litharge com'l, powd., bbls., c.l ship't point, frt. alld lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¼- —
Lithium bromide, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.90 - —
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Chloride, dms lb. 1.15 - 1.65
Citrate, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 1.30 - 1.45
Fluoride, bbls. lb. 1.95 - —
Hydroxide, dms. lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., ship't point lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .06½- .06¾
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l. lb. .08¼- —
smaller lots lb. .08½- —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, ¾c. per lb higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls. lb. .85 - .90
Lobelia herb, bls lb. .65 - .70
leaves N.F. lb. .95 - —
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works oz.25.50 -38.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .38½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l., lb. .36½- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .18½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .17½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .17 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .16½- —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .33 - —
No. 2, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
No. 3, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .28½- —
No. 4, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .23 - —
No. 5, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .26½- —
No. 6, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .44½- .49½
Lovage root, imp., bls lb. 1.20 Nom.
Lupulin, tins lb. 1.95 - 2.00
Lycopodium, cs lb. 1.90 - 2.50

M

Mace, Amboyna, bls lb. .85 - .90
Banda No. 1, bls. lb. 1.08 - 1.10
Siauw, No. 1, bls lb. .95 - .96
West Indian, bls lb. .90 - .92
broken, bls lb. .75 - .80
Madder, Dutch, bgs lb. .29 - .32
Magnesia, calcined, tech., ctns., works lb. .32 - —
synth., rubber grade, ctns., works lb. .29 - —
USP, light ctns lb. .34 - —
heavy, bbls lb. .36 - —
Magnesium arsenate, bgs., cans, works lb. .20 - .30
Bromide, dms lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .11¼- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12½- —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .11¾- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12¼- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13½- —
Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila. county, Pa. Frt. equald. with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .12¾- —
flake, bbls. c.l., works ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.44.00 -46.00
Fluoride, bbls lb. .20 - .25
Hydroxide, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs. lb. .29 - .30
Hypophosphite, dms lb. 1.60 - —
Laurate, bbls lb. .46 - .47
Metal, 98.8% ingots, cs., works lb. .20½- —
sticks, cs lb. .34 - .38
Oleate, precip., bbls lb. .40½- —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls. lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .09 - .09½
Stearate, ctns., 2,000 lbs. to c.l. lb. .43 - —
smaller lots lb. .44 - —
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .43 - —
100-lb. lots lb. .50 - —
Magnesite, chemical grade, bgs., c.l., mines, Calif ton.60.00 - —
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash. ton.27.00 - —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l. lb. .30 - —
l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
Malva flowers, black, bls lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Blue, bls. lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Leaves, bls lb. .40 - .42
Manaca root, bls lb. .49 - .50
Mandrake root, bls lb. .48 - .52
Manganese acetate, bbls. lb. .32 - —
Arsenate, bgs. lb. .12 - .12½
Borate, tech., bbls lb. .23 - —
Carbonate, bbls lb. .19 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .24 - —
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works ton.74.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton.77.00 -82.00
burlap bgs., c.l., works ton.71.75 - —
l.c.l., works ton.74.75 -79.79
paper bgs., c.l., works ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.73.00 - —
85-90%, bbls., c.l., works ton.74.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton.77.00 -82.00

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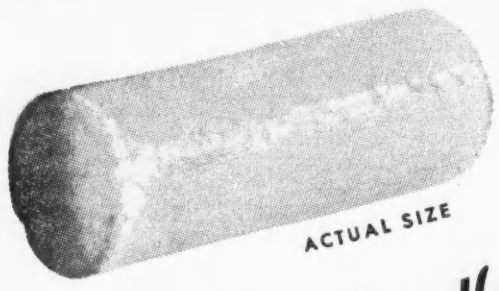
AMERICA'S LEADING PRODUCER

MALEIC (TOXILIC) ANHYDRIDE
NOW IN "ROD" FORM



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Still another example of our traditional policy of continuous improvement...wherever and whenever possible. MALEIC (Toxilic) ANHYDRIDE in the new "rod" form resists hydration, reduces handling costs and improves labor conditions.

OTHER NATIONAL ANILINE CHEMICALS INCLUDE:
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE SUCCINIC ANHYDRIDE
MONOCHLOR MALEIC ANHYDRIDE FUMARIC ACID
AND RELATED SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS

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Philadelphia 6, Pa., 200-204 S. Front St.	LOmbard 3-6382	New Orleans, La., Cotton Exchange Bldg.	Raymond 7228
San Francisco, Cal., 517 Howard St.	Sutter 7507	Portland 9, Ore., 730 West Burnside Ave.	Beacon 1853
Charlotte 1, N. C., 201-203 West First St.	CHarlotte 3-9221	Toronto, Canada, 137-145 Wellington St. W.	Elgin 6495

Manganese Glycerophosphate—Monononylnaphthalene

Manganese glycerophosphate, fib. dms. lb. 4.25 • —
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd lb. .26 • —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.00 • —
Iodide, jars lb. 5.55 • —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn, dms. lb. .39¼- —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls., lb. .41½- —
Metal, cs, dlvd. East lb. .30 • .32
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Mn, dms., frt. alld lb. .22¾- .23¼
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .44¾- —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms. lb. .20 • —
precip., dms. lb. .22½- —
Sulphate, fertilizer grade 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton.60.00 • —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton.67.00 • —
feed grade, 80%, bgs lb. .05¼- .07
75%, bgs, c.l., dlvd. S. E ton.68.50 • —
l.c.l., same basis ton.75.50 • —
Tallate, liquid, 4% Mn, dms lb. No prices.
solid, 8% Mn, dms lb. No prices.
Mangrove bark, E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton.72.00 Nom.
Manna, flake, large, cs. lb. 1.40 • 1.50
small, cs. lb. 1.00 • 1.10
Mannitol, com'l, dms., works lb. .40 • .43
reagent, 50-lb. dms., works lb. .85 —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls lb. .14 Nom.
Chilean, bls. lb. .18 • .18½
French, bls lb. .32 • .33
Matico leaves, bls lb. .25 • .28
Menadione, USP, bots., works gram. .10 • —
Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian lb. 9.00 • 9.15
synthetic, tech., cns lb. 6.00 • 6.40
USP, laevo, cns lb. 8.90 • 9.95
Menthyl salicylate, tins lb. 4.25 • 4.35
Mercury bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate, dms lb. 2.13 • 2.15
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, cryst., powd lb. 3.27 • 3.32
Iodide, red, NF, dms lb. 4.32 • —
Yellow, NF, fib. dms lb. 4.42 • —
Metal (see Quicksilver).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate), yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib. dms lb. 2.44 • 2.46
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13 • —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
Metaldehyde, dms., works lb. .78 • —
Metachloranilin, dms., works lb. .75 • —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 • .80
l.c.l. lb. .56 • —
80-82%, dms., works lb. .35 • —
70-75%, dms., works lb. .30 • —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls lb. 1.28 • 1.33
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs lb. .76 • —
Metatoluidine, bbls., works lb. .80 • —
Metatolylenediamine, kgs lb. .77 • —
Methanol, natural, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .74 • .80
l.c.l., frt. alld gal. .77 • .85
tanks, frt. alld gal. .66 • .70
Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss 3c. higher.
Synthetic, eastern production, zone 1, dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .40 • —
l.c.l., frt. alld gal. .43 • —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .28 • —
Methanol, synth., eastern production, zone 2, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld gal. .47 • —
l.c.l., ex whse gal. .49½- —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .33 • —
Synthetic methanol zones are: Zones 1 is all continental U. S., E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho, Mont., and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S., west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Texas production, Midwest and Gulf states, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld gal. .37½- —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .27 • —
West of Rockies, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .45 • —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .33 • —
Methionine, dextro-laevo, fib. dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 7.40 • —
50 to 999-lb. lots, works lb. 7.55 • 8.55
1 to 49-lb. lots, works lb. 9.00 • —
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 • —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio., Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., St. Louis, Mo., Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd., N. Y. lb .08 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08½- —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .49½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 • —
tanks, works lb. .48 • —
Methyl acetoacetate prices frt. alld. W., ½c. higher.
Methyl acetone, natural, group A, dms., extra, c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .50 • .60
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57 • .67
Natural methyl acetone group A prices W. of Miss. 3c. per gal. higher.
Group B, dms., incl., E. Miss., frt. alld., any quantity gal. .50 • .60
synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E gal. .61½- —
frt. alld. W gal. .64 • —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E gal. .65 • —
frt. alld. W gal. .68½- —
tanks, works, frt. alld. E gal. .52 • —
frt. alld. W gal. .55½- —
Methyl acetone, synth., East. territory, is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory, all States West of those four.
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, 500 lbs. or more lb. 2.10 —
smaller lots lb. 2.20 • 3.00
Benzoate, cns lb. .55 • 1.20
Bromide, dealers, cns. lb. .50 • .52
cyls. lb. .46 • .59
Chloride, indust., cyl., works lb. .17 • —
tanks, multi-unit, works lb. .13 • —
single-unit works lb. .10½- —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd lb. .34 • —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .42 • —
Cinnamate, cns lb. 1.65 • 3.50
Formate, dms. lb. .59 • —
Heptin carbonate, bots. lb. 36.00 • 58.00
Iodide, bots., cbys lb. 4.33 • 4.52
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 —
Methacrylate, M-1, dms., works lb. .45 • —
cns., works lb. .48 • .58
P-1, cns., works lb. .60 • —
Parahydroxybenzoate, bots., cntrs. lb. 2.10 • 2.20
fib. dms. lb. 1.90 • 2.00
Salicylate, dms., 500 lbs lb. .40 • —
25-50 lbs. lb. .45 • —
Methylal, refined, 95%, dms., c.l. lb. .06 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 • —
tanks, works lb. .04½- —
Methylamyl ketone, dms., works lb. .70 • —
Methylcellulose, special vis., (4,000 cps.), fib. ctns., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .68 • —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .70 • —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .75 • .80
standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., c.l., frt. alld lb. .62 • —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .63 • —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .68 • .73
Methylene blue, USP, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. equald lb. 2.87 • —
smaller lots, kgs., same basis lb. 3.02 • 3.22
Chloride, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .11½- —
Methylethyl ketone, dms., dlvd lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .12 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10 • —
Methylhexyl ketone, tech., dms., works lb. .60 —
Methylionone, A, cns lb. 6.55 • 8.50
D, cns lb. 7.50 • 9.55
prime, cns lb. 4.55 • 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 • —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cns lb. 3.00 • 3.75
Methylparaben (see Methylparahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol, dms., works, dlvd. lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works, dlvd lb. .18½- —
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .16 • —
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03⅝- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03⅛- —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .06¼- —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .06¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07 • —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07½- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07 • —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
white, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07 • —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher; W. of Rockies, 1c. higher.
Milk powder, skimmed roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .10½- .14¼
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .11½- .15¼
Whole, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .36½- .42
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .34 • .43¼
Sugar, edible, bbls., works, 30,000-lb. lots lb. .24 • —
2,000-lb. lots lb. .24¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots lb. .25¼- —
USP, bbls., works, 3,000-lb. lots. lb. .26 • —
2,000-lb. lots lb. .26¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots lb. .27¼- —
Molasses, blackstrap, tanks gal. .07½- .12⅛
Molybdate orange (see Orange molybdate).
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits).
Molybdenum metal, 90% Mo., powd., kgs. lb. 2.60 • 3.00
, pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. .95 • —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. .80 • —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .06½- .08
l.c.l., works lb. .07 • .09
smaller containers, works lb. .09 • .12
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .06 • .06⅛
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .27 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .25½- —
Monoethylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .22 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 • —
Monomethylamine, anhydrous, cyl., works, basis 100% lb. .34½- .44⅛
25%-40%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .35 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 • —
Monomethylanilin, dms., works lb. .70 • —
Monononylnaphthalene, c.l., dms., works lb. .14 • —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .15 • —
tanks lb. .12 • —

CELLULOSE acetate butyrate

FLAME RESISTANT

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LACQUERS—spray, brush, dip, hot dip

PROTECTIVE COATINGS—permanent and strippable

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Monosodium glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, monobasic).
Monotertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51 - —
tanks, works lb. .49 - —
Morphine, cns. oz.12.35 -12.40
Acetate, cns. oz. 9.85 - 9.90
Hydrobromide, cns. oz. 9.80 - —
Hydrochloride, cns. oz. 9.90 - —
Sulphate, cns. oz. 9.90 - —
Morpholine, dms., c.l., works lb. .59½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .60 - —
tanks, works lb. .58 - —
smaller containers, works lb. .75 - —
Mountain ash berries, bgs. lb. .75 - .76
Mullein flowers, cs. lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Leaves, bls. lb. .12 - .13
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots. oz.25.00 -30.00
synthetic, ambrette, cns., 5-lb lb. 5.65 - 5.75
Ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more lb. 4.60 - 4.95
25 lbs. lb. 4.70 - 5.05
5 lbs. lb. 4.60 - 5.45
Xylol, cns. lb. 1.60 - 1.80
25 lbs. lb. 1.70 - 1.90
5 lbs. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Musk root, bls. lb. No prices.
Mustard seed, Calif., brown lb. .22 - .23
Dutch, yellow, bgs lb. .15 - .15½
English, yellow, bgs. lb. .14 - .14½
Montana, brown, bgs., source lb. .06½- .07
Oriental, bgs., source lb. .05¾- .06
yellow, bgs., source lb. .11½- .12
Washington, yellow, bgs. lb. .17 Nom.
Myrobalans, J1, assorted, ex dock. ton.60.00 - —
J2, ex dock ton.50.00 - —

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74°, bgs., bbls., wks., frt, equaid lb. No prices.
tanks, same basis lb. .06¼- .07¼
78°, bgs., c.l., wks., frt. equaid. lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .07¼- —
bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .071 - .08
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0735- .085
dms., c.l., same basis lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .065 - .075
refined, industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equaid lb. .12 - —
bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11 - —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, 50-lb. cs., c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .13¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15¼- —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., works lb. 7.00 - 7.10
Nepheline syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y. ton.14.25 - —
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y. ton.13.25 - —
Nepheline syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.
Nerolin, cns. lb. 1.70 - 2.25
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .50 - —
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .48 - .50
Chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. .23 - —
Cyanide, bots., dms lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Formate, bbls., ton lots, dlvd lb. .43½- —
Metal, electro cathodes, cs lb. .40 - —
Nitrate, bbls., works lb. .24½- .25½
Oxide, black, bbls lb. .42 - —
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- —
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., works kilo.11.00 -11.30
Hydrochloride, dms., works kilo.10.50 -10.80
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, 56 lb. dms., dealers, frt. alld. over 50 lbs. dm.53.65 - —
tins, 10 lbs., dealers, frt. alld. on cases of 6 tin.11.80 - —
Niketham ide, bots., cbys. lb. 5.50 - 6.60
Nitercake, bulk, works ton. No stocks.
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l lb. .09 - .09½
l.c.l. lb. .10 - .11
tanks lb. .08 - .08½
Nitrocellulose, ester soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80 and 125-175 secs., bbls., c.l., works, dry weight lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - .31
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - .33
250-400 secs. and 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - .35
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, 5-6 and 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - .37

Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra, but returnable.

Nitroethane, dms., works lb. .30 - —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, N. ton.120.00 -137.16
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works, ammo unit-ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Sewage sludge, bulk, works, unit ton. 4.15 + .40
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
Nitropropane, 1, dms., works lb. .30 - —
2, dms., works lb. .30 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs. lb. .50 - —
Chinese, bgs. lb. .40 - —
Istrian, bgs lb. .29 - —
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs lb. .46 - .47
West Indian, bgs lb. .39 - .40
futures lb. .38 - .39
Nux vomica, bls lb. .08 - .09
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .11 - .12

O

Oakbark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. No stocks
Octane, 100°-140° C, industrial grade, group 3, dms., c.l gal. .19 - —
l.c.l. gal. .21 - .60
tanks gal. .15½- —
10° C., Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .16 - —
Octanol (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl).
Oil, abies siberica, cns. lb. 2.65 - 3.10
Almond, bitter, artificial (see Benzaldehyde).
Bitter, F.P.A., bots. lb. 4.45 - 5.00
NF, bots. lb. 4.90 - —
Sweet, dms., cns. lb. .80 - 1.30
Angelica root, bots. lb.120.00 -250.00
Seed, bots. lb.115.00 -200.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms. lb. .80 - 1.00
Russian, cns. lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Apricot kernel, cns., dms. lb. .50 - .56
Avocado, cns., dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Babassu, tanks lb. .18 - —
Oil, bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.20 - 2.25
55-60%, cns lb. 1.20 - 2.35
60-65%, cns lb. 2.50 - —
West Indian, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.20 - 1.65
Bergamot, artif., cns lb. 2.50 - 4.25
natural, Italian, cns. lb. 3.75 - 6.00
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birchtar, crude, cns lb. .95 - 1.76
rectified, cns. lb. 4.25 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil, cns lb. 2.90 - 4.75
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works gal. .65 - 70
Cajeput, tech., dms. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
redistelled, USP, cns lb. 2.20 - 4.50
Calamus, cns lb.20.00 -28.00
Camphor, natural, white, cns lb. .33 - .43
synthetic, dms lb. .15 - .35
Cananga, native, cns lb. 2.15 - 3.00
rectified, cns lb. 3.85 - 4.10
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Caraway, NF, cns lb. 5.00 - 6.50
Cardamom, NF, bots lb.35.00 -36.00
Cassia, USP, cns lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Castor, blown, ret. dms., c.l. lb. .23 - —
cold-pressed, USP, ret. dms., c.l. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l. lb. .22 - —
tanks lb. .20 - —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. lb. .25¼- —
tanks lb. .23½- —
unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .23½- —
l.c.l. lb. .24¼- —
tanks lb. .22½- —
hydrogenated, dms., c.l., works. lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - —
No. 3, tech., ret. dms., c.l. lb. .20½- —
l.c.l. lb. .21¼- —
tanks lb. .19½- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms lb. .13 - .13½
75% (60-62% fat), dms lb. .18 - .18½
Oil, cedarleaf, USP, cns., dms lb. 1.95 - 2.85
Cedarwood, cns. lb. .45 - .95
dms. lb. .40 - .85
Celeryseed, bots lb.14.00 -16.50
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns., dms lb. .56 - —
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, bots lb.33.00 -73.00
Leaf, Ceylon lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Seychelle lb. 1.20 - —
Citronella, Ceylon, cns lb. .65 - .96
Java, cns. lb. 1.15 - 1.45
Clove, USP, from Madagascar buds, cns., dms lb. 1.15 - 1.40
from Zanzibar buds, cns. lb. 1.45 - 1.60
Coconut, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports lb. .16½- —
Pac. coast lb. .15 - —
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., dms., c.l lb. .23½- —
deodorized, tax incl., dms., l.c.l lb. .26 - —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms lb. .22 - .23
Codliver, USP, dms gal. 2.40 - 2.45
Coriander, bots lb.31.00 -40.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works lb. .15½ Nom.
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .07½ Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .03¾ Nom.
refined, tanks, mills lb. .18½- —
dms. lb. .22 - —
Costus, bots. oz.45.00 - —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, works lb. .14¼- .14½
foots, acid 95%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .07½ Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .03¾ Nom.
refined, dms lb. .22½- —
tankcars lb. .20 - —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Croton, NF, cns lb. 4.75 - 5.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Oil, cubeb, cns lb. 7.00 -10.00
Cumin, bots. lb. 6.25 -11.50
Cypress, bots lb.11.00 -15.00
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots lb. 9.00 - 9.50
Dillweed, bots lb. 8.50 - 9.25
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Eucalyptus, rectified, USP, 80-90%, cns lb. .80 - 1.45
70-80%, cns. lb. .69 - 1.30
Fennel, sweet, cns. lb. 3.05 - 4.50
Fir, Canada, cns lb. 1.90 - 2.35
Fishliver, concentrating or feed, 6,000 to 12,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .26½- —
20,000 to 80,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .29 - .34
pharmaceutical, 50,000 to 125,000 A units, dms., 1,000,000 units. .35 - .41
pharmaceutical or food, 200,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units .45 - .48
concentrate, 100,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .40 - .48
200,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .45 - .48
500,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .53 - —
1,000,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .55 - —
Fuel (see Petroleum fuel oil).
Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots oz. 9.25 - 9.50
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns lb. 9.50 -11.50
Bourbon, cns. lb. 8.25 -15.00
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).

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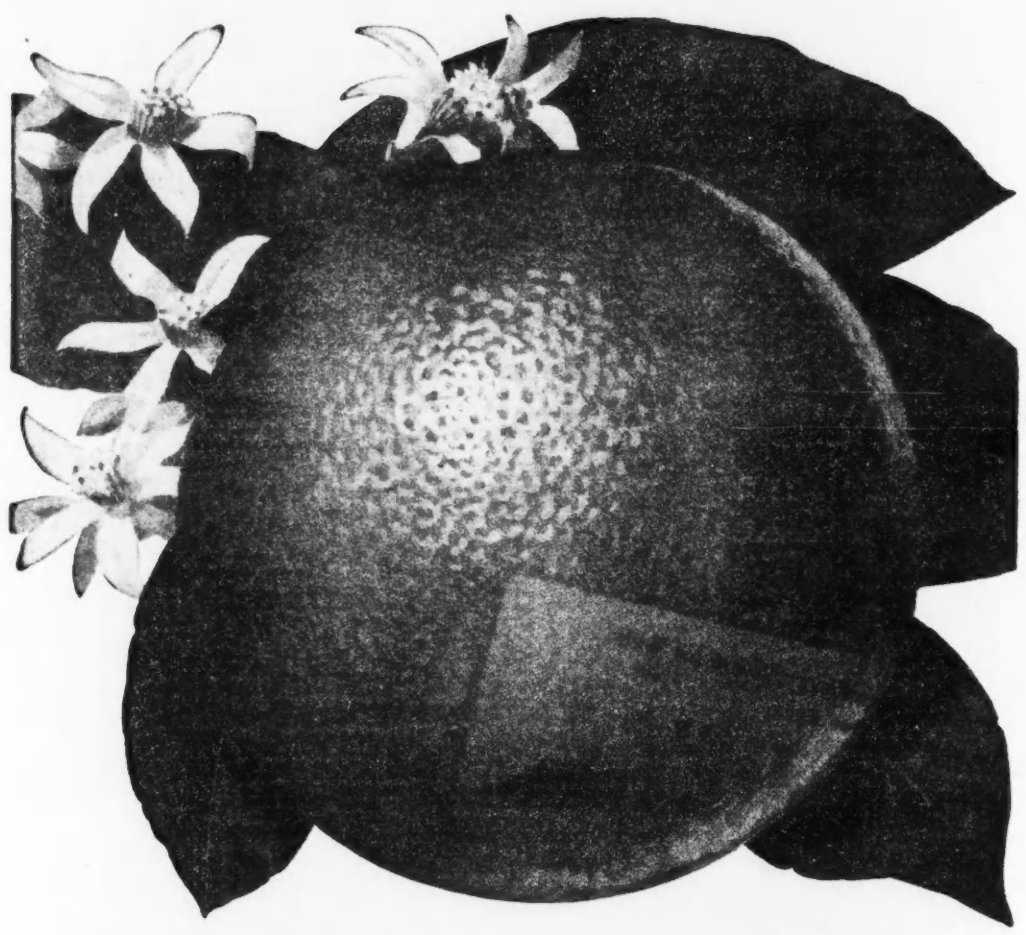
Oil, Ginger—Oil, White Mineral

Oil, ginger, dist., bots lb. 7.50 -13.00
Grapefruit lb. 1.10 - 2.60
Grease, No. 1, dms lb. .15 - .15½
extra, winter, strained, dms lb. .16½- .17
prime, burning, dms lb. .18 - .18½
Guaiacwood, cns lb. 2.05 - 4.15
Hemlock, cns. lb. 1.95 - 2.75
Herring, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. No prices.
Juniper berry, NF VIII, bots lb. 3.75 - 4.00
twice rectified lb. 5.50 - 6.00
Tar, USP (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns lb. .65 1.00
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel, bots lb. 9.75 -12.25
Lavandin, cns. lb. 1.40 - 3.75
Lavender flower, French, 38-42% ester, cns lb. 3.50 - 4.35
30-32% ester, cns lb. 2.80 - 3.10
Spike, Spanish, pure, cns lb. 1.00 - 2.25
tech., cns. lb. 1.00 - 2.78
Lemon, natural, USP, Calif., cns. lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Lemon, Messina lb. 2.75 - 3.70
terpeneless, bots lb.32.00 -65.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms lb. 1.65 - 1.90
Lignaloe seed, Mexican, cns lb. 4.50 4.80
Wood, Brazilian (see Oil, bois de rose).
Mexican, cns lb. 2.75 5.20
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns lb. 4.25 - 5.00
West Indian, cns lb. 4.50 - 6.00
expressed, West Indian, cns lb. 6.75 -11.25
terpeneless, bot lb.35.00 -53.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l. lb. .2880- —
l.c.l. lb. .2940- .2980
tankcars lb. .2760- —
tankwagon lb. .2790- —
Boiled linseed oil .007 higher than raw.

Oil, lubricating, at refinery, ex tax, Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 10-25 p.p. tanks. gal. .285 - —
neutral, 300 vis., No. 3. col. 0.10 pour, tanks gal. .21 - .22
200 vis., No. 3, col., 15-25 pour, tanks gal. .18 - .19
145-155 vis., No. 3, color, 10-25 pour, tanks gal. .285 - —
Penna., W, cylinder, 600-680 flash, tanks gal. .33 - .38
600-650 steam refd., tanks. gal. .37 - —
neutral, 70° F, No. 3 color, 150 vis., 25 pour, tanks gal. .37 - .39
200 vis., 25 pour, tanks. gal. .39 - .41
South Texas, neutral, pale 200 vis., 2¼-4 pour, tanks. gal. .11 - .12
red, 200 vis., 4-6½ pour, tanks gal. .11 - .12½
Mace, dist., cns., dms lb. 4.65 - 6.75
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns lb. 4.25 - 8.40
Italian, cns lb. 8.75 - 8.80
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto lb. .12 Nom.
refined, alkali, dms lb. .1970- .2010
kettle-bodied, dms lb. .2120- .2160
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l lb. .1820- .1860
tanks lb. .17 - —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white, mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard, synthetic, USP, cns lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Seed, expressed, dms. lb. .26½- .27
Neatsfoot, 15°, dms lb. .41 - —
20°, dms lb. .40 - —
30°, dms lb. .38 - —

Oil, neroli, French, bots lb.75.00 -390.00
Haitian, bots lb.175.00 -200.00
Niaouli, cns lb. 2.85 - 3.25
Nutmeg, dist., cns lb. 4.65 - 8.75
Ocotea cymbarum, dms lb. .48 - .55
Oiticica, liquid, dms., c.l. lb. .18 - —
l.c.l. lb. .18½- —
tanks lb. .18 - —
Oleo, extra, tcs lb. .19 Nom.
Olibanum, bots lb. 4.50 - 6.25
extra fine lb. 6.25 -10.50
Olive, denat., dms. gal. 3.25 - 3.35
edible, Calif., dms. gal. 4.00 Nom.
Spanish, dms., duty paid gal. 4.45 - 4.75
Moroccan, dms. same basis, gal. 4.10 - 4.25
foots, dms lb. .23 - .23½
tankcars lb. .22 - —
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l. lb. No stocks.
l.c.l. lb. No stocks.
75% (62% fat), dms., c.l. lb. No stocks.
l.c.l. lb. No stocks.
Orange, sweet, natural, dist., cns., lb. .75 - 1.00
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns lb. 1.25 - 1.95
Calif., cns lb. 1.25 - 1.75
Florida, cns., dms. lb. .72 - 1.00
Messina, coppers lb. 3.50 - 5.50
West Indian, cns lb. 2.25 - 3.75
sesquiterpeneless, bots lb.55.00 -135.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs lb. 2.40 - 3.50
Palm, Congo, dms lb. .22 - .22½
tankcars lb. .21 - —
Palmarosa, cns lb. 6.50 - 9.00
Palmkernel, crude, bulk, cif, NY lb. No prices.
Paraffin, pale 100-110 vis. at 100° F. tanks, works gal. .10 - —
Patchouli, dms. lb. 6.00 -18.00

Oil, peanut, crude, tanks, works, lb. .17½- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd, E lb. .07½ Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .03¾ Nom.
refined, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
drums lb. .23 - —
Pennyroyal, USP, dom., dms., cns lb. No stocks.
imported, cns. lb. 2.30 - 2.55
Peppermint, natural, dms lb. 6.90 - 7.05
redist., USP, dms lb. 7.15 - 8.30
Perilla, crude, dms lb. No stocks.
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns lb. 2.85 - 4.30
Pimento berry, dms lb. 4.25 6.50
leaf, cns. lb. 1.50 3.25
Pine, dest.-dist., dms., incl., c.l., works, South gal. 60 —
l.c.l., works, South gal. 61 70
dms., incl., c.l., works, South lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works, South lb. .08 - —
ex whse., N. Y. C gal. 70 - —
ex whse., N. Y. C lb. .09½- —
tanks, works, South gal. 60 - —
tanks, works, South lb. .062 - —
steam-dist., dms., ex whse., East lb. .095 —
non-ret. dms., incl., l.c.l., ex whse., N. Y. C gal. .86 —
Pineneedle, Siberian (See oil, abies siberica).
Putty, petroleum, heavy, dms gal. .18 - —
tankwagon gal. .13½- —
light, dms gal. .16½- —
tankwagon gal. .12½- —
Rapeseed, tankcars lb. .24 Nom.
Red, single dist., dms lb. .16¾- .17¼
tanks lb. .15½- —
saponified, dms lb. .16½- .17
double dist., dms lb. .19¼- .20¼
tanks lb. .18 - —
Rose, natural, coppers oz.16.00 -40.50
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms lb. .75 - 1.50
USP, cns., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.60
Rosin, first rectified, dms gal. .66 - —
2d rectified, dms gal. .68 - —
3d rectified, dms gal. .78 - —
Rue, bots lb. 3.25 - 5.00
Sage, clary, bots. lb.14.50 -16.00
Dalmatian, cns. lb. 2.80 - 3.10
Spanish, cns. lb. 1.70 - 3.50
Sandalwood, NF, cns. lb.13.00 -16.30
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. .11 - —
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l lb. .1970- .2010
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l lb. .2120- .2160
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l lb. .1820- .1860
tanks lb. .17 - —
Sassafras, artificial lb. .45 .55
natural, Brazilian (see Oil, ocotea cymbarum).
domestic, USP XII, cns., dms. lb. 1.80 - 2.30
Savin, cns lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Savory, cns lb. 8.00 - —
Seal, No. 1, tanks, U. S. ports lb. No prices.
Sesame, tanks lb. No prices.
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works gal. .2185- —
l.c.l., works gal. .25 - .29
tanks, works gal. .15 - .16
Snakeroot, Canada, cns lb.18.75 -19.75
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills lb. .14 - .14¼
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd, E. dlvd, East lb. .07¾ Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .03¾ Nom.
refined, alkali, dms., c.l lb. .1806- —
l.c.l. lb. .1880- .1925
tanks lb. .1686- —
clarified, dms., c.l lb. .1686- —
l.c.l. lb. .1706- —
tanks lb. .1566- —
winterizeo, refined, tankcars, dlvd, East lb. .17½- —
drums lb. .19½- —
Spearmint, dms lb. 4.65 - 5.00
Sperm, bleached winter 45° tankcars lb. .2120- —
drums lb. .2220- .2270
natural winter 45°, tankcars lb. .20 - —
drums lb. .21 - .21¼
Spruce, cns., dms. lb. 1.95 - 2.75
Sunflower-seed, imp., refined, tanks lb. No prices.
semi-refined, tanks lb. No prices.
Sweet birch, Northern, cns lb. 5.25 - 8.00
Southern, cns. lb. 1.95 - 3.25
Tall, crude, tanks, works ton.40.00 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
tanks, works lb. .05¾- —
Tallow, acidless, dms lb. .14½- .15
Tansy, cns. lb. 9.00 -14.00
Tar, pine, com'l, dms. incl., c.l., works, South gal. .41 - .43½
l.c.l., works, South gal. .43 - .45½
whse., N.Y.C. gal. .52¼- .54½
tanks, works, South gal. .32 - .34½
rectified, USP, l.c.l., dms., incl., works, South gal. .60 - —
Tar acid (see T).
Teaseed, dms lb. .25 - .26
Thyme, NF, red, cns lb. 2.15 - 3.35
white, cns. lb. 2.40 - 3.00
technical, white, cns lb. .35 - 1.00
Tung, dms., c.l lb. .22¼- —
l.c.l. lb. .22¾- —
tanks lb. .20¾- .21
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine, rectified, NF, cns., dms lb. .30 - .33
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns. lb. 9.50 -45.00
Haitian lb.10.50 -20.00
Whale, ref., natural, dms lb. No stocks.
Winter-bleached, dms lb. No stocks.
Wheat germ, dms gal.10.00 -13.50
White mineral, tech., 50 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco gal. .51½- —
l.c.l., S.F. gal. .53½- .56½
50-65 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y. gal. .45 - —
l.c.l., N.Y. gal. .48 - .52
65-75 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y. gal. .48 - —
l.c.l., N.Y. gal. .51 - .55
70 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F. gal. .51½- —
l.c.l., S. F. gal. .53½- .56½
USP, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .52 - —
l.c.l., N. Y. gal. .55 - .59
85 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S. F. gal. .51½- —
l.c.l., S. F. gal. .53½- .56½
100 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F. gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., S. F. gal. .61 - .64
125-135 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .64 - —
l.c.l., N. Y. gal. .67 - .71
145 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F. gal. .67 - —
l.c.l., S. F. gal. .70 - .73
145-155 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., N. Y. gal. .69 - .73
175-185 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .69 - —
l.c.l., N. Y. gal. .73 - .78
180 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F. gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., S. F. gal. .72 - .76
200-210 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .73 - —
l.c.l., N. Y. gal. .76 - .80
335-345 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., N. Y. gal. .84 - .88
340 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S. F. gal. .83 - —
l.c.l., S. F. gal. .85 - .88



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U. S. P.

Oil, wintergreen, nat., Northern, cns. lb. 8.75 -14.25
Southern, cns lb. 3.65 - 5.60
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, NF, cns lb. 6.65 -13.50
Wormwood, cns
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, extra, bots. lb. 8.00 -25.00
first, bots lb. 8.00 -15.00
second, bots lb. 5.00 -10.00
third, bots lb. 3.00 - 3.25

Olein, crude (see Oil, red).
low titre, dms lb. .19¾- .20¾
tankcars lb. .18½- —
white, dms lb. .19¼- .20¼
tankcars lb. .18 - —
Oleostearin, bbls lb. .14 - .14½
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines ton. 7.00 - 9.50
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works, ton. 10.00 - —
paper, bgs., c.l., works ton. 12.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns. lb. 19.20 -19.45
gran., USP, cns. lb. 21.65 -21.90
powd., USP, cns. lb. 21.65 -21.90
Orange, cadmium lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.10 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Tenn. and N. C., E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts lb. .34 - —

Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga.; La. (Shreveport); 1½c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex.; 1½c. El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Dinitroanilin toner lb. 1.15 - —
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .2760- —
Molybdate lb. .45 - —
Persian, bbls lb. .30 - .45
Orange flowers, bls lb. .40 - .45
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .13 - .15
Sweet, bls lb. .14 - .16
Oregano, Mexican, bgs lb. .16 - .16½
Portuguese, bgs lb. .20 - .20½
Sicilian, bgs. lb. .16 - .16½
Orris root, Florentine, bls. lb. .26 - .27
powdered, bbls., bxs. lb. .30 - .31
Verona, bls lb. .18 - .19
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .22 - .23
Orthoaminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Orthoamylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .42 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls lb. .80 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more lb. .60 - —
smaller lots lb. .62 - .67
Orthochloroparanitroanilin, dms., works lb. .65½- .81
Orthochlorophenol, dms lb. .28 - —
Orthocresol, pure, 30° dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - .33
l.c.l., works lb. .26½- .33½
tech., 20°, dms., c.l., works lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. lb. .25 - —
29°-30°, dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .33
l.c.l., works lb. .25½- .33½
25°-27°, dms., c.l., works lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Orthodichlorobenzene, cns., 50-lb. lb. .12½- —
100-lb. lb. .11½- —
dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —

Orthodichlorobenzene prices W. of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.

Orthoisopropyl N-phenylcarbanate (see IPC).
Orthonitroanilin, dms lb. .50 - .53
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb. .17 - .18
Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns. lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrophenol, dms lb. .66 - .77
Orthonitrotoluene, dms. lb. .12 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms lb. .90 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms lb. .18 - .20
Orthotolidin, distilled, kgs lb. 1.10 - —
Osage orange crystals, bbls., l.c.l lb. .33½- —
extract, liquid, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .15½- —
Ouabaine, USP, bots gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs. works lb. 6.40 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 6.55 - 7.40

P

Panthenol, bots., works, frt. adjust. kilo. 90.00 - —
Papain, powd., cs lb. 3.60 - 4.50
Papaverine, natural or synthetic, hydrochloride, NF, cns., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
smaller lots oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Sulphate, cns oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Chilean, bgs lb. .23 - .24
Portuguese, bgs. lb. .32 - .34
Spanish, bgs lb. .42 - .43
Para-anisidin, dms., works lb. .80 - —
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - .33
Parachloroanilin, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss. lb. .70 - —
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms. lb. No stocks.
Paracresol, 98%, dms., works lb. .50 - .65
92%-94%, dms., works lb. .47 - —
Paracymene, dms., works, 50 gals. or more gal. 2.50 - —
smaller quantities gal. 3.00 - —
Paradibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots, works lb. .45 - —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12½- .14
Paraffin, crude, scale, white or yellow, 119-121 ASTM, bbls., c.l., refinery lb. No prices.
121-123 ASTM, bbls., c.l., ref'y lb. No prices.
126-128 ASTM, bbls., c.l., ref'y lb. No prices.
fully ref'd, slabs, 120-122 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0690- —
122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y, lb. .07 - —
125-127 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y, lb. .0710- —
128-130 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y, lb. .0730- —
130-132 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y, lb. .0735- —
132-134 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y, lb. .0760- —
135-137 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y, lb. .08 - —

Paraffin prices in bgs. and ctns., 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher, and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher.

Paraformaldehyde, dms., 1,000 lbs., works lb. .24 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .25 - —

Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 gals., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .12½- .13½
5-10-gal. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
USP, cbys lb. .51 - .53
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works lb. .44½- —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works, lb. .18 - —
Paranitrophenol, kgs., works, frt. equald lb. .40 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works lb. .39 - —
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., works lb. .27 - .28
Paraphenylenediamine, tech., kgs., works lb. 1.30 - —
Paratertiarybutylphenol, bgs., works, lb. .19 - .20
Parathion tech., dms., c.l., works lb. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 2.55 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls., works lb. .70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls., works lb. .55 - .63
Pareira brava root, whole, bgs lb. .30 - .31
ground, bxs lb. .40 - .41
powder, bxs lb. .42 - .43
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .32 - .33
Passion flower herb, bls lb. .26 - .28
Patchouli leaves, bls lb. .45 - .50
Peanut meal, 41%, packed, mills ton. 63.00 -63.50
Pectin, citrous, bbls lb. 1.25 - —
Penicillin, bulk, calcium, Romansky, 500,000,000 to 5,000,000,000 units 100,000 units. .06½- .08¾
Potassium, crystalline, same quantity 100,000 units. .08 - .09¼
Procaine G, same quantity 100,000 units. .09 - .09¾
Sodium, crystalline, same quantity 100,000 units. .09 - .09¾

Penicillin, distributors' unlabeled, potassium crystalline, bots., 100,000 units bot. .16 - —
200,000 units bot. .24½- —
500,000 units bot. .50 - —
1,000,000 units bot. .92½- —
Sodium, amorphous, 100,000 unit bot. bot. .16 - —
200,000 units bot. .25 - —
500,000 units bot. .52 - —
1,000,000 units bot. .97 - —
crystalline 100,000 units bot. .16½- —
200,000 units bot. .25½- —
500,000 units bot. .52½- —
1,000,000 units bot. .97½- —
Procaine G in oil, 10 cc vials, 300,000 units per cc vial. 3.60 - —
Pennyroyal leaves, bls. lb. .28 - .30
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works lb. .20 - .25
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34 - .36
Di and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, industrial, tanks, group 3, gal. .10½- .11½
Pepper, black, bgs lb. .66 - .67
futures, bgs., nearby lb. .61½- .63
Mar. shipt., new crop lb. .54 - .55
Red, Carolina, bgs lb. .50 Nom.
Hontaka, bgs., futures lb. .53 - .54
Louisiana longs, bgs lb. .18 Nom.
Mombassa chillies, bgs lb. .38 - .39
Niger, capsicum, bgs lb. .33 - .34
birdseye, bgs lb. .50 - .51
White, bgs lb. .75 - .76
Peppermint, USP, dom., bls lb. .60 - .65
imported, bls. lb. .75 - .85

Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., zone 1, works, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
zone 2, same basis lb. .11½- —
zone 3, same basis lb. .12 - —
zone 4, same basis lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., zone 1, same basis lb. .11¾- —
zone 2, same basis lb. .12¼- —
zone 3, same basis lb. .12¾- —
zone 4, same basis lb. .12¼- —
tanks, zone 1, same basis lb. .10½- —
zone 3, same basis lb. .11½- —
zone 4, same basis lb. .11 - —

Perchloroethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kansas, La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Colo., Mont., (E) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Peru balsam, dms lb. .85 1.05
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., c.l., group 3 lb. .021 - —
t.o.b. Indiana refy lb. .04½- —
golden topaz, bbls., c.l lb. .032 - —
l.c.l. lb. .036 - —
red, veterinary, bbls., c.l lb. .024 - —
l.c.l. lb. .028 - —
USP, amber, non-ret. dms., c.l lb. .04¾- —
Pennsylvania refy lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. lb. .057⅛ —
California refy lb. .08¼- —
cream, c.l., dms lb. .06½- —
l.c.l. lb. .08¼- —
extra, amber, dms., c.l lb. .05 - —
Pennsylvania refy lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l. lb. .06½- —

FROM SHELL CHEMICAL

KETONES

WITH PROPERTIES YOU MAY BE LOOKING FOR...

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

MOLECULAR FORMULA	MOLECULAR WEIGHT	BOILING POINT °C.	FLASH PT. °F. TAG OPEN CUP	FLASH PT. °F. TAG CLOSED CUP	VAPOR PRESSURE mm. Hg 20° C.	POUNDS PER GAL. 20° C.
ACETONE CH_3-CO-CH_3	58.1	56.1	BELOW —4		186.2	6.59
METHYL ETHYL KETONE CH_3-CO-C_2H_5	72.1	79.6	34	28	71.2	6.71
METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE CH_3-CO-CH_2-$CH(CH_3)_2$	100.2	115.9	81	60	15.2	6.67
MESITYL OXIDE CH_3-CO-CH=$C(CH_3)_2$	98.1	129.5	98	79	8.0	7.11

AS SOLVENTS, these four Shell Chemical ketones can be used to excellent advantage . . . in surface coatings based on nitrocellulose and vinyl resins . . . in phenolic can coating operations, cloth and paper coatings, airplane dopes, artificial leathers, acetate rayon, photographic film, cleaning compounds, paint removers, adhesives and rubber cement.

In the compounding of lacquers and thinners, their solvency permits solutions of high solids concentration while keeping viscosity characteristics within workable limits.

AS EXTRACTANTS they find widespread use in the preparation of antibiotics, the dewaxing of lubricating oils and in numerous other recovery processes,

AS CHEMICAL RAW MATERIALS these ketones, because of their reactive carbonyl group, permit chlorination, hydrogenation, oxidation and condensation with aldehydes and aromatic compounds.

For full descriptive matter and samples of any or all of the above ketones, write your nearest Shell Chemical office.

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Los Angeles • Houston • St. Louis • Chicago • Cleveland • Boston • Detroit • Newark

Petrolatum—Phosphorus Pentoxide

Petrolatum, USP, white, lily, dms., c.l. lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l. lb. .08½- —
snow, dms., c.l. lb. .07¾- —
Pennsylvania refy. lb. .07½- —
l.c.l. lb. .09½- —
California refy lb. .12 - —
soft, dms., c.l. lb. .06½- —
Pennsylvania refy. lb. .06⅝- —
l.c.l. lb. .07⅝- —
California refy lb. .10½- —
yellow, soft, dms., c.l. lb. .04⅜- —
Pennsylvania refy. lb. .04⅝- —
l.c.l. lb. .06 - —
California refy lb. .08¾- —

Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells,
California bbl. 1.94 - 2.88
Illinois bbl. 2.45 - 2.87
Kentucky bbl. 2.43 - 2.83
Louisiana-Arkansas bbl. 2.14 - 2.75
Montana bbl. 1.97 - 2.775
Oklahoma-Kansas bbl. 2.23 - 2.65
Pennsylvania, lower field bbl. 4.29 - 4.50
Upper field bbl. 3.65 - 4.50
Texas, East bbl. 2.65 - —
Gulf coast bbl. 2.38 - 2.95
North, North-Central bbl. 2.23 - 2.65
Panhandle bbl. 2.23 - 2.65
West bbl. 2.10 - 2.65
Wyoming bbl. 1.97 - 2.65

Ether, laboratory, 30°-60° C, cns., dlvd. E gal. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., group 3 gal. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .44 - —
35°-60° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E. gal. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3 gal. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .44 - —

Petroleum ether, laboratory, 40°-75°C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E gal. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3 gal. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .44 - —
90°-160° C, ret. dms., ex-tax, f.o.b. San Francisco gal. .57 - —

Fuel oil, bunker C (No. 6, California, heavy tanks, refinery, bbl. 2.25 - 2.40
light, tanks, refinery bbl. 2.55 - 2.73
Eastern, tanks, Albany, N.Y. bbl. 3.00 - —
Baltimore, Md. bbl. 2.58 - —
Boston, Mass bbl. 2.605 - —
Charleston, S. C. bbl. 2.51 - —
Jacksonville, Fla bbl. 2.54 - —
New York, N. Y. bbl. 2.58 - 2.65
Norfolk, Va. bbl. 2.55 - —
Philadelphia, Pa bbl. 2.58 - 2.60
Portland, Me bbl. 2.605 - —
Providence, R. I bbl. 2.58 - —
Savannah, Ga bbl. 2.54 - —

Diesel, tanks, refinery, California gal. .095 - .118
Pennsylvania gal. .11 - .12

Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2 gal. .08625- —
No. 3 gal. .08375- —
Bayonne, N. J., No. 2 gal. .091 - —
Group 3, No. 1 gal. .08875- .09375
No. 1, straw gal. .08875- .09125
No. 2, straw gal. .085 - .09
range gal. .09125- .09375
Pennsylvania, No. 1 gal. .1125- .125
No. 2 gal. .11 - .125
No. 3 gal. .11 - .12

Petroleum lacquer diluent, California, 170-225 F, b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles. gal. .147 - —
255 F, b.r., tanks, ex-tax, gal. .158 - —
Portland, Ore gal. .158 - —
San Francisco gal. .152 - —
Seattle, Wash gal. .158 - —
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery gal. .16 - —
Group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery gal. .1225- .13
toluol-type, tanks, refinery gal. .1225- .13
Mineral spirits, California, 170-255 b.r., tanks, ex-tax, f.o.b. San Francisco gal. .152 - —
205-295 b.r., tanks, same basis gal. .152 - —
245-360 b.r., tanks, same basis gal. .152 - —
305-362 b.r., tanks, same basis gal. .142 - —
312-400 b.r., tanks, same basis gal. .142 - —
360-455 b.r., tanks, same basis gal. .152 - —
East coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery gal. .14 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .1025- .115
tankwagon, Baltimore gal. .175 - —
Boston gal. .16 - —
Buffalo gal. .165 - —
Camden, N. J. gal. .15 - —
Chicago gal. .195 - —
Detroit gal. .211 - —
Kansas City, Mo gal. .182 - —
Lancaster, Pa gal. .16 - —
Newark gal. .15 - —
New York gal. .15 - —
Philadelphia gal. .15 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .175 - —
Providence gal. .165 - —
Rochester gal. .175 - —
St. Louis gal. .189 - —
Syracuse gal. .185 - —
Washington, D. C gal. .175 - —

Petroleum naphtha, cleaners, California, tanks, San Francisco gal. .123 - —
East coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery gal. .14 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .10625- .12
tankwagons, St. Louis gal. .1890- —
Newark gal. .15 - —
Chicago gal. .195 - —
Detroit gal. .211 - —
New York gal. .15 - —
Philadelphia gal. .15 - —
high-flash, 140° F, group 3, refinery, tanks gal. .13 - .149
200-285 b.r., 37-38° C, mixed anilin pt gal. .22 - —
25-26° C, m.a.p. gal. .21 - .26½
270-370 b.r., 78-81° C, m.a.p. gal. .24½ - .26
270°-370° b.r., 49° C, m.a.p gal. .29 - —
26° C, m.a.p gal. .21 - .26
300-400 b.r., 26-32° C, m.a.p. gal. .21 - .26½
340-410 b.r., 32° C, m.a.p. gal. .21 - —
36° C, m.a.p gal. .21 - .26½
340-440 b.r., 32° C, m.a.p. gal. .26½ - —
360-480 b.r., 25° C, m.a.p. gal. .21 - —
V.M.&P., California, 245-360 b.r., tanks, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles gal. .147 - —
Portland, Ore gal. .158 - —
San Francisco gal. .152 - —
Seattle, Wash. gal. .158 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, gal. .15 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .1125- .12
Gulf coast, tanks, New Orleans gal. .12375- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .175 - —
Chicago gal. .205 - —
Detroit gal. .221 - —
Milwaukee gal. .207 - —
Minneapolis gal. .205 - —
Newark gal. .165 - —
New York gal. .165 - —
Philadelphia gal. .163 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .185 - —
St. Louis gal. .199 - —
Solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco gal. .152 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., gal. .15 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .11 - .1173
Stoddard, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco gal. .142 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks gal. .14 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .11 - .1173
Pennsylvania, western, tanks, gal. .10 - —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .16 - —
Chicago gal. .195 - —
Detroit gal. .211 - —
Milwaukee gal. .197 - —
Minneapolis gal. .195 - —
Newark gal. .15 - —
New York gal. .15 - —
Philadelphia gal. .15 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .175 - —
St. Louis gal. .189 - —
Syracuse gal. .185 - —
Sulphonate, 70% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½- —
tanks, works lb. .13¾- —
50% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½- —
tanks, works lb. .10¾- —
Phenobarbital, dms, 100 lbs. lb. 4.00 - 4.35
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., works, and frt. equald lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
USP, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13½- .14¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .15
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
Phenolphthalein, USP, yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs. lb. 1.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.01 - 1.04
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., ton lots, works lb. .49 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .54 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots. lb. 2.35 - 2.65
100%, bots lb. 4.00 - 4.15
Phenylacetamide, dms., works, 1,000 lb. lots lb. 1.45 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.60 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Phenylalanine dextro laevo, dms, works lb. 30.00 -37.50
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .36½- —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .67½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .68½- —
Phenylethyl acetate, dms lb. 1.65 - 2.70
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots. lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots. lb. 3.00 - 3.07
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works. lb. 5.00 - 5.07
commercial, kgs., works lb. 1.75 - —
Phenylmethylpyrazolone, dms., works lb. 1.58 - 1.80
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms., works lb. 13.75 -15.75
commercial fib. dms., works lb. 7.00 - 8.00
tech., fib., dms. lb. 10.00 -10.75
Phosgene, 150-lb. cyls., works lb. .20¼- —
10-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.50 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 68-66%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., car at mine long ton. 4.61 - —
70%-68%, b.p.l., c.l. same basis long ton. 5.01 - —
72%-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 5.31 - 5.61
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 6.31 - 6.51
77%-76%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 7.31 - —
finely ground, 65.5% b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum short ton. 5.78 - —
68%, b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum short ton. 5.58 - —
70%, b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum short ton. 6.93 - —

Prices for Florida phosphate rock are plus usual bonus penalty clause on oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble, 50c. per long ton higher than above quotations.

Tennessee, brown, run-of-mine, unground, 27-26% P_2O_5 long ton. 6.00 - —
30-29% P_2O_5 long ton. 6.75 - —
Phosphorus, red, amorphous, cs. lb. .33 - .36
tins, export lb. .34 - .37
Yellow, cns lb. .30 - .33
dms., c.l. lb. .26 - .28
Oxychloride, dms., works lb. .12 - .14
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - .14
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - .14

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the leading all-round activated decolorizing adsorbent "Special"

"SPECIAL" FILTROL is a scrupulously clean, finely divided adsorbent powder made from selected Bentonite clays by perfected Filtrol methods of chemical activation.*

Filtrol processing insures a practically neutral adsorbent of exceptional decolorizing activity and uniform quality.

VASTLY SUPERIOR TO RAW CLAYS: "Special" Filtrol has two to three times greater decolorizing power — offers the greatest effectiveness in decolorizing normal or hard-to-bleach fats and oils.

"Special" Filtrol needs only one-half to one-third as large a charging dosage — saving on adsorbent, freight costs, storage costs, and handling costs.

"Special" Filtrol economy means: one-half to one-third as much oil loss in press cake — saving scarce and expensive oils and reducing "cake" disposal costs — greater production due to faster filter rates.

EASY TO HANDLE — SHIP — STORE: "Special" Filtrol is highly stable and can be stored indefinitely under normal dry conditions. It is packed in easy-to-handle, fifty-pound, multiwalled bags.

CONVENIENT SHIPPING POINTS: Because you use less "Special" Filtrol — shipping costs are cut whether shipped from Jackson, Mississippi Plant or district warehouses.

Send for free literature on Filtrol Pilot Plant and applications of "Special" Filtrol for all types of fats and oils.

SPECIAL Filtrol

PRODUCT OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Filtrol products are available throughout the world

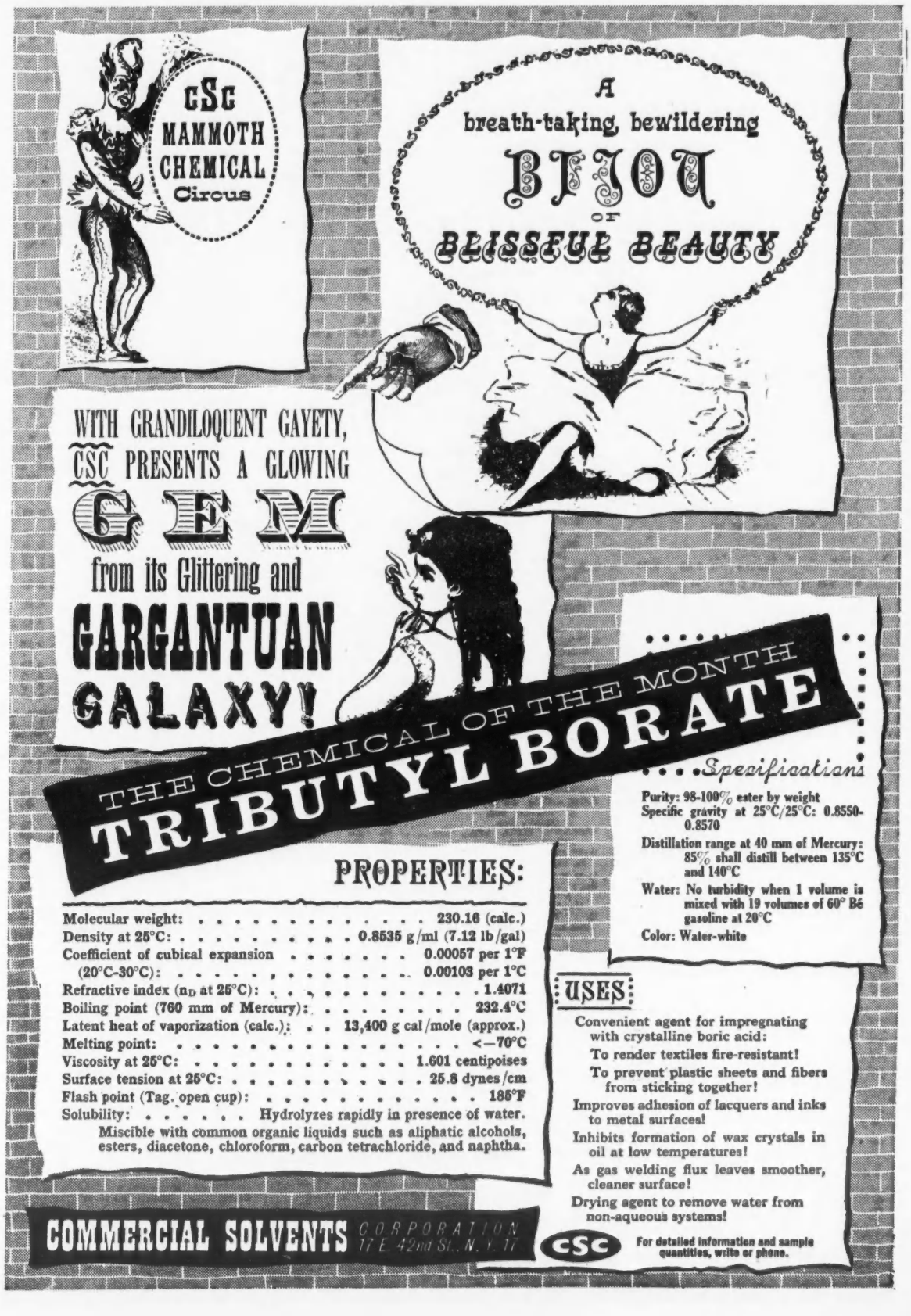
write for name of agent in your country
envie pour le nom de l'agent de votre pays
escribir pidiendo el nombre del agente en su país

FILTROL CORPORATION General Offices: 634 South Spring Street, Los Angeles 14, California • Plants at Vernon, Calif. and Jackson, Miss.

Phosphorus sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works lb. .28 - .29
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works lb. .28 .29
dms., export lb. .33½- .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 .15
l.c.l., works lb. .13 .16
Phthalamide, bbls., works lb. .35 .40
kgs., works lb. .45 .50
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22½ —
Pacific Coast, dlvd lb. .22 .24¼
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .23½- —
Pacific Coast, dlvd lb. .24 .26¼
Pichl leaves, bgs lb. 07 .08
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).
Picrotoxin, bots oz. 8.00 —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots., vials oz. 6.50 7.50
Nitrate, bots., vials oz. 6.25 7.25
Pimento, Jamaica, bgs lb. .23½- .24
Pinetar, retort, dms. incl., c.l., works, South gal. .43½ —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .45½- —
whse., N.Y.C. gal. .54¾- —
tanks, works, South gal. .34½- —
Pinkroot, bls. lb. 1.95 2.00
Piperidine, 95%, dms., frt. equald. lb. 1.65 - —
96%, dms., same basis lb. 1.75 - —
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots lb. 8.50 9.00
Pipsissewa herb (see Prince's pine).
Pitch, coaltar, 150° F. m.p., bbls., c.l., works ton.34.00 —
l.c.l., works ton.36.00 -37.00
Cottonseed, dms., works lb. .10½- .10¾
Hardwood, paper bgs., works lb. .04 - —
Linseed, dms lb. No prices.
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).
Pine, dms., ex whse. East 100 lbs. 6.90 - —
Soybean, dms., works lb. .10¼- .10½
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum)
Platinum metal, works oz.89.00 -93.00
Pleurisy roots, bls lb. .25 - .26
Podophyllin, dms lb.14.25 - —
Pokeroot, bls. lb. .16 - .17
Polystyrene, plain colors, dms., 30,000 lbs., works, frt. alld lb. .33 - —
20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .35 - .42
water-clear, dms., 50,000 lbs., works, frt. alld lb. .27 - —
20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .29 .35
Pomegranate root bark, bgs lb. .75 Nom.
Poppy flowers, bls lb. .50 .55
Seed, Dutch, bgs lb. .20½- .21
Polish, bgs lb. .18½- .19
Turkish, bgs lb. .13¼- .13¾
futures, bgs lb. .13½- .14
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 90%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.55 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
liquid, dms., c.l., 45%, works, 100 lbs. 4.525 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.025 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
solid, 90%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.90 - —
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works lb. .0815- —
l.c.l., works lb. .089 - —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works lb. .03725- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0450- —
tanks, same basis lb. .0340- —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .0755- —
l.c.l. lb. .0830- —
Potassium abietate lb. .08 - —
Acetate, USP, dms lb. .31 - —
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .20 - .22
powd., dms lb. .22 - .24
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l. lb. .12⅞- .13
Potassium bichromate in bbls., ¼c. higher.
Borate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton.192.00 - —
ton lots, works ton.245.50 - —
less ton lots, works ton.250.50 - —
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more. lb. .48 - —
25-200 lbs lb. .60 - —
Bromide, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., kgs lb. .33 - .34
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works lb. .0780- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0830- —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .16½- .18
powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .23
Chromate, tech., bgs lb. .25 - .29
Chlorate, cryst., kgs., c.l., works. lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
export, kgs., 1 to 10 tons, ex whse. lb. .12 - —
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms lb. .26 - .27
gran., bbls lb. .20 - .22
powd., bbls lb. .29 - .32
Citrate, USP, gran., dms lb. .37½- .42¼
Potassium citrate, USP, powd., 3c. per lb. higher.
Cyanide, dms., works lb. .55 - —
Fluoride, dms., works lb. .24 - —
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys. lb. 2.05 - 2.20
Sulphonate, NF, dms lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash, caustic).
USP, pellets, jars lb. .33 - —
Hypophosphite, 50-lb. lots lb. .90 - .93
Iodide, dms. lb. 2.10 - 2.13
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .20 - —
25% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphate, gran., bbls lb. .19 - .21
powd., bbls lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom., 60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M. unit-ton. .37½- —
Trona, Cal unit-ton. .45½- —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls. lb. .30 - —
Perchlorate, kgs., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - .15
Permanganate, tech., kgs., works. lb. .21¾- .22¼
USP, dms., works lb. .23½- .29
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works lb. .13 - .13½
Prussiate, red, kgs lb. .60 - .63
yellow, bbls lb. .21 - —
kegs lb. .26 - —
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls lb. .18 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works. ton.200.00 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs.15.25 - —
Solution, 29° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1-4, works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
62° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4, works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —

Potassium silicate, solution, 40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-4, works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .07 .08
Sulphate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. .31 - .33
gran., dms lb. .14 - .15
agricultural, dom., bulk, basis 90-95% K_2SO_4, min. 90%, works ton.32.50 - —
indust, bulk, works ton.36.00 - —
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, cryst., NF, dms lb. .70 - .78
tech., works lb. 45 50
Titanate, etns., c.l., works lb. 12 —
5 tons, works lb. .12¼- —
1 ton or less, works lb. .12½- 13
Xanthate, dms., c.l lb. .12 —
Potassium-magnesium sulphate, bulk, min., 40% K_2SO_4, 18-50% MgO, works ton.14.50 - —
Potassium-sodium ferricyanide, kgs., works lb. 45 .48
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt).
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .45 - .55
Potassium-titanium oxalate, bbls., dms lb. .55 - .60
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .52½- .55
Prickly ash bark, bls lb. .28 .33
Berries, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Prince's pine herb, bls lb. 55 .60
Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 200-lb. lots lb. 4.75 —
smaller lots lb. 5.00 5.75
Propane, commercial grade, tanks, group 3 gal. .06 —

Propionaldehyde, dms., c.l., works. lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .18 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
tankwagons, works lb. .15½- —
Aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde).
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l lb. .08½- —
l.c.l. lb. .09½- —
smaller containers lb. 12½- —
tanks lb. 07 - —
Oxide, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .21½- —
tanks, frt equald. E lb. .18½- —
Propyleneglycol NF, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
Methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16½- —
Propylthiouracil, bots., works kilo.50.00 - —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs lb. .30 - .35
blonde, bgs lb. .23 - .26
husks, bgs lb. .65 - .70
Pulsatilla herb, bls lb. .55 .60
Pumice, dom., grd., course, 0, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots. lb. .03¾- .04
Chicago, bgs., ton lots lb. .04½- —
smaller lots lb. .03¾- .04¼
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots lb. .03¾- .04
Pumice, Italian, silk-screen, fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .04 - —
coarse, bgs., ton lb. .05½- —
sun dried, fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .03 - —
coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .04½- —
Pumice in bbls is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Purple lake (see Red).
Pyrethrum concentrate, dewaxed, 20%; for aerosol bombs, dms., works lb. 8.50 - —
liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc., odorless base, dms., works gal. 6.75 - —
regular base, dms., works, gal. 6.65 - —
liquid (30 to 1) base 3 grams pyrethrins, per 100cc., odorless base, bbls., works gal. 8.75 - —
regular base, dms., works. gal. 8.63 - —
Flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .29 - —
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .35½- —
Pyridin, denaturing ret. dms., works and frt. equald gal. 2.49 - 2.72
refd., 2° non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .79½- .80
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .69 - .80
Pyridoxin hydrochloride, 100-gram lots gram. .55 - —
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. All ports, long-ton. 8.00 - —
Pyrocatchin (see Catechol).


CSC
MAMMOTH
CHEMICAL
Circus
A
breath-taking, bewildering
BIJOU
OF
BLISSFUL BEAUTY
WITH GRANDILOQUENT GAYETY,
CSC PRESENTS A GLOWING
GEM
from its Glittering and
GARGANTUAN
GALAXY!
THE CHEMICAL OF THE MONTH
TRIBUTYL BORATE
PROPERTIES:
Molecular weight: 230.16 (calc.)
Density at 25°C: 0.8535 g/ml (7.12 lb/gal)
Coefficient of cubical expansion (20°C-30°C): 0.00057 per 1°F
0.00103 per 1°C
Refractive index (n_D at 25°C): 1.4071
Boiling point (760 mm of Mercury): 232.4°C
Latent heat of vaporization (calc.): 13,400 g cal/mole (approx.)
Melting point: <—70°C
Viscosity at 25°C: 1.601 centipoises
Surface tension at 25°C: 25.8 dynes/cm
Flash point (Tag. open cup): 185°F
Solubility: Hydrolyzes rapidly in presence of water.
Miscible with common organic liquids such as aliphatic alcohols, esters, diacetone, chloroform, carbon tetrachloride, and naphtha.
Specifications
Purity: 98-100% ester by weight
Specific gravity at 25°C/25°C: 0.8550-0.8570
Distillation range at 40 mm of Mercury: 85% shall distill between 135°C and 140°C
Water: No turbidity when 1 volume is mixed with 19 volumes of 60° Bé gasoline at 20°C
Color: Water-white
USES
Convenient agent for impregnating with crystalline boric acid:
To render textiles fire-resistant!
To prevent plastic sheets and fibers from sticking together!
Improves adhesion of lacquers and inks to metal surfaces!
Inhibits formation of wax crystals in oil at low temperatures!
As gas welding flux leaves smoother, cleaner surface!
Drying agent to remove water from non-aqueous systems!
COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS CORPORATION 17 E. 42nd St., N. Y. 17
CSC
For detailed information and sample quantities, write or phone.

Pyrophyllite—Sodium Silicate

Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines...ton. 11.00 -11.50
230 mesh bulk, c.l., mines...ton. 12.00 - —
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines...ton. 14.00 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh bulk, c.l., mines, ton 9.50 - —
Insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 9.00 -10.00
rubber grade, 140 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines...ton. 7.00 - —

Pyrophyllite in paper bgs., $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.

Pyroxylin scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works lb. .17 - —
black, cs., works lb. .14 - —
gray, cs., works lb. .14 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., works lb. .12 - —
white, china, ivory, cs., works, lb. .17 - —
dense, cs., works lb. .17 - —
translucent, pastels, cs., works, lb. .17 - —
transparent, colorless, cs., works lb. .19 - —
colors, cs., works lb. .17 - —
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works lb. .15 - —
mixed, colors, cs., works lb. .14 - —
white, cs., works lb. .17 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls lb. .07 - .09
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l. lb. .17½ - —
liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works, lb. .09½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - —
solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., duty extra lb. .12⅜ - .13½
powd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
ordinary, solid, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, same basis, lb. .11¾ - .12¾

Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.

Queen of the meadow root, bgs lb. .12 - .13
Quercitron crystals, bbls., l.c.l lb. .33½ - —
Extract, liquid, bbls., l.c.l lb. .14½ - —
solid, bxs lb. .28 - —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs.) net, flask. 86.00 -91.00
Quince seed, bgs lb. .95 - 1.75
Quinine, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. 1.00 - —
Quinindine, NF, sulf. cryst., cns oz. 1.30 - —
powd., precip., cns oz. 1.22 Nom.
Sulphate, USP, cns oz. .95 - —
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs oz. 1.30 - —
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs oz. .73 - —
Dihydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs oz. 1.00 Nom.
Dihydrochloride, USP oz. 1.00 - —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.07 - —
Formate, cns., 100 ozs oz. 1.20 Nom.
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns oz. .91 - —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .91 - —
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 ozs oz. 1.40 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. 1.10 - —
Salicylate, NF, ctns., 100 ozs oz. .95 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs oz. .80½ - —
Tannate, USP, X, cns., 100 ozs oz. .60 Nom.
Valerate, NF, IV, 100 ozs oz. 1.25 - —
Quinine-urea hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. .97 - —
Quinolin, dms., c.l., works lb. .54½ - .55
l.c.l., works lb. .55 - .55½

R

R salt, paste, dry basis, dms. lb. .70 - .75
Raspberries, dried, bbls. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Red, alizarin lake, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. 1.45 - 2.25

Prices 1½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.), (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. per lb. higher, dlvd. Pacific coast prices equaled with Chicago, dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.

Cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. 1.35 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.20 - —
maroon, bbls., same basis lb. 1.45 - 1.55
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.30 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.25 - —
orange-red, bbls., same basis lb. 1.15 - —

Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb. higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Crocus martis (see Red, maroon iron oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works lb. .135 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y. lb. .11½ - 11¾
Iron oxide, synth., bgs lb. .11½ - .11¾
75%-85% copperas oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O.; Easton, Pa.; E. St. Louis, and Trenton, N. J lb. .05¼ - .09¼
special, high color, all shades lb. 1.00 - —
Lake C toner alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.05 - —
Lithol toner, bbls., works lb. .80 - —
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake, 25%, kgs., works lb. .40 - .43
toner, bbls., works lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Cadmium, deep, bbls., works lb. 1.20 - —
regular, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - —
Iron oxide, bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .04 - —
MNPT toner, kgs., works lb. 3.25 - —

Maroons in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher

Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 2.02 - —
Metallic, bbls., works lb. .02½ - .02¾
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide).
Persian gulf, bgs., works lb. .06¾ .07
Para toner, bbls lb. .83 - .88
chlorinated, kgs lb. .95 - 1.05
concentrated alizarin lake, kgs., works lb. .80 - —
Phloxin toner (see eosin toner).
Phosphotungstic, rhodamine Y, kgs., works lb. 4.45 - —
Pink lake alizarin, bbls., works lb. .20 - .25
Purple lake, kgs lb. 1.35 - —
Rose lake, alizarin, bbls., works lb. .25 - .28
Red, Spanish oxide, grade 1, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05½ - .05¾
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾ - .06
ex whse., New York lb. .06½ - —
grade 2, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¼ - .05½
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .05½ - .05¾
ex whse., New York lb. .06¼ - —
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works lb. 1.35 - —
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .14½ - —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald lb. .24½ - .25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works lb. .0350 - —
20%, bgs., works lb. .0360 - —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0410 - —
30%, bgs., works lb. .0440 - —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0465 - —
40%, bgs., works lb. .0490 - —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls lb. .34 - —
Quicksilver, ctns lb. 2.27 - —
Red Precipitate, NF, powd., fib. dms lb. 2.17 - 2.19
Red saunders wood, grd., bbls lb. .35 - —
Resorcinol, tech., dms., works lb. .75 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. 1.80 - —
powd., dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
Rhatany root, bgs lb. .09 - .10
Rhubarb root, whole, cs lb. .80 - .95
powd., bbls lb. .85 - 1.05
Riboflavin, USP, bots kilo. 125.00 - —
95%, bots kilo. 118.75 - —
Readily soluble, bots kilo. 175.00 - —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, gran., powd., bbls. 5,000 lbs. lb. .31½ - —
smaller lots lb. .32 - —
Rose flowers, pale, bls lb. .23 - .24
Rosemary flowers, bls lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Leaves, French, bls. lb. .12 - .12½
Portuguese, bls. lb. .07½ - .08
Spanish, bls. lb. .08½ - .09
Rosin, gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
Wood, B, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
FF, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.65 - —
K, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.65 - —
M, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.65 - —
N, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.72 - —
WG, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
WW, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.06 - —
X, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.16 - —
Rotenone, C.P., bbls., works lb. 20.00 - —
tech., works lb. 16.50 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 36.00 - —
l.c.l., mines ton. 43.00 - —
Rue herb, bls lb. .40 - .45
Rutin, 10 kilos gram. .16½ - —
5 kilos gram. .17 - —
smaller lots gram. .17½ - .21½

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls lb. .40 - .45
activated ground with lime, bbls lb. .28 - .30
Saccharin, gran., soluble, 1,000 lbs. lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.60 - 1.70
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.55 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Safflower, Egyptian, bls. lb. .95 - 1.00
Saffron, Mexican, bls lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Spanish, USP, tins lb. 22.50 - 23.00
Safrol, dms lb. .68 - .75
Sage, cyprus, bgs lb. .08 - .09
Dalmatian, bls lb. .23 - .23½
Greek, fancy, pls lb. .13½ - .14
Spanish, bls lb. .13½ - .14
Syrian, bgs lb. .21 Nom.
Sago flour, bgs lb. .08 - .08¼
Salicin, bots lb. No stocks.
ctns. lb. No stocks.
Saligenin, ctns., works lb. 14.00 -25.00
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs lb. 1.00 - —
fib. dms lb. 1.02 - 1.03
powdered salol, 10c. higher.
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. .88 - —
burlap bgs 100 lbs. .98 - —
l.c.l., paper bgs 100 lbs. 1.09 - 1.12
burlap bgs 100 lbs. 1.19 - 1.22
Table, vacuum, common, fine, bgs., works, c.l. 100 lbs. .98 - 1.08
l.c.l., bgs. dlvd. 100 lbs. 1.20 - 1.32
Saltcake, dom., bulk, dlvd ton. 27.00 - —
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltpeter cryst., bbls., 10 tons. 100 lbs. 13.90 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 14.15 -14.40
gran., bbls., 20 tons 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 10.50 -11.00
powd., bbls., 20 tons 100 lbs. 10.25 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 11.50 -12.00

Saltpeter in bags 25c. per 100 lbs. less than in barrels; in kegs, $1 more.

Sanguinarine nitrate, bots oz. 4.75 - 5.50
Santonin, cryst., powd., cns kilo. 190.00 -200.00
Saponin No. 1, cns lb. 2.45 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls lb. .40 - .45
Honduras, bls. lb. .40 - .45
Mexican, bls. lb. .28 - .32
Sassafras bark, ord., bls lb. .30 - .31
select, bls lb. .60 - .65
Savory, French, bls lb. .20 - .20½
Spanish, bls lb. .14 - .14½
Saw palmetto berries, bgs. lb. .23 - .24
Scammony resin, lump, cns lb. 2.10 - 2.25
powd., cns lb. 2.20 - 2.30
Root, bgs lb. .13 - .14
Schaeffer's salt, bgs lb. .60 - .67
Seidlitz mixture, bbls. 5,000 lbs lb. .27¾ - —
smaller lots lb. .28¼ - —
kegs, 5,000 lbs lb. .28¼ - —
smaller lots lb. .28¾ - —
Selenium, powd., cns., 10-lb. lots lb. 2.10 - —
cs., 1,000-lb lots lb. 2.00 - —
Senega root, bls lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls lb. .26 - .27
sifting, bgs lb. .22 - .23
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls. lb. .18 - .24
No. 2, bls lb. .16 - .19
No. 3, bls. lb. .12 - .14
Pods, bls lb. .14 - .15
powdered, bbls., bxs. lb. .16 - .22
Serpentaria root, bls. lb. 2.45 - 2.50
Sesame seed, Brazil, bgs., afloat lb. .16½ - .17
Central Amer., natural, bgs. lb. .17½ - .18
Chinese, hulled lb. .23 - .23½
choice, bgs. lb. .23 - .23½
Nicaragua, hulled lb. .30 - .31
Salvadorean lb. .18 - .18½
Turkish, yellow, recleaned lb. .17½ - .18
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, ogs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .66½ - —
bbls., 1,500-lb lots lb. .67 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .69 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .76½ - —
bbls., 1,500-lb lots lb. .77 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .79 - —

bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lbs., 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.

Lemon, No. 1, bgs lb. .72 - .73
No. 2, bgs lb. .70 - .71
Superfine, bgs., 10 bgs lb. .67 - .68
TN, bgs., 10 bgs lb. .65 - .66

Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs., 1c. more

Silica amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill. works ton. 20.00 -30.00
l.c.l., works ton. 25.00 - —
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 15.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 20.00 - —
99½%, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 10.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 15.00 - —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .18½ - .20½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs oz. .70 - —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots. oz. .66 - —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .66¼ - —
500-oz. lots oz. .66½ - —
100-oz. lots oz. .66¾ - —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .44⅞ - —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .46⅝ - —
500-oz. lots oz. .46⅞ - —
250-oz. lots oz. .47⅛ - —

USP granular silver nitrate, 2c. per oz. higher.

Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .95 - —
strong, bots., dms., 1,000-oz lots. oz. .90 - —
Simaruba bark, bls. lb. .85 Nom.
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls lb. .85 - .90
Western, bls. lb. .35 - .40
Skunk cabbage root, bls lb. .35 - .40
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works ton. 11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., ex whse ton. 20.00 -60.00
Sloe berries, bgs lb. .33 - .40
Smalt, black, ctns lb. .11 - —
Blue, ctns lb. .16 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, bls. lb. .45 - .50
Soapbark, bls lb. .19 - .20
crushed, bls., obls lb. .26 - .27
cut, foreign, bbls lb. .28 - .30
powd., bbls lb. .29 - .30
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1. 100 lbs. 2.85 - —
2 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
3 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
4 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1. 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
2 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
3 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
4 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.25 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1. 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
2 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
3 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
4 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1. 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
2 100 lbs. 3.40 - —
3 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
4 100 lbs. 4.35 - —
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.15 - —

Soda ash prices f.o.b. stock points in zones indicated. Minimum quantity 500 lbs. For less than 500 lbs. prices are ex warehouse. Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex., E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb., W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
zone 2 100 lbs. 5.95 - —
zone 3 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
zone 4 100 lbs. 6.90 - —
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
50% rayon type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.40 - 2.50
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
zone 2 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
zone 3 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
zone 4 100 lbs. 5.60 - —

Prices f.o.b. stock points in zones indicated minimum quantity 500 lbs., for less than 500 lbs., prices are ex-warehouse. Soda caustic zones are same as soda ash.

Sal, bgs., c.l., ex car 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., bgs., ex whse 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., dms., works lb. .10 - .11½
NF, cryst., bbls., works lb. .08 - .09
Alginate, refined, water soluble, bbls., works lb. .79 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works lb. .46 - —
white, powd., dms., works, ton lots lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.30 - 1.65
Alkylbenzene-sulphate, dms., wks., lb. .13 - —
Aluminate, for water treat., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.40 - —
other uses, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. — - —
Arsenite, 75%, dealers, dms., works lb. .13¼ - .14¼
solution, dms., works gal. .70 - 1.00
Benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons lb. .39 - —
smaller lots lb. .40 - .41
USP, dms., 2 tons lb. .46 - —
smaller lots lb. .47 - .52
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¼ - .10¼

Sodium nichromate, in bbls., ¼c. higher.

Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13½ - —
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
solut. 35° bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Sodium bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works lb. .33 - .34
Cacodylate, bots., dms lb. 9.00 -12.00
Carbonate (see Soda ash, Soda sal, Sodium monohydrate).
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. .07½ - —
l.c.l., works, lb. .07¾ - .08¼
powd., kgs., works lb. .09 - —
Chloride (see Salt).
Chlorite, tech., dms., works lb. .75 - —
Chromate, bbls., dms., c.l., works. lb. .11⅝ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11¾ - .11⅞
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls lb. .21½ - —
dms. lb. .22½ - .26½
USP XIII, gran., bbls lb. .28 - —
dms. lb. .29 - .33

Sodium citrate, USP XIII, powd., prices ½c. higher.

Cyanate, dms., ton lots, works lb. .75 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .85 - —
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms lb. .17 - .17½
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., works lb. .11½ - .12½
anhydrous, dms., works lb. .14 - .15
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¾ - —
95%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .10¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11 - —
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs. lb. 1.54 - 1.56
Glycerophosphate, NF, flake, bbls. lb. 1.65 - 1.80
powder, bbls. lb. 1.70 - 1.85
solution, 75%, cbys lb. 1.00 - 1.15
50%, cbys. lb. .82 - —
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphydrate).
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .24½ - .25½
Hydroxide, tech. (see Soda, caustic).
USP, pellets, dms lb. .23 - —
Hypophosphite, 50-lb. lots, dms lb. .85 - .88
Hyposulphite, tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
pea cryst., bgs., metro area 100 lbs. 3.75 - —

Soda, hyposulphite, crystals in bbls., 40c higher; pea crystals, dms., 50c. higher.

USP (see Sodium thiosulphate).
Iodide, USP, dms., jars lb. 2.72 - 2.83
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .18¾ - —
tech., 50%, dms., c.l., works lb. .12½ - .15
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .13 - .15¾
Mandelate, dms lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Metaborate, octa-hydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 73.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 118.00 -123.00
tetrahydrate, c.l., bbls., works, ton. 184.50 - —

Sodium metaborate in bbls., $20 per ton higher.

Metal, dms., works lb. .18½ - —
Metanilate, bgs. lb. .57 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
Molybdate, anhyd., works lb. .51½ - .63
Monohydrate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Naphthionate, bbls lb. .60 - .65
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works ton. 48.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works lb. 45.00 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl Gulf, Pac. whse ton. 54.50 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton. 51.00 - —
Nitrite 90%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .06¾ - —
West coast ports 100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.05
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 8.90 -11.00
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.55 - 7.10
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works lb. .09½ - .21¼
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., works, frt. equald lb. .21½ - —
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - .24
Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .18¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .19¼ - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .16 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .19 - —
Phenolsulphonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .33 - .34
powd., dms. lb. .36 - .37
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.20 - —
cryst., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.35 - 3.50
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.75 - 3.90
NF, dried, powd., dms., works. lb. .20 - .20¼
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.45 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.85 - —
tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. frt. equald 100 lbs. No stocks.
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. No stocks.
cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.15 - —

Sodium phosphates in bbls., 40c. higher than bgs.

USP (see Sodium phosphate dibasic).
Phosphoaluminate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Prussiate, yellow, bgs lb. .12½ - —
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 11.25 -13.00
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 11.75 -13.50
ferric, dms., 10,000 lbs., works. lb. .22 - —
smaller lots works lb. .22½ - —
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.50 - 6.65
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.15
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls lb. No stocks.
Salicylate, dms lb. .57 - .60
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l., bgs., dlvd. zone 1 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
zone 2 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
zone 3 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
zone 4 100 lbs. 4.25 - —

Sodium sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.

Sesquisilicate, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.15 - —
l.c.l. dlvd 100 lbs. 5.40 - 5.65
Silicate, 40°, turbid., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.25 - 1.35
tanks, works ton. 16.00 -17.00
52° turbid., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.15
tanks, works ton. 32.00 - —

Sodium silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .05½- .06
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E lb. .58 - .633
Stearate, bbls., works lb. .19 - .24
Sulphanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, NF VII, dried, gran., dms lb. .14½- —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - 2.60
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., gran., bbls lb. .15 - .15½
Sulphide, flake, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
flake, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.40 - —
fused, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - 5.75
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.50
Sulphite, anhyd., tech., powd., bbls., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.75
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.75
crystals, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 7.00 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls lb. .51 - .61
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l lb. .05 - —
liquid, 45%, tanks, works ton 95.00 - —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms lb. .55 - .65
tech., dms., works lb. .30 - —
Thiosulphate, tech. (see Sodium hyposulphite).
USP, cryst., bbls lb. .10 - .12
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
5 tons, works lb. .10¼- —
1 ton or less, works lb. .10½- .13½
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .07¼- —
t.c.l. lb. .07¾- —
Tungstate, tech., bgs lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose—See CMC.
Sodium-cinchophen, bots., dms., works lb. 5.00 - 5.10
Sodium-formaldehyde, sulfoxylate, dlvd., dms lb. .25½- .26½
Sodium-sulpha drugs (see Sulpha name).
Sodium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .17½- .20
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate, fiber dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .28 - —
less 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, tanks, works gal. .27 - .30
high-flash, tanks, works gal. .27 - .30
petroleum, 100° F. flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .27 - —
150° F. flash, tanks, same oasis gal. .27 - —
Sorbitol, com'l, dms., c.l., works, lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .26 - —
crystalline, dms., works lb. .50 - —
solution, aqueous, dms., c.l., works, lb. .1855- —
ton lots, works lb. .196 - —
Soybean meal, 41% bulk, Decatur ton 68.00 - 69.00
protein, chemically isolated, 40,000 lbs., works lb. .22 - —
20,000 lbs., works lb. .22¼- —
smaller lots, works lb. .22½- .26
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., works lb. .061 - —
20,000 lbs., works lb. .063 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .065 - —
Spikenard root, bls. lb. .40 - .45
Spruce extract, liq., reg., tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .05¼- —
Squaw vine, leaves, bls lb. .40 - .45
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls. boxes lb. 1.50 - 1.60
White, bls lb. .08 - .10
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .14 - .18
St. Ignatius beans, bgs lb. No stocks.
St. John's bread, edible, bls lb. .17 - .18
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride, stannous).
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.54 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 4.92 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 5.69 - —
powd., paper bags, c.l. 100 lbs. 5.65 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 5.03 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 17c. higher.
Potato, dom., bgs., c.l lb. .05¾- .06
l.c.l. lb. .07¼- .07½
Rice, bgs., c.l lb. No stocks.
Sweetpotato, bgs., c.l lb. No stocks.
Wheat, bgs lb. .0631- .0730
Stavesacre seed, bgs lb. .60 - .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls. lb. .35 - .38
Stoneroot, bls lb. .07½- .08
Storax, USP, cs lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .20 - .22
Seed, bgs lb. .20 - .21
Streptomycin, hospitals, vials gram. 1.28 - —
wholesalers, vials gram. 1.03 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, ens., dms., lb. .62 - —
Carbonate, 90%, bbls lb. .15½- .16½
Chloride, tech., bbls lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .43½- .44
Iodide, jars, 25 lbs lb. 3.60 - —
Lactate, dms lb. No stocks.
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¼- —
Oxalate, bbls., works lb. .42 - .44
Salicylate, NF, dms lb. 1.25 - 1.32
Sulphate, air-floated, 90% 325 mesh, bbls., works ton 58.00 - —
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Strophanthin, bots oz. 39.00 - —
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs lb. 2.50 Nom.
Strychnine, NF, powd., ens., 100 ozs. oz. 1.25 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., ens., 100 ozs oz. 1.00 - —
Styrene, monomer, tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .60 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .55 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphabenzamide, dms., works lb. 4.25 - —
Sulphabenzamide sodium, dms., works lb. 4.25 - —
Sulphadiazin, USP, dms., works lb. 9.00 - —
Sulphadiazin sodium, USP, dms., works lb. 10.50 - —
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms., works, lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Sulphamerazin, USP, dms., works lb. 9.00 - —
Sulphamerazin, sodium, USP, dms., works lb. 10.50 - —
Sulphanilamide, USP, powd., bots., works lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Sulphanilmmide, 20-60 mesh, 10c. higher.

Sulphanilamide, Acetyl, dms., works, lb. 4.25 - —
Sulphapyridin, NF, powd., bots., tins, works lb. 7.00 - 7.30
Sulphapyridin-sodium, powd., bots., dms., works lb. 7.50 - 7.80
Sulphathiazole, USP, powd., dms., works lb. 3.00 - 3.15
Sulphathiazole sodium, USP, dms., works lb. 3.00 - 3.15
Sulphonethylmethane, NF, kgs lb. discontinued
Sulphonmethane, NF, kgs lb. discontinued
Sulphur, com'l, rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - 2.45
crude, c.l., bulk, mines, contract, long ton 18.00 - —
vessel, f.o.b. Gulf ports, export, long ton 22.00 - —
flour, com'l, 90½%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.30
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs lb. .18 - .30
refined, flour, light refined, USP, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.35 - 3.70
heavy, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.15 - 3.50
flowers, USP., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.60 - 3.95
Sulphur flowers in bbls., 75c. higher.
rock, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.10
rolls, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.70
rubbermakers' bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 2.60 - 2.95

Sulphur chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
10-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .08¼- —
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls., works lb. .10 - —
multi-unit cars, works lb. .055 - —
tanks, works lb. .0465- —
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., wks. lb. .16 — —
Iodide, bots., jars lb. 3.90 4.11
Sumac bark, 28%, grd., bgs., ex dock ton 85.00 - —
Extract, No. 1, bbls lb. .10½- —
No. 2, bbls lb. .09 - —
crystals, bbls. lb. .40 - —
stainless, bbls. lb. .14½- —
Leaves, 30%, bgs., ex dock ton 88.00 - —
Superphosphate run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, Balto unit-ton .76 .77
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, Tampa, Fla unit-ton .83 - —
Prices on 48% triple superphosphate in other states and D.C. are per unit-ton plus frt. charges from E. Tampa, Fla. Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.
Sweet basil, bls. lb. 1.50 - 1.70

T

Talc, dom., ordinary, grd., c.l., New York, works ton 21.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 22.50 - 24.50
Calif., bgs., c.l., works ton 22.00 - 30.00
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works ton 14.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 17.50 - —

Sodium Silicofluoride—Tara Pods

Talc, dom., fibrous, New York, off-color, grd., bgs., works, ton 24.00 - —
t.c.l. ton 26.50 - 28.00
88.95-99.95%, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 21.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 24.50 - —
98-99.5%, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 23.00 - 28.00
l.c.l., works ton 27.00 - 32.00
imp., Canada, grd., bgs., c.l. ton 35.00 - 45.00
Tallow, inedible, extra, loose lb. .08¾- —
fancy, loose lb. .09 - —
special, loose lb. .08½- —
sulphonated, 25%, dms lb. .06½- .07
50%, dms. lb. .10½- .11
Tamarinds, bbls. lb. .12 - .15
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammon., bulk unit-ton. 9.00 - —
Chicago unit-ton. 9.50 - —
fertilizer, 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., Chicago unit-ton No stocks.
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk unit-ton. No stocks.
Tansy leaves, bls. lb. .20 - .30
Tapioca flour, high grade, bgs lb. .10½- .11¼
medium grades, bgs lb. .09 - .09¾
Java, bgs lb. No stocks.
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, ret. dms., c.l., works gal. .49 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .52 - —
tanks, works gal. .43 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., works gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .63 - —
tanks, works gal. .54 - —
Tar coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar).
Tara pods, bgs., c.l., ex dock U. S. ports long ton. No prices.
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis long ton. 225.00 Nom.

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Taragon Herb—Zinc Sulphate

Tarragon herb, bgs. ..... lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, bgs. ..... lb. .95 - 1.00
Tartar emetic, tech., gran., or powd., bbls., kgs ..... lb. .49 - —
dms. ..... lb. .50 - .54
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs ..... lb. .54 - .57
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l. ..... lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .25 - .25½
USP, cryst., bbls., dms. ..... lb. .90 - .95
powd., bbls., dms ..... lb. .95 - 1.00
Terpineol, Alpha (see A).
com'l, dms., c.l., South ..... lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South ..... lb. .14 - —
tanks, South ..... lb. .13 - —
prime, dms ..... lb. .39 - .97
Terpinglycol ether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .20 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .19 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .65 - 1.10
prime, cns., dms ..... lb. .61 - 1.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .08 - .08½
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., works ..... lb. .20 - .21½
smaller dms., works ..... lb. .23½- .25
tech. (see Perchloroethylene)
Tetraethyl orthosilicate dms., works. lb. .70 - —
Pyrophosphate, dms., works ..... lb. .80 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .51½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .52 - —
tanks ..... lb. .50 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 99%, bots., dlvd. lb.15.00 -17.50
Theobromine, bots., kgs ..... lb. 6.00 - 6.25
Theophylline, bots., kgs ..... lb. 8.00 - 8.50
Thiamine hydrochloride, dms., 100 grams kilo.160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms ..... lb. .24 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiouracil, dms., works ..... lb. 5.50 - 5.60
Thiourea, tech., dms., works ..... lb. .40 - —
Thorium nitrate, cs., works ..... lb. 3.50 - —
Thyme, French, bgs ..... lb. .17½- .18
futures, bgs ..... lb. .14¾- .15
Spanish, bls ..... lb. .09½- .10
Thymol, USP, kgs ..... lb. 3.65 - 3.75
Iodide, NF, dms. ..... lb. 6.80 - 6.90
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (stannous), anhyd., dms. lb. .97 - .98
Crystals, hydrous, bgs., bots., works ..... lb. .71½- —
Metal, Bolivian ..... lb. 1.03 - —
Straits ..... lb. 1.03 - —
Oxide, bbls. ..... lb. 1.01 - 1.02
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., wks. lb. .60 - .62
Titanium dioxide, anatase, chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .20 - .20½
plain, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .20 - .20½
rutile, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06½- —
milled, bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06¾- —
nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .22 - .22½
Hydride, cns., works ..... lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .07½- .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .08 - .08¾
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher; Pac. coast, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse. ½c. higher.
Tetrachloride, CP, 55-gal. dms ..... lb. .54½- .55
smaller, pkgs., works ..... lb. .65 - 1.22
technical, 5-gal. dms., works ..... lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs., works ..... lb. .40 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns ..... lb. 2.90 - 3.50
Toluene (see Toluol).
Tolidin base (see Orthotolidin.)
Toluol, coaltar, industrial and nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethelehem, Pa. ..... gal. .24½- —
Birmingham, Ala. ..... gal. .23¼- —
Chicago district ..... gal. .26½- —
Cleveland district ..... gal. .26 - —
Dangerfield, Tex. ..... gal. .27 - —
Hamilton, Ohio ..... gal. .25 - —
Johnstown, Pa. ..... gal. .23 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. ..... gal. .26 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. ..... gal. .29 - —
Pittsburgh district ..... gal. .23 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. ..... gal. .24½- —
St. Louis, Mo ..... gal. .28 - —
Syracuse, N. Y ..... gal. .27 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. ..... gal. .28 - —
Woodward, Ala ..... gal. .25 - —
Wyandotte, Mich. ..... gal. .27 - —
Youngstown, Ohio ..... gal. .23½- .25
Prices on 2° toluol from petroleum, tanks, delivered (maximum freight allowances in parentheses) are:—Ark., 30c. (3½c.); Chicago, 30c. (2¾c.); Del.-Md.-D.C., 30c. (3c.); Detroit, 30c. (1 8/10c.); E. Tenn., 30c. (4½c.); La., 30c. (3¼c.); N. C., 30c. (4¼c.); N. E. 30c. (2¾c.); N. J., 30c.; N. Y., 30c. (3c.); Pa., 30c. 3c.); S. C., 30c. (5¼c.); Va., 30c. (2¾c.); W. Tenn., 30c. (3¾c.), and W. Va., 30c. (3c.).
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bls. ..... lb. .80 - .95
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks ..... lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Brazilian, cs ..... lb. .85 - .90
Surinam, cs. ..... lb. .85 - .90
Totaquine, USP, 100-oz. lots ..... oz. .52 - —
Triacetin, dms., works ..... lb. .40½- —
Tributyl citrate, dms ..... lb. .41 - .43
smaller containers ..... lb. .46 - .52
Phosphate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .56½- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .57½- —
smaller containers ..... lb. .71 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .81 - —
Trichlorbenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. or equald ..... lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .11 - —
tanks ..... lb. .08½- —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., wks ..... lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .11 - —
Trichloroethylene, tanks, c.l., frt. alld., zone 1 ..... lb. .10½- —
Zone 2 ..... lb. .11 - —
Zone 3 ..... lb. .11½- —
zone 4 ..... lb. .11½- —
Trichloroethylene dm., c.l., prices ½c. higher l.c.l. 1¼c. higher. Zones are—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. H., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K. C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont., (E) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .38½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .37 - —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .38½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .36½- .37
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E ..... lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .21½- —
Triethyl citrate, dms ..... lb. .34 - .36
smaller containers ..... lb. .39 - .45
Phosphate, dms., works, c.l ..... lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .37 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E ..... lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .19 - —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .51½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .52 - —
tanks ..... lb. .50 - —
Trimethylamine, anhydrous, cyl., works, basis 100% ..... lb. .29½- .39½
25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% ..... lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100% ..... lb. .38½- .39
tanks, works, basis 100% ..... lb. .33 - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .37 - .39
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .32 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0175- —
double-grd., bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .016 - —
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .015 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, tribasic).
Tryptophane, dextro-laevo, fib. ctns., works ..... kilo.207.00 -242.00
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd., 99.9%, dms. works ..... lb. 4.75 - —
Oxide, kgs, works ..... lb. 2.85 - —
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bls ..... lb. .36 Nom.
East Indian ..... lb. .17½- .18½
Madras, bgs ..... lb. .21 - .21½
Turpentine, gum (see Naval Stores Protective Coatings market).
Sulphate, ret. dms., East ..... gal. .50 - —
Wood dest. dist., dms., incl., c.l., works, South ..... gal. .40 - .53
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .41 - .55
N. Y. whse ..... gal. .55 - —
steam-dist., dms. incl., c.l., works ..... gal. .58 - —
l.c.l., ex whse., NYC ..... gal. .64 - —
tanks, works ..... gal. .41 - —
Tyrothracin, bulk, unlabeled, topical, 2,000 units ..... vial. .40 - —
10,000 units ..... vial. .78 - —
50,000 units ..... vial. 2.86 - —

U

Urethane, USP, dms ..... lb. 1.75 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs ..... lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs. ..... lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N, bgs., c.l., wks. lb. .04¼- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .04¾- —
Fertilizer compound, 42% N, bulk, c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex. and east ton.89.00 - —
46% N, bulk, c.l., 40 tons, frt. alld. Colo., Mont., Wyo., and west ton.98.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and east ton.93.00 - —
40 tons, frt. alld., Colo., Mont., Wyo., and west ton. 102.00- —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, Belle, W. Va ton.100.00 - —
C and D grades, same basis. ton.90.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls ..... lb. .11 - .12

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls ..... lb. .37 - .40
Indian, bls. ..... lb. .32 - .34
Valine, dextro-laevo, dms., works. lb.22.50 -27.50
Valonia beards, bgs., ex dock ton.90.00 Nom.
Cups, bgs., ex dock ton.68.00 Nom.
Extract, powd., bgs., ex dock, duty extra ..... lb. .14½Nom.
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works ..... lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works ..... lb. 1.20 - —
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins ..... lb. 5.25 - 5.50
Mexican, cuts, tins ..... lb. 4.50 - 4.75
whole, tins ..... lb. 5.00 - 6.00
Tahiti, tins ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs ..... lb. 4.00 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 4.05 - —
ex guaicol, tins, 25 lbs ..... lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots ..... lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins ..... lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .16½- .17½
5-gal. cns., works ..... lb. .30 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .15 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane)
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works ..... lb. 1.50 - —
Viosterol, bots., 100 billion USP units ..... mill. units. .04 - —
1 billion USP units ..... mill. units. .05 - —
100 million USP units ..... mill. units. .07 - —
Vitamins, A concentrate, dms., wks. mill. units. .36 - .40
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxin).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol, and Viosterol).
D_2 (See Calciferol).
E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-F (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).
H (see Biotin).
Violet, methyl toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, fishliver).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls. ..... lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Tree bark, bls ..... lb. .55 - .75
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock ton.83.00 - —
merchantable, bgs., ex dock ton.50.00 - —
extract, liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works ..... lb. .06½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .08 - —
solid, E. Afr., 61% tannin, ex dock, duty extra ..... lb. .09¼- .09⅜
S. Afr., 62% tannin, ex dock, duty extra ..... lb. .09¼- .09⅜
Wax, amorphous (see Wax, microcrystalline).
Bayberry, bgs ..... lb. .52 - .55
Bees, bleached, USP, white, bricks, cs ..... lb. .70 - .73
slabs, bgs. ..... lb. .68 - .69
crude, African, bgs ..... lb. .54 - .55
western hemisphere, bgs lb. .54 - .55
refined, yellow, bricks, cs ..... lb. .59 - .61
slabs, bgs ..... lb. .58 - .60
Wax, candelilla, crude ..... lb. .60 - .62
refined, bgs ..... lb. .64 - .66
refined, bgs. ..... lb. .69 - .70
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
Carnauba, chalky, No. 3, bgs., ton lots ..... lb. .66 - .68
North Country, No. 2, ton lots ..... lb. .81 - .82
No. 3, bgs., ton lots ..... lb. .75 - .77
refined, bgs., ton lots ..... lb. .81 - .82
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots ..... lb. 1.10 - 1.12
No. 2 ..... lb. 1.08 - 1.10
Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.
Ceresin, dom., 132°-136° m.p., bgs. lb. .16 - .16½
138°-140° m.p., bgs ..... lb. .18 - .18½
158°-162° m.p., bgs ..... lb. .22 - .23
Japan, bgs ..... lb. .66 - .67
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 30 tons yearly contract, group 3, works ..... lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .15 - .16
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis ..... lb. .13¼- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .13½- .14¼
170°-175° m.p., ASTM, white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis. lb. .25¾- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .26 - .27
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 30 tons, same basis. lb. .21¼- —
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis ..... lb. .19¾- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .20 - .21
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis ..... lb. .34¼- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .34½- .35½
Montan, crude, bgs. ..... lb. .33 - .34
Ouricury, crude, bgs., ton lots ..... lb. .75 - .77
refined, bgs., ton lots ..... lb. .83 - .84
Ozokerite, fabricated, black, 189-190 m.p., bgs ..... lb. .36 - .38
182-183 m.p., bgs ..... lb. .31 - .33
171-172 m.p., bgs ..... lb. .27 - .29
white, 178-183 m.p., bgs ..... lb. .33½- .34½
170-172 m.p., bgs ..... lb. .28¾- .29¾
yellow, 180-190 m.p., bgs ..... lb. .48 - .50
182-183 m.p., bgs ..... lb. .43 - .45
178-183 m.p., bgs ..... lb. .26½- .27¼
170-172 m.p., bgs ..... lb. .23¾- .25
Spermaceti, blocks, cs ..... lb. .39 - .40
cake, cs. ..... lb. .40 - .41
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls ..... lb. .17 - .20
White precipitate, powd., dms., 50 lbs lb. 2.00 - —
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons St. Louis, works ..... ton.11.00 - —
40 tons, N. Y. whse ..... ton.19.00 - —
smaller lots, St. Louis, works ton.13.50 - —
wet-grd., air-floated, 99% 325 mesh, bgs., c.l ..... ton.14.50 -27.50
200 mesh, bgs., c.l ..... ton. No prices
90% 200 mesh, bgs., c.l ..... ton No prices.
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l ..... ton.14.50 - —
gilders, bgs., c.l ..... ton. No prices.
putty grade, bgs., c.l ..... ton.13.00 - —
surface treated, bgs., c.l., Ohio works ..... ton.30.00 - —
Paris white, bgs., c.l. ..... ton.25.00 -31.00
l.c.l. ..... ton.25.00 -29.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l ..... ton.18.00 -20.00
l.c.l. ..... ton.22.00 -25.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls ..... lb. .06 - .07
rossed, bls ..... lb. No prices.
thin, natural, bls ..... lb. .16 - .17
rossed, bls ..... lb. .24 - .25
Wild indigo root, bls ..... lb. .30 - .31
Wild yam root, bls. ..... lb. .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls ..... lb. .15 - .16
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., works, East ..... ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... ton.40.00 - —
60 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis. ton.37.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... ton.45.00 - —
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis. ton.40.00 -45.00
l.c.l., same basis ..... ton.50.00 -55.00
Woodflour in bgs. extra, returnable.
Woolfat (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs ..... lb. .15 - .16
Levant, bgs ..... lb. 4.15 - 4.25
Wormwood, bls ..... lb. .40 - .45

X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls ..... lb. .28 - .30
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, 5°-7°, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald ..... lb. .21¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .22¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .21 - —
45°, dms., l.c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .24 - —
fractions, ret. dms., c.l., same basis ..... gal. 1.56 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. 1.59 - —
tanks, same basis ..... gal. 1.50 - —
Xylidins, mixed, dms ..... lb. .45 - .50
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works —
Bethlehem, Pa ..... gal. .26 - —
Birmingham, Ala ..... gal. .23¼- —
Chicago district ..... gal. .26½- —
Cleveland district ..... gal. .26 - —
Dangerfield, Tex ..... gal. .27 - —
Hamilton, Ohio ..... gal. .25 - —
Johnstown, Pa ..... gal. .24 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y ..... gal. .24 - —
Pittsburgh district ..... gal. .23 - —
Sparrows Point, Md ..... gal. .26 - —
St. Louis, Mo ..... gal. .28 - —
Syracuse, N. Y ..... gal. .27 - —
Terre Haute, Ind ..... gal. .28 - —
Woodward, Ala ..... gal. .25 - —
Wyandotte, Mich ..... gal. .27 - —
Youngstown, Ohio ..... gal. .23½- .25
Prices on 3 to 10° xylol from petroleum, tanks, delivered (maximum freight allowances in parentheses) are:—Ark., 30c. (3¾c.); Chicago, 30c. (2¾c.); Del.-Md.-D. C., 30c. (3c.); Detroit, 30c. (1 8/10c.); E. Tenn., 30c. (4½c.); La., 30c. (3¼c.); N. C., 30c. (4¼c.); N. E., 30c. (2¾c.); N. J., 30c.; N. Y., 30c. (3c.); Pa., 30c. (3c.); S. C., 30c. (5¼c.); Va., 30c. (2¾c.); W. Tenn., 30c. (3¾c.), and W. Va., 30c. (3c.).

Y

Yara yara, cns. ..... lb. 2.10 - 2.45
Yeast brewer's dry, 50 B units, per gram, 100 lb. dms. lb. .46 - —
90 B units, per gram, 100 lb. dms. lb. .51 - —
200 B units, per gram, 100 lb. dms. lb. .55 - —
300 B units, per gram, 100 lb. dms. lb. .59 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis St. Paul lb. .32 - —
Barium chromate yellow price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.
Benzidin, bbls., dlvd ..... lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies ..... lb. 2.55 - —
Lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies ..... lb. .95 - —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse. l.c. per lb. higher.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts ..... lb. .34 - —
Dlvd. Ala.; Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport) 1¼c. higher; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome ..... lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Primrose, bbls., same basis ..... lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Iron oxide natural, bgs., c.l., works lb. .01⅜- .02¼
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .01⅝- .03¾
French type, bgs., c.l ..... lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .04¾- —
Peruvian type, bgs., c.l. lb. .0185- .0210
synth, bgs., c.l. works ..... lb. .09 - —
l.c.l. works ..... lb. .09¼- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs. lb. 1.93 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 1.95 - —
Ocher American golden, bgs., works ..... lb. .01¼ .02¾
Zinc, bots. same basis as chrome lb. .24½- —
Yellow dock root, bls ..... lb. .25 .27
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza)
Yerba santa leaves, bls ..... lb. .35 - .36
Yohimbine hydrochloride vls ..... oz. 3.25 - 4.00

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000 lbs., works ..... lb. .30 - —
1,000 lbs. to 36,000 lbs., works lb. .32 - —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .35 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dms ..... lb. .47 - —
NF, dms ..... lb. .42 - —
Arsenite, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies ..... lb. No stocks.
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. No stocks.
Borate, bgs., c.l., ship't pt., frt. alld., E ..... lb. .17 - —
frt. alld. Pac Coast ..... lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., ship't pt., frt. alld. E ..... lb. .17½- —
frt. alld. Pac Coast ..... lb. .20¼- —
Carbonate, tech., rubber makers, bbls., works ..... lb. .10¾- —
precip., powd., dms ..... lb. .26 - —
Purified precip., dms ..... lb. .37 - —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.40 - —
gran., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
NF, gran., dms ..... lb. .42 - —
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., works ..... lb. .41 - —
Diethyldithiocarbamate, dms., wks. lb. 1.00 - —
Dust, bbls., c.l., works ..... lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .21¼- —
Fluoride, bbls., works ..... lb. .40 - —
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .20¼- —
Iodide, NF, jars ..... lb. 4.85 - —
Laurate, bbls ..... lb. .45 - .46
Linoleate, solid, 9½%, bbls ..... lb. .51¾- —
Metal slabs, E. St. Louis ..... lb. .17½- —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Zn., frt. alld ..... lb. .21½- .22
10% Zn, dms., frt. alld ..... lb. .26¼- .26¾
Oleate, bbls ..... lb. .42¼- —
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld ..... lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15¾- —
American process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld ..... lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15¾- —
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld ..... lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15¾- —
35%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld ..... lb. .17⅛- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .17⅝- —
50%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld ..... lb. .17⅞- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .18½- —
French process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld ..... lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .18 - —
green seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld ..... lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .17½- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld ..... lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .17 - —
white seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .18 - —
USP, ctns., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld ..... lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .19 - —
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices ¾c. higher bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.
Phenolsulphonate, NF, gran., bbls., dms ..... lb. .28 - .29
powd., bbls. ..... lb. .31 - .32
Resinate, fused, 1% Zn., dms., frt. alld ..... lb. .20 - —
precip., dms., frt. alld ..... lb. .23 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works ..... lb. .10 - .10½
Stearate, ctns., 2,000 lbs. ..... lb. .42 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .43 - —
Sulphate, cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld ... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis ... 100 lbs. 5.90 - —
flake, 25½% Zn, bgs., c.l., works .. 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 6.15 - —
powd., 36% Zn., bgs., c.l., dlvd., same basis .. 100 lbs. 8.50 - 8.75
l.c.l., same basis .. 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
Zinc sulphate in bbls. 40c. higher.

Zinc sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	13¾	—
Barium pigment, bgs., c.l. dlvd.	lb.	08	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	08¼	—
Calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	08	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	08¼	—
Luminescent pigment, frt. alld.	lb	1.00	3.00
Magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	08	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	08¼	—

Zinc sulphide and pigment, Pac. coast prices ¾c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.

Yellow (see Yellow, zinc)

Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, cns., frt. alld	lb.	2.00	2.80
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1180	.1360
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1220	14
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxalate, basic, dms., works	lb.	.24½-	.25½
normal, dms., works	lb.	.43	.45

Zircon (see Zirconium silicate).

Zirconium acetate, solution, bbls., works	lb.	.25½-	—
Carbonate, basic, cake, bbls., works	lb.	.30½-	—
Hydride, cns., works	lb.	7.00	—
Nitrate, dms., works	lb.	1.75	—
Oxide, 98½-99%, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l. works	lb.	44	—
5 tons, works	lb.	44½-	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	45	.48
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.59½-	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.60	.63
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5 tons, works	lb.	.29½-	—
Silicate, granular, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.03¼-	.03¾
10 tons, works	lb.	.03½-	.04
5 tons, works	lb.	04	—
1 ton or less, works	bl.	.04¼-	.04¾
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04¾-	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.05¼-	—
1 ton or less works	lb.	.05¾-	.06¾
refined, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	11	—
5 tons, works	lb.	11½	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	12	.16
Sulphate, cryst., ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.37½	—
5 tons, works	lb.	38	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	38½	39

Synthetic Resins

The customary monthly listing of prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials was printed in the January 3 issue of OPD.

Fats, Oils Allocations

—*Continued from page 3*

curement and 24,050,000 pounds of soybeans, oil equivalent (151,900,000 pounds, soybeans weight) for PMA procurement.

Denmark has been allocated 3,300,000 pounds of soybeans, oil equivalent (20,842,000 pounds, soybeans weight) for commercial procurement.

French zone Germany has been allocated 2,200,000 pounds of lard for commercial procurement.

Greece has been allocated 10,050,000 pounds of soybeans, oil equivalent (63,474,000 pounds, soybeans weight) for PMA procurement.

Italy has been allocated 2,650,000 pounds of lard; 7,600,000 pounds of soybeans, oil equivalent (48,000,000 pounds, soybeans weight), and 5,500,000 pounds of shelled peanuts, oil equivalent (12,791,000 pounds, shelled peanuts weight), all for commercial procurement.

Netherlands has been allocated 2,200,000 pounds of soybeans, oil equivalent (13,895,000 pounds, soybeans weight) for commercial procurement.

Canada has been allocated 2,200,000 pounds of soybean oil; 2,200,000 pounds of cottonseed oil, and 5,400,000 pounds of soybeans, oil equivalent (34,105,000 pounds, soybeans weight), all for commercial procurement.

Cuba has been allocated 500,000 pounds of soybean oil for commercial procurement.

Venezuela has been allocated 1,000,000 pounds of lard for commercial procurement.

The balance of 5,000,000 pounds of edible fats and oils has not been specifically allocated, nor has the type of procurement been specified.

Killheffer to Leave

—*Continued from page 4*

ager of the fine chemicals division of du Pont's organic chemicals department, as well as president of Gardinol Corporation and Acetol Products, Inc., former du Pont affiliates. He assumed the position from which is is retiring in 1935.

Dr. Killheffer is president of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers' Association; one of the organizers and former president of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists and the Textile Research Institute; a member of the agricultural committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States; a member of the executive committee of the drug and chemical and of the textile sections of the New York Board ofTrade; chairman of the executive Committee of the American Tariff League, and was a member of the United States delegation to the United Nations as conference on Trade and Employment in Havana in 1947.

FTC Recommends

—*Continued from page 3*

agreed. These were the recommendation that has been made annually for nearly twenty years for closing the loophole in section 7 of the Clayton act permitting corporate mergers through acquisition of physical assets, and a recommendation that orders to cease and desist issued under the Clayton act shall become final in the same manner that similar orders become final under the Federal Trade Commission act.

Pointing out that orders under the FTC act become final sixty days after service unless appeal is taken to the courts and that final orders are subject to civil penalty proceedings, the commission said:—"there appears to be no substantial reason why orders under the Clayton act should not have the same status as to finality and as to penalties for violation as similar orders under the FTC act."

Reporting on some of activities carried on during the fiscal year 1948, the commission said that procedures directed towards voluntary compliance with the law were given impetus under the reorganization plan placed in effect during the previous fiscal year.

Under the plan, greater emphasis is placed on simultaneous industry-wide action and on the use of cooperative methods of settling cases. Industry members are given an opportunity, where circumstances permit, to eliminate unfair methods of competition or unfair or deceptive practices through individual stipulation-agreements to cease and desist or through the establishment of industry-wide trade practice rules.

During the fiscal year 1948, the program was continued, with industry-wide investigations conducted among automobile dealers in New York City and the District of Columbia and in the following industries:—cast iron soil pipe, cheese, simulated and cultured pearls, floor wax products, shampoo and scalp preparations, wallpaper cleaning preparations, crib and carriage mattresses and orthopedic or "health" shoes.

Houdry Expands Staff

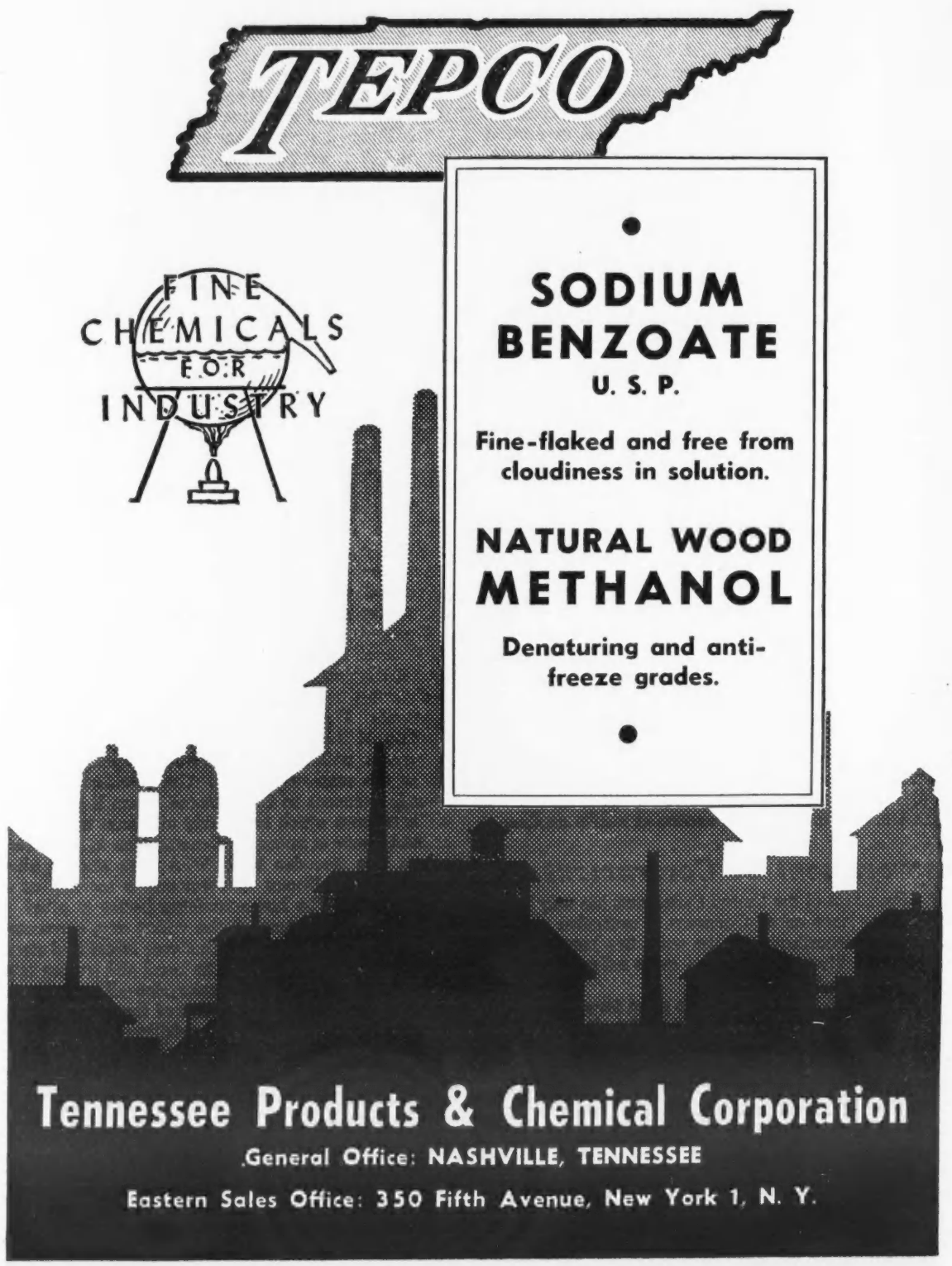
Houdry Process Corporation has added to its staff Dr. Heinz Heinemann, research chemist formerly associated with the Attapulgus Clay Company, Camden, N. J. He will act as Houdry's project director.

Patent Medicines Labeling To Be Enforced by India

The Ministry of Health of India has issued a warning to Indian importers of patent and proprietary medicines that labeling regulations with regard to these items will be strictly enforced, beginning April, 1949. Under the laws of India, no patent or proprietary medicines can be imported into, manufactured or sold in that country unless they bear on their labels either their composition or the number of the registration certificate granted by the Central Drug Laboratory in Calcutta.

Sharp & Dohme Appoints Raitt to Training Post

Sharp & Dohme, Inc., pharmaceutical manufacturer, Philadelphia, has appointed W. P. Raitt sales training supervisor. Mr. Raitt, who was formerly district sales manager at Kansas City, will make his headquarters in Philadelphia. In his new position he will assist Frank Walton, sales training manager, in the operation of the company's program of sales training for its field representatives.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Why Not Go Forward

To what extent President Truman stands behind his Secretary of Labor in the latter's ideas on the achievement of better laws on employment relations is not known. Because of the President's invitations in his addresses to Congress that business cooperate with government toward the solution of problems in the national economic welfare it is difficult to believe that he agrees with the secretary that there should be no conference of management and labor in connection with the replacement of the Taft-Hartley law. That, certainly, is not in keeping with any fair deal.

That the attitude of the Secretary of Labor actually will preclude any management-labor conference on employment-relations legislation is the belief of many who are particularly concerned with such legislation. They are deeply discouraged by the thought that ex parte proceedings may wholly displace open consideration of the nation's most serious economic problem. If an employment-relations law is to be that in fact, it cannot democratically be constructed without the collaboration of both parties to such relations. If only one of the parties is to be permitted to participate in the legislating, the process is plainly dictatorial.

The Secretary of Labor came into office from the areas of organized labor. He was recognized there as an able leader, and not a driver of the dictator type. It is easy to understand why he favors repeal of the Taft-Hartley law: he is not nationally minded, and that law does constrain the liberties of labor leaders, although it does not constrict labor. It is, however, difficult to understand why the Secretary of Labor allegedly, at least, would replace the Taft-Hartley law with the former Wagner law in its original shape. Certainly he knows that that statute did labor far more harm than good by exposing it to the decrees of dictatorial drivers to whom democracy is only a word.

In some ways, the employment relations of the nation require something different from the Taft-Hartley law. The nature of the difference is a matter of controversy. But, even within the ranks of labor itself, there is no overwhelming opinion that a return to the Wagner law is the answer. That law was not satisfactory; it will not be any more satisfactory if re-enacted. Why not get a satisfactory law? Why take a step backward as a preliminary to taking a forward step? Certainly the backward step cannot be supported as necessarily preparatory. It is at least as easy to go forward from today's position as it would be from yesterday's. All the talk about restoring labor's gains is pure bunk. It is true that labor drivers of a certain type would gain through a retreat to the Wagner law. But, labor as a whole will lose through the reaction of public sentiment.

Improvement in Government

The President of the United States and his only living predecessor have asked Congress to authorize and implement a reorganization of the executive branch of the government. Their requests are quite fully justified by well-known conditions.

This is not the first time that the need for such governmental reformation has been presented to the legislative branch. In fact, two laws aimed at such changing have been enacted in the past decade. Neither of those statutes measured even close to the job that is to be done. There is no assurance that anything more adequate will come out of Congress in response to the requests and recommendations of Mr. Truman and Mr. Hoover: too many political plums and potpies are at stake.

No such reason will, of course, be apparent in the congressional consideration of the bipartisan pleas for reorganization of the executive agencies. Even in the instances where the heads of agency units do not admit that their functioning could be improved, and at a saving in cost—they can be expected to be in the minority—it is doubtful that Congress will lay any stress on the need for the large number of employees now on the government payroll. The reluctance of the legislative branch to authorize and implement the reorganization of executive functioning will be backed by ponderous pronouncements that the heads of executive offices seek to usurp the powers of the legislators for their own aggrandizement and perpetuation in office.

The answer to that, of course, is "Nuts!" But, President Truman quite probably will meet the same congressional rebuff that greeted President Roosevelt's similar request that he be empowered to reorganize his side of the government. Executive functioning is not a matter of legislative knowledge even to the extent that it rests upon legislative enactment. Ability to make a blueprint does not presuppose concomitant ability to construct a machine or build a house. At that, the functioning of Congress needs reformation no less than it is needed on the executive side. One need not have a long memory to recall how Congress met its own job.

Reorganization of the executive branch of the government is an inside job. It should be handled by the President as boss of that branch. If he is not qualified to function as the boss, he should not have the job. Executive reorganization should be nationally motivated, a condition which, by reason of plums and potpies, cannot be expected to be met by legislators who individually represent but a few people in a small corner of the nation—and think and must act accordingly. Congress should not have even the right to disapprove presidential reformative acts applying to executive agencies; because it is to be expected that its reasons in the majority of instances would not be sound.

The Federal government is badly in need of economizing and modernizing reorganization in all its branches. The extent to which that job can be done by congressional action is problematic. Certainly such action cannot effect the desired results. The best thing that Congress could do in the matter, except with regard to the improving of the legislative branch, would be to give the President a green light in the executive and judicial branches—and get out of the way.

The Doctoring of Business

It is quite natural that economic concepts are in conflict over the congressional proposal of a $15,000,000,000 Federal fund for the financing of industrial activities. The reason is the same as that for the similar split over the President's proposal to put the Federal government into the business of producing steel. Both proposals are much more significant than they at first appear. They must be studied under conditions and conclusions growing out of an almost countless number of experimentations and experiences. Certainly they must be appraised with due regard for the still remembered alternative popularly known as WPA.

One of the most critical thunderings against the idea of Federal financing of industrial functioning charges that it illogically and unreasonably—perhaps insanely—distorts the economic policy set forth in the employment act. The distortion is laid to the conflict of the funding of the promotion of employment and its consequences with the status of free competitive enterprise under the employment act. The question, however, is how is business to be doctored when it runs into the chills of bust which inevitably alternate with the intermittent fevers of boom. Self-medication failed miserably about two decades ago. WPA was not an effective remedy. Old Doctor Government is looking at some new drugs. Who has something better to offer?

Of course, as some of the critics say, governmental providing of funds to keep business afloat and steaming would let government get its head still farther into the tent of so-called "private" enterprise—if metaphors may thus be muddled among ships of the sea and ships of the desert. Such is also the muddling of many economic theories, largely because they have only a negative pole. Business some day will again need a restorative tonic. What will it be? How will it be provided? If some other means is not ready at hand, it is to be expected that "socialized medicine" will step in. From traditional points of view, that will be governmental intrusion upon the something of private enterprise. Does anybody hear any yelping from the agricultural enterprise about direful results of the numerous helpful governmental intrusions which have been inflicted (?) upon it?

Washington Talks

—*Continued from page 5*

favoring continued control and others asking why.

It is understandable why quinidine is continued on the positive list so that it can be exported only under a validated license. Supplies of this drug are still limited, and there is no substitute for it in the treatment of some cardiac disorders. But, with quinine the story is different. There is no shortage, and atabrin is a recognized substitute in the treatment of malaria.

The Office of International Trade is beginning to look into the question and may set up an industry committee shortly to get its advice on removing both quinine and cinchona bark from the positive list.

Draft Exemption for Apprentices

The Federal Committee on Apprenticeship is recommending that the National Selective Service issue a regulation which will grant a deferment of apprentices from the military draft on the grounds that "the training of craftsmen through apprenticeship is as vital to the national economy and security as is the training of military personnel."

The Federal committee is a national, joint management-labor, policy-recommending body for the Bureau of Apprenticeship of the Department of Labor. It is composed of five representatives of employers, five of labor, and one of the United States Office of Education. They are appointed by the Secretary of Labor, and the committee might be classed as a semigovernmental organization.

Provision already exists for deferment of farmers, students, and certain skilled workers, and now it is proposed to extend this privilege to the unskilled. Let's hope the scientists hurry up and develop those push buttons to fight the next war from Washington, because the way things are going there isn't going to be anybody left to be drafted for an army.

FDA Reorganization Ideas

Speculation is running wild throughout Federal personnel over the many suggested plans of reorganizing the government as a result of the recommendations being made by the taskforces of the Hoover Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government. The commission's final report when it is issued in a couple of weeks probably will turn out to be one of the best sellers among Federal employees.

But nowhere is the confusion any greater than it is in the Food and Drug Administration. This agency has been hit by at least two of the task committee reports, and from opposite directions. The report on medical services which was made to the Hoover group urged that FDA be strengthened and be given semi-independent status in the Federal Security Agency. But the task force on agriculture would split up the agency and transfer its food activities back to the Department of Agriculture.

Dr. Paul B. Dunbar, FDA commissioner, is probably the most complacement of any of its personnel over the situation, however. He has been through many a proposed reorganization of government and has got over worrying about the preliminaries. When something more definite than reports and rumors takes shape, he then may have something to say on a reorganization or reshuffling of his agency.

Government Cost Guesses Vary

Fiscal experts who have been examining the President's budget for 1950 and his legislative recommendations say that, if all of the new programs being advocated by Mr. Truman were enacted into law, they would add $20,000,000,000 to the annual cost of running the government at the end of five years.

That would mean, assuming that none of the present programs was dropped and there were no important achievements in the direction of economizing in general expenses, an annual budget in 1955 of something in excess of $60,000,000,000. That compares with the peak prewar expenditures of $9,127,000,000 in fiscal 1940, and average annual expenditures during the World War I years of 1916 to 1920 of $8,000,000,000.

Mr. Truman's estimate of the cost of his legislative recommendations is something less than that of these estimates. He doesn't project the cost ahead five years, but only into fiscal 1950, and he places the cost at $6,175,000,000, which includes $4,300,000,000 for the Marshall plan. He estimates the cost of the compulsory health insurance and public assistance program at $80,000,000 for the first year, which is considerably less than the $160,000,000 estimated for slum clearance and $250,000,000 for Federal aid to education.

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Heavy Chemicals

Buying interest in heavy chemicals continued irregular last week with reports both favorable and unfavorable emanating from trade quarters. Most of the larger class of consumers are now under contract and the major part of shipments was against these specifications. The present supply position is favorable in most lines. Even stocks of calcium chloride have increased as a result of a relaxation of demand for ice control occasioned by the mild Winter. Soda ash and caustic soda were readily available. Chlorine still leaned toward the tight side although stocks were not as short as noted a month ago. Production of nickel sulphate is gaining on demand. Florida showed a little more buying interest in copper sulphate. Zinc sulphate remained quiet with the market more or less competitive. Carbon tetrachloride continued short of requirements. Aside from a shortage of chromic and oxalic, the general market for acids appeared to present a satisfactory degree of balance.

United States production levels of industrially important inorganic chemicals for November were generally lower than those reported for October and generally higher than for November a year ago, according to the Bureau of the Census. Increases from October, 1948, quantities were reported for 10 of the 35 chemicals included in the Bureau's continuous monthly survey while decreases were reported for 23. Twenty-three of the 35 chemicals were produced in larger quantities during November, 1948, than during November, 1947, while 10 were produced in smaller volume.

The 46,147 short tons of synthetic ammonium sulphate and the 212,494 short tons of caustic soda in November were the largest reported for these commodities in any month for which the survey has been conducted. Sulphuric acid production in November exceeded the previous month's production of 950,801 short tons by 2,424 short tons. Production declines from October for other "heavy volume" chemicals were small and did not exceed four percent for any of these products. In some cases the November production levels were exceeded only by the record highs attained in October, 1948. For example, the 147,451 short tons of chlorine produced in November were only 142 short tons below the record production reported for October.

Paper production based on a percentage of six-day capacity was 96.3 percent for the week ending January 8, according to the American Pulp and Paper Association. This compared with 94.5 in the preceding week and 99.9 for the corresponding week in 1948.

Production figures appearing below, unless otherwise designated, are from the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

Ammonia, Anhydrous—Production of synthetic in November, 1948, amounted to 88,794 tons, compared with 92,791 tons in the preceding month and 92,185 tons for November, 1947. Buying conditions have remained tight under the maintenance of an active demand.

Bauxite—Domestic mine production of bauxite established a new post-war record in the third quarter of 1948, according to the Bureau of Mines. Output totaling 446,146 long tons (dried equivalent), was a second successive increase of 21 percent and the greatest for any three-month period since the fourth quarter of 1944. Over 96 percent of the domestic production in the third period was furnished by mines in Arkansas. Imports of bauxite also set a new high record in the third quarter by increasing 2 percent over the previous quarter. Receipts from foreign sources together with domestic production brought the three-month total new supply to over one million tons for the first time in history. Surinam continued the leading exporter of bauxite to the United States, but Netherlands Indies showed the largest gain—132 percent above its second quarter shipments.

Calcium Chloride—Supply situation has improved under a relaxation in demand for ice control and for freeze proofing coal occasioned by the mild Winter to date. Short shipments are still being made from some plants while others are in better shape. The dust laying season starts in April and it is expected that supply conditions will tighten appreciably when that demand materializes.

Calcium Phosphate—November production of monobasic amounted to 6,516,000 pounds, compared with 6,294,000 in October and 6,698,000 in November, 1947. Output of dibasic in November amounted to 9,633,000 pounds, against 8,296,000 pounds in the preceding month and 4,921,000 pounds in November last year.

Carbon Dioxide—Production of liquid and gas in November amounted to 15,215,000 pounds, compared with a revision to 17,977,000 in the preceding month and 16,537,000 in November last year. Output of solid dry ice was 45,519,000 pounds in November, against 53,148,000 in October and 44,831,000 in November, 1947.

Carbon Tetrachloride—Buying conditions remain tight with easement gradual and no permanent improvement in stocks expected until production runs nearer to contract schedules. Demand has continued active with prices firm at the late advance.

Chlorine—Supply position has eased slightly under a more modified demand which is not unusual at this period of the year. Production in November was only a shade under the record high of the preceding month. The total was 147,451 tons of chlorine gas, against 147,593 in October and 124,634 for November, 1947.

Copper Sulphate—Florida showed a slight increase in interest last week, possibly on account of unseasonal weather conditions in California. An inquiry for France amounting from 10,000 to 20,000 tons is still in the market but may be satisfied shortly. Industrial demand has remained steady with prices firm.

Nickel Chloride—Shipments only slightly behind contract schedules with production making progress in leveling off requirements. Demand for use in plating solutions steady with price firm at former levels.

Nickel Sulphate—Although the market position has remained tight, it was stated that production is gradually improving the supply situation. Demand for plating solutions is still heavy and is being fed directly from output owing to the shortage of warehouse stocks.

Olivene—Price position firm but unchanged. The rich magnesium content of this mineral has made it desirable as a lining for open hearth steel furnaces and for various types of furnaces where high temperatures are essential.

Potash, Caustic—Contract shipments have gone forward promptly with stocks, maintained at a level to meet demand. While the consuming field for this material is rather broad, inquiry from the soap and chemical industries is said to be in the lead at present.

Potassium Carbonate—Manufacturers of high quality and specialized glassware are showing interest in this material, although the present difficulty in securing lead is regulating consumption. Stocks have continued available for prompt shipment at former price levels.

Potassium Chlorate—Continued available for prompt shipment with buying interest modified but showing a satisfactory seasonal average. Shipments to the match factories and other contract consumers constituted most of the week's movement.

Salt Cake—Prompt shipments priced at $27 per ton deliverd basis. November production of commercial crude was placed at 58,294 tons, compared with 60,674 in October and 54,672 in November, 1947.

Soda Ash—Light and dense ash continued available for prompt shipment. Consuming demand has been fairly well leveled off and most of the week's movement was confined to shipments against

For Latest Market Developments See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100 = August 1, 1914)

General Chemicals

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
236.0	236.0	235.4	204.1

Acids

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
122.8	122.8	123.3	119.7

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

contracts. November production of light soda ash amounted to 211,650 tons, against 198,369 in October and 185,558 in November, 1947. Output of dense ash in November was placed at 125,252 tons, compared with 146,431 in the preceding month and 136,257 in November, 1947. November production of natural was 19,196 tons, against 25,328 in October and 24,893 in November, 1947.

Soda, Caustic—Production is meeting requirements and the market appeared to hold a satisfactory degree of balance. Deliveries of steady dimensions are going forward against contracts and prompt shipments have remained available. Total output of liquid caustic soda in November, 212,494 tons, was said to be at the highest level on record. November production of liquid caustic by the electrolytic process amounted to 146,778 tons and 26,172 tons of solid. October output registered 144,380 tons of liquid and 29,318 tons of solid. In November, 1947, production of liquid amounted to 119,879 tons and 25,140 tons of solid. Production by the lime-soda process in November amounted to 65,716 tons of liquid and 23,216 tons of solid, against 67,456 tons of liquid and 23,532 tons of solid in the preceding month and 61,419 tons of liquid and 19,863 of solid for November 1947.

Sodium Bicarbonate — Stocks readily available at present with output successfully pacing requirements. November production of refined amounted to 11,973 tons, compared with 14,407 in the preceding month and 15,053 in November 1947.

Sodium Chlorate—February shipments continued available with demand seasonal and shipments confined mostly to contract consumers. The market's price structure was firm and the supply situation could easily tighten under an increased demand.

Sodium Phosphate — Production of monobasic in November amounted to 1,187 tons, compared with 1,251 tons in October and 1,100 tons in November 1947. Output of dibasic in November was 8,795 tons, against 9,259 in the preceding month and 7,436 in November 1947.

Zinc Sulphate—Buying interest is said to have relaxed to a level in line with the off-season. According to trade reports, most of the rayon mills are now under contract and will take their requirements through equal monthly shipments. No new price changes materlized although increased production has placed the market in a more competitive position.

Acids

Hydrofluoric—Market supply situation fully in balance for domestic requirements. Export sales still restricted by container shortage. Production of anhydrous and technical during November 1948 amounted to 6,449,000 pounds, compared with 6,619,000 pounds in the preceding month and 5,463,000 pounds for November in 1947.

Muriatic — Contract shipments continued on schedule and stocks have been available to take care of additional requirements. November production in 1948 totaled 38,889 tons, compared with 39,863 in October and 37,609 in November of the previous year.

Nitric—Continued to move regularly into consuming channels under a steady industrial demand. Production in November 1948 amounted to 91,348 tons, compared with 99,190 tons for the preceding month and 101,558 tons for November 1947.

Phosphoric—Shortage and difficulty in securing barrels has resulted in a larger movement of this material in carboys. The market for food grade 75 percent in carboys, carlot shipments from works is $6.50 per 100 pounds freight equalized

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Sulphuric—Stocks are meeting current requirements promptly in most areas and the market has continued in a satisfactory state of balance. Buying interest so far this month has not overtaxed production and prompt shipments have remained available at former price levels. Gross production in November registered 953,225 tons, including 255,277 tons made by the chamber process and 697,948 by the contact process. There was also 71,531 tons of fortified spent acid. The total gross for October was revised to 950,801 tons and the total for November 1947 was 884,365 tons.

Non-Ferrous Metals

Copper—Refined stocks increased during December in the United States, according to the Copper Institute. Refined stocks totaled 96,080 short tons on Dec. 31, an increase of 6,324 for the month and about 23,000 tons higher than the Sept. 30 level. These stocks do not include metal for the government stockpile. Deliveries of refined copper to domestic consumers were 102,292 tons in December and 1,344,445 for the year. The daily delivery rate of 3,300 tons in December compared with an all-year average of 3,673 tons. For 1947 deliveries totaled 1,383,666, or 3,791 daily.

Reflecting work stoppages in some domestic mines, crude copper output in December was 54,362 tons, an average of 1,754 tons daily, compared with an all-year average of 2,322 tons a day. For 1948 newly mined copper output was 849,815, against 871,391 in the preceding year. Secondary production (scrap) was 9,726 tons for December and 130,320 for the year, against 105,307 for 1947. Refined copper output, which includes imports of duty-free metal, amounted to 96,117 tons in December, against 102,779 in the preceding month. Refined production for 1948 totaled 1,233,697 against 1,196,393 tons in 1947.

Outside of the United States, but not including Russia, copper stocks also increased for the third successive month. The industry total of refined was 175,669, up 7,737 and about 18,000 higher than the Sept. 30 total. Production of newly mined copper by the outside countries was 1,271,625 in 1948, against 1,229,825 in 1947; refined output 1,072,229, against 1,016,856 and deliveries to consumers 901,073, against 921,851 tons in 1947.

Lead—Approximately 78 percent of lead consumed in October was used in the manufacture of metal products, 11 percent in pigments, 9 percent in chemicals (including tetraethyl fluid), and 2 percent in miscellaneous and unclassified uses. In this total is included 1,385 tons of lead used in the production of leaded zinc oxide, most of which was contained in lead ore treated directly without first being reduced to metal. Of the remaining 99,496 tons about 60 percent was refined soft lead, both secondary and primary, 26 percent antimonial lead, and 14 percent was lead in scrap and in alloys.

Quicksilver—Buying interest has continued quiet and it was difficult to gauge the price on account of the inactive extent of consuming demand. According to reports, $61 f.o.b. Japan was accepted by Japanese sellers for over 2,000 flasks for prompt shipment. Small lots were available in the local market at $90 to $91 for flask although it was admitted that considerably under this figure would be accepted for a round quantity. Importations of 1,150 flasks were noted last week.

San Francisco—The quicksilver market is tight. Little metal is available. Demand has been good. Producers were quoting metal between $92 and $94 per flask, f.o.b. this city.

Silver—In supply quarters it was stated that the price of silver this year should be maintained at close to present levels; in fact the year may repeat 1948 records with many of the same influences still at work. It was pointed out that estimated consumption by the arts and industries last year reached 110,000,000 ounces, an increase of 10 percent over 1947 figures and 5,000,000 ounces greater than the post-war high of 1946. World production (this hemisphere only) was put at 121,000,000 ounces for 1948 against 121,800,000 for 1947. The official closing price for silver bullion in the New York market last week was 70c. per ounce.

Silver Bullion Price Range

	Per ounce— New York	London
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Low	Nov. 29, 1948—70c.	Nov. 30, 1948—44¼d.

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Taylor, Kessler Appointed By Nat'l Standards Bureau

The National Bureau of Standards has announced the appointment of Dr. Lauriston S. Taylor as assistant chief of the atomic and molecular physics division, and the appointment of Dr. Myer Kessler to the staff of the division.

Dr. Taylor, a leading authority in x-ray research, joined the bureau staff in 1927. Since then he has continuously headed the x-ray development program and will remain in his present capacity as chief of the x-ray section. His research includes x-ray dosage measurement and standardization, evaluation of radiation hazards and protective measures, ionization of liquids, high-voltage generators and accelerators and problems in nuclear physics. Before joining the bureau, he was a research fellow at Cornell University and worked briefly at the Bell Telephone Laboratories.

Dr. Kessler's duties will concern microwave spectroscopy and molecular physics, including further applications related to the NBS atomic clock and microwave developments. The new appointee has conducted extensive research on the structure of methyl cyanide, methyl isocyanide and electronic systems for detecting microwave spectra. He has also been actively engaged in neurological and physiological investigations of induced convulsions, conditioned reflexes, electroencephalographic methods and equipment, and other research of a biophysical nature.

CMRA Completes Program

—*Continued from page 7*

Chemistry, and Analytical Chemistry, who will discuss "Market Data in Chemical and Engineering News."

At the afternoon session Prof. R. S. Alexander, Columbia University, will speak on "The Use and Misuse of Market Research by Management;" William Copulsky, Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, will discuss "The Role of the Interview in New Product Development," and Prof. Robert S. Aries, also of the institute, will present a paper entitled "Break-Even Points and Chemical Industry."

At the dinner session, R. A. Whitney, president of the National Federation of Sales Executives, will speak on "Market Research in American Distribution."

NAIDM Membership

—*Continued from page 5*

John D. Conner, for submission to the membership. The members have been asked to present their views on the plan by February 15.

In addition to an elected chairman for each division, who automatically would become a member of the board of governors, four board members would be elected at large, and these nine, with the officers, would constitute the full board. Each division would have its own administrative committee members. Separate activities by any division could be undertaken and funds for the purpose collected within the division and used, subject to approval by the board of governors. Separate meetings for each division, and separate programs, could be arranged in connection with regular meetings of the association or at other times as desired.

Many names have been considered and discussed by the executive committee in submitting its plan. The one which appeared to have found most favor in the committee is "Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association." Others discussed included "Sanitary Chemical Manufacturers Association," "National Chemical Specialty Association," "Sanitary Chemical Associates," "Cleanliness and Sanitary Associates," and others.

President Gordon M. Baird, of Baird & McGuire, Inc., Holbrook, Mass., in discussing the new organization plan, stated that the association had in mind not only attracting other manufacturers to membership in NAIDM, but also giving the present membership of some 250 firms a better representation in the products and problems of their businesses.

He pointed out that at least one-third of the present membership are manufacturers of some soap or detergent products, and that the same applies to floor waxes and other floor treatment specialties.

Mr. Reilly, the new treasurer, started his business career with the Republic Creosoting Company, Indianapolis, in 1931. Republic bought the International Combustion Tar & Chemical Corporation in 1932 and Mr. Reilly was transferred to the New York office. International's name was changed to Reilly Tar & Chemical Corporation in 1933, and two years later Mr. Reilly was elected vice-president and named eastern sales manager.

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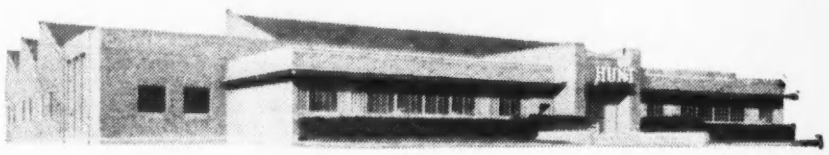
1909 seems only yesterday. We've spent a great day . . . but tomorrow is going to be better yet!



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What Is the ITO?

—Continued from page 5

fifty-four countries include practically all of the important trading nations. The Soviet Union was invited to participate in the charter negotiations but declined.

In view of our position of world leadership, most countries are awaiting action by the United States before deciding what they shall do about the charter. Consequently, the question as to whether there shall or shall not be an International Trade Organization rests largely with the American people and the United States Congress.

Q. Why is the ITO an important instrument of United States economic foreign policy?

A. The goal of United States economic foreign policy is to expand world trade, world production and consumption, with the objective of raising the living standards of all peoples.

The ITO, by establishing a code of fair trade practices, contributes to this goal. The ITO supplements the European Recovery Program, the reciprocal trade-agreements program, the International Bank, the International Fund, and the other UN economic agencies, each of which is designed to deal with a different aspect of world economic problems but all of which lead to world recovery.

An improvement in the economic well-being of other countries is important to the United States because economic recovery will contribute toward world political stability. Democracy cannot survive in the years to come unless the democratic countries are economically sound and economically self-sustaining.

Q. Is ITO consistent with U. S. foreign policy and our democratic institutions?

A. The charter reflects the traditional objectives of American economic policy —reduction of artificial trade barriers, equality of treatment for all countries, and the encouragement of private, competitive trade. In joining the ITO, the United States would not commit itself to any principles foreign to our economic or political philosophy.

The ITO is a voluntary compact among nations based on the principle of sovereign equality. It is neither a supra-national government nor a super-state. The ITO cannot require any member to take action. No nation is compelled to remain an ITO member.

The charter, like any other international agreement, contains commitments that limit the action of the signatory powers but these commitments are freely undertaken by member countries; they are narrowly defined and carefully limited, and may be cancelled by withdrawal from the organization. ITO would have no power to intervene in the domestic wage, employment, price or other internal economic policies of a member country.

The ITO charter would not restrict our national sovereignty in any greater degree than does our membership in the United Nations.

Q. How does the ITO help our private enterprise system?

A. The ITO, by promoting an expansion of world trade, helps to maintain our foreign trade and thus benefits our domestic economy. Nearly 10 percent of our total agricultural and industrial production is exported. The maintenance of a high level of export trade is important, therefore, to our domestic economy. Prosperity in the United States helps the private enterprise system. Depression in the United States would strengthen a movement for governmental controls at the expense of the private enterprise system.

The ITO promotes an expansion of competitive international trade, rather than governmentally controlled international trade, by: (a) encouraging the reduction of artificial governmental barriers to the flow of competitive international trade; (b) committing members, through the charter, to refrain from various governmental actions interfering with international trade that, in the absence of the charter, they would be entirely free to take; and (c) improving the economic situation of other countries, thereby reducing their need for governmental controls.

Thus, the ITO provides a code consistent with our own system of free enterprise—a code essential in the long run to the continuation of private trading.

Q. What is the relationship of the ITO to the recoprocal trade-agreements program?

A. The ITO charter has grown out of the reciprocal trade-agreements program, but it is more comprehensive. The reciprocal trade-agreements program, begun in 1934, seeks to reduce artificial trade barriers and to establish non-discriminatory trading practices by mutual negotiations between countries. Under the charter other countries agree to this traditional objective of our economic foreign policy.

Under the reciprocal trade-agreements act, the United States negotiated with twenty-two other countries to conclude the general agreement on tariffs and trade at Geneva in 1947. This agreement is already in effect for all of the twenty-three countries except one. Under the agreement, the twenty-three nations reduced tariff rates on some items and bound against increase existing tariff rates on other items, for products accounting for over one-half of the world's total foreign trade (pre-war levels).

The charter, however, covers many other aspects of international trade relationships not included in reciprocal trade-agreements. Among these are commodity agreements, cartels, the international aspects of investments, full employment and economic development, and the establishment of an International Trade Organization. The reciprocal trade-agreements program and the ITO charter have a common goal of expanding competitive world trade.

Q. What is the relationship between the ITO and the European Recovery Program?

A. The European Recovery Program and the ITO complement each other. The European Recovery Program is an immediate measure to put western Europe on its feet again. The ITO seeks to establish world trading conditions that will enable

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western Europe to stay on its feet after American financial aid ends.

The densely populated ERP countries must obtain raw materials from overseas areas to supplement their own inadequate resources. They pay for these imported raw materials by exporting manufactured products to many parts of the world. The expansion of world-wide markets for their exports is consequently a life-and-death matter if western Europe is to be on a self-sustaining basis. The ITO is designed to establish trading conditions that will provide good markets throughout the world. It is thus more likely that the original American investment in European recovery will pay future dividends in terms of sustained world prosperity.

Q. What is the relationship of ITO to the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development?

A. The ITO aims to establish trading conditions that will contribute to a maximum expansion of world trade on a multilateral basis. The fund and the bank, in the formation of which the United States played a leading role, aim to establish financial conditions that will contribute to the same end. Thus the ITO, the bank and the fund supplement each other.

Instability of foreign exchange rates hinders the expansion of international trade, as the pre-war experience showed clearly. Producers and traders engaged in international commerce find it exceedingly difficult to plan their business operations, and to calculate cost and profits in their own currency, when a part of their transactions are in foreign currencies of widely fluctuating values. Thus, wide fluctuations in exchange rates tend to curtail international trade.

The function of the fund is to promote orderly exchange practices, to prevent the use of foreign exchange practices that lead to competitive depreciation or to trade restrictions, and in general prevent abnormal fluctuations of foreign exchange rates. It does this by giving technical advice to members in the handling of their fiscal affairs, by serving as a consultative forum in exchange matters, and by the purchase and sale of foreign currencies.

The bank reinforces the efforts of the fund by granting long term loans to war-devastated and economically under-developed countries. The loans improve the internal economic conditions of such countries in the immediate future by increasing their importing capacity and in the long run by increasing their producing and exporting capacity. This helps them keep their currencies more stable.

In the long run, the fund and the bank cannot promote orderly exchange practices and improve financial conditions generally unless countries adopt trading practices that enable goods to flow more freely from one country to another, and that enable each country to export enough to pay for its necessary imports. The establishment of such trading practices is the function of ITO. However, goods cannot flow more freely from one country to another, unless there are orderly exchange practices, convertibility of one currency into another, and improved financial conditions. These are aims of the fund and the bank.

Q. Will the charter hinder the United States from taking adequate measures to protect our national security?

A. Under the charter, no member could be required to release any information which it considered contrary to its essential security interests. No member would be prevented from taking whatever action it considered necessary in regard to fissionable materials or traffic in arms. The operation of any agreement made by or for a military establishment for the purpose of meeting essential requirements of national security would likewise be excepted from the scope of the charter. No member could be prevented from taking any action it considered necessary in time of war or "other emergency in international relations." The charter therefore permits the United States to take such basic measures as may be necessary in furtherance of our national security.

Q. How does the charter handle the problem of trade relations between private-trading countries and state-trading countries?

A. The charter lays down rules to ensure that state-trading enterprises will be subject to the same rules of the game in international trade as private enterprises. This is important to the development of stable and continuous world markets. Governments may not, through their control of certain enterprises, erect barriers to trade or discriminate against other member nations so as to nullify their obligations in the charter regarding private trade. The charter requires that state-trading enterprises shall conduct their international trade on the basis of commercial considerations. The charter thereby stipulates that market forces rather than national political goals should be the fundamental regulator of international trade.

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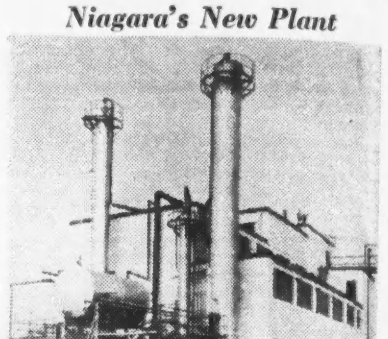
Kamen Soap Products Has New Synthetic Detergent

Kamen Soap Products Company, New York, has introduced a new synthetic detergent of the alkyl aryl sulphonate type under the trade name "Kamenol D." The new product is said to have high active ingredients which are clear and soluble in hard or soft water of all proportions; to be active in extremely low concentrations, and to be nonirritating to the skin. A descriptive bulletin is available upon request from the company.

Southern Research Inst. Expands

The Southern Research Institute, Birmingham, Ala., has added the following to its technical staff:—William L. Belvin, formerly professor of chemical engineering at the University of Arkansas, as a chemical engineer; Walter H. Cobbs jr., in the physical chemistry division; Mrs. Auguste R. Black, formerly of Merck & Co., as librarian, and Peyton Wheeler, formerly of C. Elwood Mackey & Co., in the applied chemistry division.

Niagara's New Plant



A partial view of the new plant of the Niagara Alkali Company at Niagara Falls, N. Y. The company expects to begin production of trichlorethylene at the new plant early this year.

Marketing Conference Set By U.S. Commerce Chamber

The domestic distribution department of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States will sponsor a national marketing conference at the Neil House, Columbus, Ohio, on March 8 and 9.

Although the program has not been completed, some of the subjects scheduled for discussion are:—"How Marketing Research Helps Distribution," "How to Improve Manufacturer-Distributor Relationships," "How to Train Sales Personnel," "Analyzing the Cost of Distribution Services," "How Distributors Can Have Good Public Relations," and "The Wholesaler's Responsibilities Today."

Activated Carbon Data Published by W. Va. Paper

The industrial chemical sales division of the West Virginia Pulp & Paper Company has published a booklet entitled, "Storage, Handling and Feeding of Activated Carbon." The booklet discusses in some detail the shipment and storage of carbon, handling activated carbon, bag-emptying equipment, fundamental consideration in feeding, supplement to dry feed equipment and solution feed equipment. Copies may be obtained from the division at 230 Park avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

Zinc Investigation Report Published by Mines Bureau

An investigation of a zinc deposit in Iowa County, Wis., undertaken by the Bureau of Mines in 1943 as a part of a general study of the zinc-producing area of southwestern Wisconsin, is described in a publication released by the bureau.

The study revealed the presence of two "significant" zones of mineralization and also indicated that the "mineral production possibilities" of the area have not been fully disclosed. Sampling records of the drilling operations are included in the report, which also deals with such topics as the physical features, history and geology of the property.

A free copy of Report of Investigations 4385, "Investigation of Vial Zinc Mine, Iowa County, Wis.," may be obtained by writing to the publications section of the Bureau of Mines, 4800 Forbes street, Pittsburgh 13, Pa.

Steel Shipping Barrels Output Up in October

Production of steel shipping barrels, drums and pails during October increased slightly with the industry producing 2,336,268 heavy-type barrels and drums, and 854,264 light-type barrels and drums, and 5,476,427 steel packages, kegs and pails, according to a report by the Bureau of the Census. This compared with the production of 2,165,008 heavy-type barrels and drums, 855,780 light-type barrels and drums, and 5,500,380 steel packages, kegs and pails in September.

HF Anhydrous Described

The Harshaw Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has published a thirty-six page, illustrated booklet on "Hydrofluoric Acid Anhydrous." It is designed to provide helpful data on the use of that material. These cover accomplishments, physical properties, materials and types of construction, handling and storage, sampling and analysis, alkylation of isoparaffins with olefins, HF as a condensing agent and as a fluorinating agent. The booklet may be got free from the company at 1945 East Ninety-seventh street, Cleveland 6.

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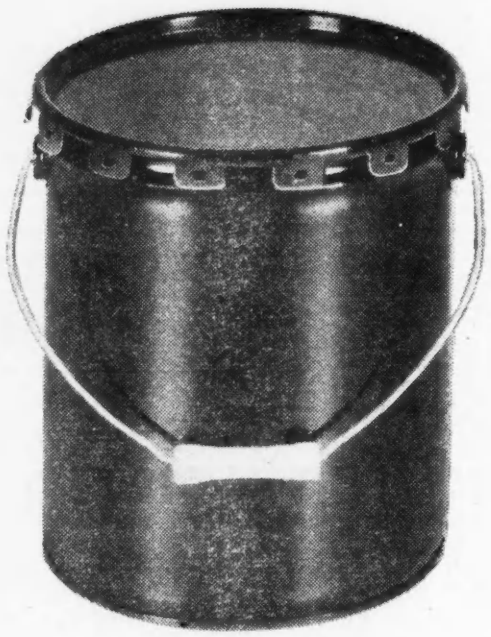

CONTINENTAL LUG-COVER PAIL. This Continental pail is built for rugged service. The rubber gasket is flowed-in, then vulcanized. When the closing lugs are crimped, you are assured air-tight, liquid-tight protection for your paint. The single or double bead construction increases rigidity, prevents pails from rubbing and marring your label design. An offset bottom permits handy, safe stacking.

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Next to the quality of the paint you make, we realize that nothing can be more important to you than the drum or pail you ship it in. Today's line of Continental steel containers is the finest we have ever offered . . . and because we are prepared to supply all standard sizes and gauges, we are certain we have the container you want at an attractive price.

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Explosive Dusts Study Issued by Commerce Dept.

Explosions in industry are more frequently caused by dust than is realized, according to a comprehensive study of dust explosions released to the American public by the Office of Technical Services.

Entitled "Handbook of Industrial Hazards from Explosive Dusts" and written by W. H. Geck, German specialist in this field, the two-volume study is an analysis of the nature and composition of dust, its origin, and its ignition. It excepts only the flour, coal, and aluminum industries from its coverage. A general discussion in volume one is supplemented, in the second volume, with a description of dust conditions in various industries, and analyses of several hundred instances of officially confirmed dust explosions.

PB 85197 (Volume I.) and PB 85198 (Volume II.) "Handbook of Industrial Hazards from Explosive Dusts," 117 and 165 pages, sell for $3.00 and $4.25 respectively. These reports may be purchased from the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C. Orders should be accompanied by check or money order payable to the Treasurer of the United States.

Diamond Reassigns Braski

Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, has appointed Neil J. Braski assistant superintendent of power at its Painesville, Ohio, plant. Mr. Braski has been associated with the company for the past nineteen years, and recently completed an assignment as project engineer in charge of supervising construction of its new power plant extension and water treatment plant.

Monsanto Shifts Murdock

Monsanto Chemical Company has placed Frederick M. Murdock in charge of the patent work of its organic chemicals division, with headquarters at the company's main office in St. Louis. Mr. Murdock was formerly a member of the plastics division patent department, and was previously a group leader in the plastics division research department.

Chemical Packing Techniques Described in New Publication

The Crane Packing Company, Chicago, has prepared a new booklet, entitled "Packing for the Chemical Industry," which is designed to give a complete picture of packing requirements for practically all chemical applications.

A special section of the booklet is devoted to "Chemlon," the company's new development in chemically inert packing. The material is said to be completely inert in most chemicals, with the exception of molten alkali metals. Copies of the booklet may be obtained from the company at 1800 Cuyler avenue, Chicago 13, Ill.

Turner & Co. Names Duffy Export Department Manager

Joseph Turner & Co., chemicals firm, Ridgefield, N. J., has appointed James Duffy manager of its export department. Mr. Duffy was formerly associated with the Riches-Nelson Company and American Cyanamid Company.

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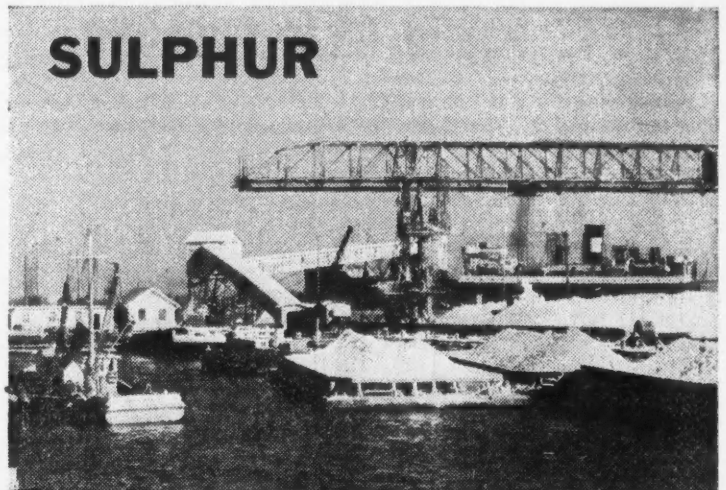

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Market for textile and leather chemicals was without price change last week and remained on a steady basis. There was a noticeable improvement in the movement in the chemical group for requirements against new contracts. Bichromates deliveries were stepped up and textile mills absorbed sizable quantities of sodium hydrosulphite for immediate needs, sharply reducing supplies on the spot.

Trading in potato starch improved with paper and textile mills taking sizable quantities for prompt requirements at the recent price decline. Definite plans for a government support program for potatoes and potato starch have not been formulated and discussions were still held between government officials and starch grinders as to price support levels. Recent reports that Europe was in the market for heavy tonnage of potato starch could not be confirmed and consensus of the trade is that the report was wishful thinking. Reports from Continental producing countries stated that the European demand for starch could be fulfilled by them.

Corn derivatives were maintained at the recent advance. Consuming demand improved for corn dextrin, while interest in corn starch continued to lag. High grades of tapioca flour were scarce, while other grades were in adequate supply. All grades were unchanged and firm, especially the better qualities.

According to advices from Buenos Aires the readjustment of the exchange rate for specific export and import items by the Central Bank scheduled early last week was postponed and the announcement was expected shortly. Under the new schedule, preferential rates were expected to be made for specific products for export and import, which have been at a standstill since May last year. Because quebracho extract was one of the products which has been in slow demand during that period, due to the sharp advance in prices for shipment early last year, consumers awaited the announcement of the new list with considerable interest. Recently the price of Paraguayan quebracho extract was cut 1⅜c. per pound, below the Argentine material.

Production of yarns on the woolen and worsted systems averaged 14,400,000 pounds per week in November, according to preliminary figures released by the Bureau of the Census. This quantity was 7 percent lower than woolen and worsted yarn production for October and 6 percent below during November last year.

Chemicals

Acetic Anhydride — Deliveries against contracts were reported in good request against current contracts. Market was steady at unchanged quotations.

Bichromates—This market continued on a steady basis. Supplies have started to move in improved volume against contracts. Prices were maintained at the late increase. Export business was light. Production of sodium bichromate and chromate in November was reported at 8,277 tons, compared with 8,734 tons (revised) in October and 7,527 tons, November, last year, by the Census Bureau.

Soda Hydrosulphite — Heavy demand was reported by textile trade for delivery against contracts, due to the improved vat dyeing operations. A good volume of the production has been booked for the first quarter of the year. Available supplies for immediate delivery were scarce. Prices were firm at the recent increase.

Soda Acetate—Moderate demand was noted for prompt requirements. Quotations were unchanged and well held.

Sulphonated Oils—Supplies of sulphonated tallow for spot delivery were quotably unchanged, but the recent declines in tallow have weakened the market for replacements. Castor oil unchanged and steady. Business in sulphonated grades was fair.

Zinc Hydrosulphite—Inquiry for prompt delivery was light and spotty. Prices were unchanged and steady, reflecting the high cost of basic materials.

Dyestuffs

Annatto—Steady call for moderate lots were noted for spot delivery. Supplies were maintained at former levels.

Cochineal—Limited stocks on spot were well held at unchanged quotations. Demand was slow. Recent arrivals were delivered to users and were not available for resale.

Madder—Trading was confined to small lots for actual needs. Prices were without change.

Sizing Materials

Blood Albumin — Buying interest continued restricted to moderate lots for prompt requirements. Market remained steady at unchanged quotations.

Corn Dextrin—Demand for dextrin was fairly active for prompt delivery. Prices were maintained for all grades at the recent advance. Gum was quoted at $7.22 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York; canary, $6.96; dark, $7.06 and white, $7.01; same basis. Smaller quantities were 15c. per 100 pounds higher.

Corn Starch—Trading was still limited though the market remained steady at the recent lift of quotations. Demand was fair for starch against recent orders. Pearl starch was held at $5.54 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York delivery, and powdered at $5.65. Less carlots were 15c. per 100 pounds higher. Visible corn supply was lower and reduced 1,364,000 bushels to 44,928,000 bushels for the week ended January 15, against 11,519,000 bushels for the same last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumen—Consumers continued to operate in a hand to mouth manner. Though demand was light the market retained a steady tone. Edible flake was maintained at $2.64 to $2.72 per pound, barrels, depending upon quantity for spot delivery. Technical demand was spotty, though light stocks on spot were held at $1.48 to $1.55 per pound as to quantity. Dried egg holdings by the government were reduced 1,145,000 pounds in December and totaled 25,388,000 pounds on January 1.

Egg Yolk—Demand was reported slightly improved, but still for immediate delivery. Prices of yolk were without change and ranged from 94c. to $1.10 per pound, according to quantity.

Potato Starch—A moderate volume of business was reported last week at the recent price decline for prompt delivery for paper and textile mills account. Market was unchanged and steady. Powdered starch was maintained at 5¾c. to 6c. per pound, bags, carlots, New York basis, depending upon seller. Discussions were still under way between government officials and Maine grinders as to an effective plan for a government support program for potatoes and starch. Trade reports had it that a survey covering government agencies here and foreign buyers failed to confirm recent reports that huge orders were pending for potato starch for export to Europe. Advices from producing countries on the Continent stated that producers there were in a position fill the bulk of consuming demand.

Sago Flour—There was no improvement in the slow demand last week. Supplies on the spot were available at 8¼c. per pound, exwarehouse. Offers for shipment were scarce and the market was nominal at 8c. per pound, exdock.

Tapioca Flour — Higher grades continued in a tight spot, while other grades were in adequate supply to meet current requirements. Market remained steady. High grades ranged from 10½c. to 11c. per pound, as to seller; mediums, 9c. to 9¾c. and low, 6¾c. to 7½c., as to quantity.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—Quiet conditions prevailed in this market. Demand of late was of a routine nature. Quotations were without change.

Divi-Divi—Offers for shipment continued steady. Buying interest was moderate and the market reflected the firmness at primary centers.

Mangrove Bark—Consuming inquiry was fairly active, but business has been curtailed by the scarcity of exportable sizes of bark from African production centers.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
364.2	364.2	366.5	396.7

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

The market was firm, though entirely nominal because of the lack of trading.

Myrobalans—Primary market was firmer as a result of damage to the crop by hurricane, which reduced the production. Prices were raised for shipment, but demand from the American users continued inactive. J1, assorted grade, was quoted at $60 per ton, and J2, assorted, $50, ex dock, U. S. ports. Imports were reported at 835 bags at New York last week.

Quebracho Extract—Buying interest in quebracho extract for replacement continued slow. Consumers, however, showed more interest in reports from the Argentine that the Central Bank would shortly announce readjustments in exchange rates for certain products for export and import. Under the new schedule, it was stated preferential rates were expected to cover items which have been inactive since last May. Quebracho extract is one item that may be eligible for this class as business from American consumers showed a marked decline during the past year. Paraguayan solid ordinary extract was unchanged and offered at 11⅜c. per pound, ex dock, U. S. ports, duty extra. Imports at New York were reported at 3,025 bags, and 1,095 bags at Baltimore last week against former contracts.

Valonia—Although consumers showed little interest in replacements, shipments from Turkey were maintained at prevailing high levels. Reports from Turkey stated that the crop was damaged by drouth.

Wattle—This market was quiet but firm. Offers of bark for future shipment were reported scarcer and quotations steadier. Extract also was well held at unchanged quotations. Imports of bark totaled 3,326 bales and 7,320 bags of extract last week. Orders for these materials were reported placed about three months ago.

Alloy Steel Products Opens New York Office

Alloy Steel Products Company, Linden, N. J., has opened a New York sales office with Richard E. Boller, jr., as district manager. Associated with Mr. Boller will be Ralph O. Dale, Henry G. Harley and Elliot A. Baines as sales representatives. The office will serve the metropolitan area including New York State and New England.

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Geochemical Prospecting Detailed in Russian Reports

Translations of six Russian articles on geochemical prospecting for ores have been placed on open file by the Geological Survey. These translations were prepared in conjunction with the Geological Survey's program of research on the analysis of soil, vegetation, and water as a method of locating buried mineral deposits. Following is a list of titles of the papers which have been translated and released:—

"Field Spectroanalytical Laboratory for Servicing Prospecting Parties," by E. A. Ratsbaum, translated by V. P. Sodoloff.

"Geochemical Method of Prospecting for Ore Deposits," by E. A. Sergeev, translated by V. P. Sokoloff.

"Water Analysis as a Means of Prospecting for Metallic Ore Deposits," by E. A. Sergeev, translated by H. E. Hawkes.

"A New Luminoscope for Field Use," by E. A. Sergeev, translated by V. P. Sokoloff.

"Ionic (Electrode Polarization) Method of Geophysical Prospecting," by E. A. Sergeev and A. P. Solovov, translated and abstracted by H. E. Hawkes.

"On a Physico-Chemical Method of Prospecting for Molybdenum in the Semi-desert Climate of the Northern Lake Balkhash Area," by N. I. Tikhomirov and S. D. Miller, translated by H. E. Hawkes.

Copies of these translations have been placed on open file. They may be examined at the following Geological Survey offices:—Room 1033, Federal Works Agency building, Washington, D. C.; Room G-232, Federal Works Agency building, Washington, D. C.; Room 13, Post Office building, Knoxville, Tenn.; Science Hall, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.; Building 12-B, Federal Center, Denver, Colo.; 707 Peyton building, Spokane, Wash.; and Room 105, Old Mint building, San Francisco, Calif.

Hydrocarbon Standards Available at National Bureau

Recent additions to the series of standard hydrocarbon compounds available from the National Bureau of Standards are cis-decahydronaphthalene (cis-bicyclo 4.4.0 decane), 1, 3-dimethyl-5-ethylbenzone, 1-cis-3-pentadiene, 1-trans-3-pentadiene, 1, 4-pentadiene, N-undecane.

These bring up to a total of 156 the standard hydrocarbon samples prepared under the cooperative program of the bureau and the American Petroleum Institute for calibrating laboratory equipment in the chemical and related industries. Copies of the list and directions for ordering the samples may be obtained from the National Bureau of Standards, Washington 25.

Newhall-Marshall-Wood Organized in New York

Newhall-Marshall-Wood, Inc., has been formed in New York to engage in the purchase and sale of surplus, obsolete and scrap freight cars, tankcars, steel storage tanks, machinery and similar products. Principals in the new firm, which has its headquarters at 30 Church street, are David Newhall, John S. Wood and Charles A. Marshall.

Trade Briefs

Beryllium Corporation has named Matthew J. Donachie works manager.

Federal Chemical Company, Louisville, Ky., has elected W. R. Cobb and Alexander Stewart to its board of directors.

Pittsburgh Corning Corporation has moved its offices to a new location at 307 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.

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Agricultural Chemicals

Menhaden fish meal was priced higher last week with sales reported at Morehead City and Beaufort, North Carolina. Fish scrap was also advanced in price in this area. Tankage sold at higher prices in Chicago but was unchanged in New York. Purchases for feed use were the propelling influences back of these upward revisions. The contract price range for ammonium sulphate was broadened with coke-oven sulphate definitely short and demand active. Producers of superphosphate noted an increased movement of stocks since January 1. Limited amounts of castor pomace were available for the first time in many weeks. Steady shipments from works were noted in potash with more demand than supply. Importations of Chilean sodium nitrate are keeping fully in line with contract schedules.

Exports of fertilizers and fertilizer materials during October, 1948, totaling 230,000 short tons with a value of $7,450,000, were slightly above the tonnage reported for last October, according to data compiled by the National Fertilizer Association from records of the Department of Commerce. Compared with 1947, October shipments were higher for all but nitrogenous materials. Shipments for the first ten months of last year, amounting to 2,335,000 tons valued at $63,214,000, were 11 percent off from the tonnage reported for January-October, 1947. Compared with that period, shipments were higher for nitrogenous materials, potash materials and prepared fertilizer mixtures, but these increases were more than offset by decreases for phosphate materials and concentrated chemical fertilizers.

Nitrogenates

Ammonium Sulphate—Market situation continued to show firm prices and short stocks with demand active. The price range for contracts is given at $45 to $48 per ton for coke-oven sulphate, bulk, carlot shipments from works. The export movement for October, 1948, amounted to 46,021 tons, compared with 11,546 tons for the same month in 1947. Total exports for nine months ending October 31, 1948, were 166,111 tons, compared with 57,344 tons for the corresponding period in 1947.

Bone Meal—Stocks of raw and steamed have continued short on account of the sold ahead condition of output at the present time. Inquiries for prompt shipment were in the market, with current production insufficient to level off requirements.

Castor Pomace—Limited offerings were in the market at the contract price of $27.50 per ton in bags, works. This is said to be the first time additional stocks were available for prompt shipment in many weeks.

Calcium Cyanamide—Importations during October, 1948, amounted to 10,681 tons, compared with 18,943 tons for the same month in 1947. Imports for nine months show a substantial decline compared with a year ago. The totals record 97,296 tons for 1948 and 136,905 tons for 1947.

Dried Blood—Light trading was reported at former price levels. Limited offerings and a fair demand were sufficient to hold the market steady at $9.50 per unit of ammonia, both here and at Chicago.

Fish Meal—Priced higher for menhaden meal with sales at North Carolina points at $150 for 60 percent protein and at $155 per ton for 65 percent. Menhaden scrap was also advanced to $142.50 from a previous price of $138.50 per ton.

Sodium Nitrate—Importations in October, 1948, amounted to 19,357 tons, compared with 34,298 for the same month a year ago. Imports for nine months ending October 31 totaled 629,210 tons, against 503,210 for the corresponding period in 1947. Demand has kept ahead of production, and the supply position has continued tight.

Tankage—Sales in Chicago were reported at $9.50 per unit of ammonia, which is an advance of 25c. The local market was quiet, with occasional sales at $9. The feed trade has been the largest buyer of this material.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock—Showed a well balanced position between supply and demand. Total exports in October, 1948, amounted to 70,639 tons, including 2,604 tons of Florida high grade rock, 22,137 tons of land pebble, and 45,898 tons of Tennessee, Idaho and Montana rock. Total exports for October, 1947, were 105,490 tons, and 80,987 tons for the same month in 1946. Exports for ten months ending October 3, 1948, amounted to 1,177,368 tons, against 1,603,198 and 590,786 tons for corresponding periods in 1947 and 1946, respectively.

Superphosphate—Production of normal superphosphate fertilizer for November was 749,719 tons or 5 percent above October, according to the Bureau of the Census. November production was, nevertheless, 6 percent below November, 1947. November shipments declined 13 percent from the previous month's total and were 6 percent below a year ago. Stocks on hand at the end of November were 1,157,125 tons and exceeded October stocks by 3 percent and were 49 percent larger than for November, 1947.

Concentrated superphosphate fertilizer production, at 39,505 tons in November, was more than 5,000 tons below October production, but was almost 10,000 tons above November, 1947. Shipments were 10 percent above October and 35 percent above November of last year. Stocks on hand declined for the first time since June, 1948, the total was 75,443 tons.

Total production of wet-base goods in November was 5 percent greater than October, but 3 percent less than November, 1947. Shipments were 24 percent below last month and 7 percent below November, 1947. Stocks on hand increased 18 percent above October but were still 28 percent below November a year ago, the total was 12,667 tons.

Decided improvement in the movement of superphosphate is reported since the turn of the year. The market has continued firm on the basis of 76c. per unit of a-p-a, Baltimore.

Potashes

Maintenance of steady shipments from works has kept the general movement in line with contract schedules. The willingness of mixers to take full shipments has prevented any easement in supplies. Export shipments in October, 1948, amounted to 8,966 tons of muriate, compared with 5,246 tons for the same month in 1947. Total exports for ten months ending October 31, 1948, were 67,983 tons, against 67,609 tons for the corresponding period in 1947. Importations for 10 months amounted to 35,447 tons of muriate, compared with 28,502 for the same time in 1947.

Los Angeles Fertilizer Market

Los Angeles. — Nitrogenous materials are short, but other chemicals are in adequate supply. Price of fish meal dropped $10 per ton. Ruling prices were:—Ammonium nitrate, $73.50 per ton f.o.b. this city. Ammonium phosphate, $65 per ton for 16/20 grade f.o.b. Los Angeles, and $89.30 per ton for 11/48 grade f.o.b. this city. Ammonium sulphate, $48.50 in bulk, $51 in bags. Canadian material $51.60 in bags, $49.60 in bulk. Blood meal, $7.25 per unit of ammonia at source. Bone meal, $65 per ton for steamed 1x30 meal. Fish meal, $141 per ton f.o.b. Los Angeles for 60 percent California sardine meal. Sodium nitrate—$56 per ton in 100-pound bags f.o.b. Los Angeles Harbor. $5 off for bulk. Potassium muriate, 45½c. per unit f.o.b. Trona basis. Bags additional. Potassium sulphate, 95 to 98 percent K_2SO_4 in bulk 79c. per unit, f.o.b. Trona. Superphosphate, $21.20 f.o.b. this city in bulk. Tankage, dry rendered, ground 50 percent protein, $5.50 per unit of ammonia at production plant, plus 10c. per unit of b.p.l.

Pesticides

Inquiry for household insecticides showed signs of picking up. It was stated that in former years, the buying movement usually started in December and January, but this year it is late. The season is still too early for the agricultural trade, although it is stated that a seasonal demand is developing from the Southwest. DDT appeared to show more stability in large lots than small ones. A larger production of benzene hexachloride is expected this season and the supply situa-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Fish meal, menhaden, $5 per ton.
scrap, menhaden, $4 per ton.
Tankage, Chicago, 25c. per unit of ammonia.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
81.6	81.6	81.6	72.5

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

tion is said to be dependent to a large degree on the extent of export demand.

A change in position of the southeastern quarantine line for foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico frees 4,900 square miles from quarantine, the Department of Agriculture announced. Effective January 17, the present change is the fifth move made toward narrowing the quarantine zone within the past few months. This is the first change in position of the southern quarantine line. The previous changes have been made on the northern quarantine line nearest the United States. Repeated inspections were made in the released area before the new quarantine line was drawn. The decision to change the southern quarantine line was made by officials of the Mexican-United States Commission for the eradication of foot-and-mouth disease with the concurrence of the Bureau of Animal Industry. The total area freed from quarantine since the program began now approximates 43,000 square miles.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Broad extent of consuming demand has kept a steady flow of native sulphur from mines. Stocks have continued adequate to meet requirements and the availability of transportation facilities has permitted prompt shipments. The market's price structure has remained firm but without change. Shipments of pyrites were confined to contract consumers. Importations of Spanish material have continued limited.

Fertilizer October Exports, Imports Reported by NFA

Exports of fertilizers and fertilizer materials during October, 1948, totaled 230,000 short tons, valued at $7,450,000, according to data reported by the National Fertilizer Association. The total was slightly above the tonnage reported for the corresponding month of 1947.

Imports of fertilizers and fertilizer materials for the month totaled 72,000 tons, valued at $3,216,000, and were lower than at any time since February, 1947. Compared to October, 1947, the drop amounted to 33 percent. A breakdown of the exports and imports of these products during October, compared with the corresponding month of the previous year, is as follows, in short tons:—

Exports*

	October 1948	October 1947
Ammonium sulphate	46.021	11.546
Sodium nitrate	1.050	1.175
Other nitrogenous chemicals	31.832	74.163
Nitrogenous organic waste	739	531
Total nitrogenous materials	79.642	87.415
Florida—		
High-grade hard rock	2.604	13.430
Land pebble rock	22.137	40.698
Other rock	.....	125
Tenn., Idaho and Montana rock	45.898	51.237
Total phosphate rock	70.639	105.490
Normal superphosphate	59.298	20.968
Concentrated superphosphate	1.756	1.158
Other phosphate materials	19	161
Total phosphate materials	131.712	127.777
Muriate of potash	8.966	5.246
Other potash	1.575	1.074
Total potash materials	10.541	6.320
Concentrated chem. fertilizers	6.861	6.372
Prepared fertilizer mixtures	1.334	689
Grand total	230.090	228.573

Imports

Ammonium sulphate	10.440	9.653
Ammonium nitrate mixtures	2.891	7.712
Calcium cyanamide	10.681	18.943
Calcium nitrate	43	.....
Dried blood	167	137
Sodium nitrate	19.357	34.289
Ammonium phosphates	7.401	7.647
Tankage	670	1.364
Castor bean pomace	.....	44
Fish scrap and meal	212	630
Other nitrogenous materials	112	1.349
Total nitrogenous materials	51.974	81.777
Bone phosphates	5.797	5.647
Normal superphosphate	56	887
All other phosphates	3.431	13.244
Total phosphate materials	9.284	19.778
Muriate of potash	.....	.....
Other potash materials	4.914	.....
Total potash materials	4.914	.....
Other fertilizers	6.030	6.970
Grand total	72.202	108.525

* Export statistics include lend-lease and UNRRA shipments and also include shipments under the Army civilian supply program after January 1, 1948.

Orbis Publishes Catalog Of Insecticide Materials

The insecticide division of Orbis Products Corporation, New York, has published a new catalog entitled "Insecticides—Raw Materials and Uses." Copies may be obtained from the division at 215 Pearl street, New York.

Describing insecticide raw materials sold under the trade name, "Orbiscide," the catalog covers in detail all of the company's products for the insecticide industry. "Orbiscides," it is explained, are for manufacturing use only and need further processing and packaging before reaching the consumer.

Nitrogen Output Up in Austria

The capacity of the nitrogen works at Linz, Austria, has been increased from 60,000 metric tons of nitrogen annually to 72,000 tons, according to a recent report from that country. It is expected that the capacity will be increased further to an annual output of 90,000 tons by the end of the first quarter of 1949, the report adds.

Trade Briefs

Harold L. Turk, formerly attorney for the New York State Tax Commission, has been elected vice-president and general counsel of the Arco Crown & Cork Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Fertilizer output in Belgium is about 160 percent of the prewar figure, according to a recent report from that country, and substantial amounts are being exported.

Phosphate rock deposits at Lao Kay, Tonkin, Indochina, are said to contain 35 percent P_2O_5, but are not being exploited because of lack of transportation facilities, according to a recent report from the American consul at Saigon.

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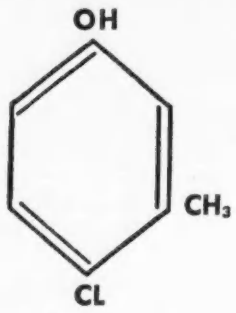

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Coaltar Chemicals

First-of-the-year price fluctuations seemed to have been all over in the coaltar market last week. The first two weeks of the year saw a number of changes, but following that flurry conditions settled down, with the result that last week brought forth only a revision in technical phenol prices. That was made by one seller, who was revising its quotations to meet others that had previously been established. The index figure showed no change from the previous week.

Naphthalene, the demand for which had shown some signs of softening, was not causing the industry any worry, it was pointed out last week. It was said that supplies were fairly large at the moment, but would probably level out before long.

Phthalic anhydride was said to be in largely the same position. The product had come into abundant supply, as demand softened and production increased; but again it was said that this was only a temporary condition. As one seller put it, there was no thought of the supply condition having any effect on the price range.

In general, the market was holding up well. There had been some reductions and some advances in prices, but the industry was inclined to view them more as adjustments than as to actions that were brought about by drastic changes in supply and demand.

Steel last week was still being produced in large quantities. The American Iron and Steel Institute reported that the operating rate of companies having 94 percent of the capacity of the industry was 100.1 percent. This was equivalent to 1,845,400 tons of steel ingots and castings, as compared to 1,830,600 tons during the previous week; 1,732,200 tons one year ago and 1,281,210 tons for the average week of 1940, the highest pre-war year.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
141.3	141.3	151.3	146.1

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Basic Products

Benzol—The supply position of this material last week remained largely what it had been for some time past. Stocks of the material were available, but not in particularly great quantities. As a rule, old, established customers were able to obtain enough of the item to satisfy their needs. Demand for the material had been at good levels for some time back and as of last week was showing no change and was expected to show none for at least the immediate future. There had been talk during the last few weeks of the old year to the effect that this material might see price revisions with the beginning of 1949. There was other comment, however, to the effect that the listings would probably remain unchanged, and according to what had happened during the last few weeks, it would appear that the latter comments were right. There was no guarantee that prices would hold firm indefinitely but since three weeks of the year had already passed without changes being noted it seemed pretty certain that there was nothing immediately in prospect.

Coaltar — The price structure of this material was without change during the past week and the indications in the trade were that there would be no changes in the listings in at least the immediate future. Demand for the item was continuing strong and all the indications were pointing towards a maintenance of this condition at least for the time being. Supplies were not entirely free, and despite all that producers of the item could do as far as making the article was concerned, it seemed that there would still be some tightness in supply in the immediate days to come. It was reported that buyers of the material in carload and less than carload lots were in a better position as far as having their orders filled than were the buyers of the item in tankcar quantities, for as had been pointed out it was easier for a seller to curtail a part of the order of a large user than of a smaller user.

Creosote—The market for this material was without appreciable change during the past week, but the mood of sellers was a good deal different from what it had been during a large part of 1948. In the past year, sales of the item were slow, and not so much so because the demand was off but because the market was flooded with the product and no matter what the sellers did they could not find customers enough to take all of their material, nor could they in every case find sufficient storage space to accomodate all the goods they had on hand. The oversupply was brought about largely by the heavy domestic production of the article and the considerable imports that arrived steadily from abroad. There was no change in this situation as the year drew to a close, but the industry was still hoping for better results during 1949 and had some apparently good reasons for their hopes.

The wood situation in general seemed to be working in the favor of creosote sellers. Last year strikes in the woods had delayed the removal of a great deal of timber to the outside. Then the weather had been wet for long periods and that delayed drying operations. These situations seemed to have straightened themselves out by now and added to that was the steadily advancing cost of wood, which was making it more advisable then ever for wood user's to protect their material with a preservative rather than replace it periodically at costs that would probably be as high as at present if not higher. A large volume of sales was expected for 1949 for the treatment of railroad ties and poles. During the past year, buying was conducted largely on a hand to mouth basis, but sellers of creosote were expecting that things would be different this year and that sales would increase considerably. For one thing, they pointed out, sales had been on the sluggish side and this had naturally meant that only the most pressing demand had been satisfied, so that at present there must be other demands of considerable quantity that wanted satisfying.

Prices of creosote remained unchanged during the week at 16c. to 19½c. and while some sellers on the high side of the range said they planned no reductions in price, it was known that there were some sellers who were willing to shade their figures for orders of large quantity.

Cresol—Imported material was said to be more freely available during the past week than was the domestic—a condition which had prevailed for some time. The material on hand in this country was at a fairly high level because of recent date arrivals of the material had come into this country in fairly good quantities and at a steady rate. The domestic item was not completely free as to supply, and the indications were that it probably would not be for the immediate future at least. Demand for it was still being felt at strong levels and it was expected that this condition would prevail for some time to come.

Cresylic Acid — Following recent revisions in the price schedules this material was quiet as to price last week and the indications were that the price structure would stay at current levels for the immediate future at least. The supply of the domestic material had, from time to time, been said to be easing up a bit, but such a condition was only relative, for the supply was still not entirely free and the demand was still strong enough to take off all the material that could be produced. The imported material was more freely available than was the domestic, but the sellers of it were not finding the demand any too brisk. Users seemed to have all of the item that they needed for the immediate present and the importers were reportedly waiting for the demand to pick up so they could get rid of more of their goods on hand.

Naphthalene—Pricewise, this material was firm and unchanged last week, despite the fact that in recent weeks there

Coke By-Products

Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in the week ended January 15 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

Ammonia liquid NH_3	lbs.	1,268,427
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	32,845,600
Benzol	gals.	4,139,079
Coaltar	gals.	15,354,650
Creosote oil	gals.	854,519
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	2,029,484
Phenol	lbs.	240,333
Toluol	gals.	827,815
Xylol	gals.	186,926

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

refined grades include:

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had been some talk to the effect that there might be some decreases. A check with major sellers revealed none that had come down, however, and it was the opinion in some quarters that there would be no downward revisions at any time in the immediate future.

The demand for naphthalene was reported to be slacking off somewhat. It was pointed out in one quarter, however, that this softening was only a temporary thing and that there would probably be a firming up again before long. Speaking of the prospects, as far as could be determined, for the material for the entire year, a spokesman for one major producer said he had no fears for the item's overall condition in 1949, despite the fact that there was a slight drop in demand at the moment. This producer, he said, had no plans for a reduction in price. Imported naphthalene has been arriving in the country in good quantities and naturally has been boosting the amount of goods carried here. The refined mothballs and flakes were described in one quarter as a drug on the market, but there were other sources in the industry which were quick to point out that if the material was slow in demand right now, the Spring months were not far away and the demand for it was expected to take the usual sharp rise at that time when housewives began buying the material in large quantities for the mothproofing of Winter garments.

Phenol—Another producer announced last week that it was dropping its prices to meet the market as recently re-established. This maker was back-dating its revisions to January 10. The producer came down by 1c. a pound, with the result that all major sellers of the item were now at comparable figures for both the 82-84 percent and the 90-92 percent. The USP material was unchanged pricewise.

Meanwhile, the supply and demand position of both the technical and USP materials remained largely what it had been. There had in recent weeks been some reports that there was an easing in the supply of the USP material. An improved output was said to be responsible for the improved condition, still the demand was such that the supply could still not be called entirely free. The technical grades were about where they had been as far as supply and demand were concerned.

Pyridin—Following recent fluctuations in the listings of this material, prices last week were quiet and were expected to stay at revised levels for the immediate future at least. The market for the pharmaceutical material was still reported to be on the tight side supply-wise, and there were no expectations that there would be any changes in this condition in the immediate future. Although in the more recent past there had been reports that the supply condition of the denaturing material was easing, the item was still in a heavy demand and the result was that despite the easing, it was still not entirely free as to supply.

Solvent Naphtha—Demand for the crude material was being felt at a strong rate during the past week, as it had been for some time past, and there seemed to be no indications that the demand would show any appreciable falling off in the immediate future. The supplies of the item were reported to be none too free, nor had they been for some time past. Indications were that there would be no considerable easing in the supply condition during the immediate future at least. The refined material was said to be showing some improvement as far as supply was concerned, but the demand for it was still so heavy that buyers were taking it off the market quickly, with the result that there were no great over-supplies of it available. In some cases, it was reported, buyers were not always able to buy as much of the material as they wanted, and at the time they wanted it.

Toluol—The supply of this material was in a better position than it was some time back, but as of last week it was still not entirely free. The situation was approaching a better balance but was still not improved enough for all comers to obtain as much of the material as they wanted at the time they wanted it. The old, established customers as a general thing could obtain enough of the material to satisfy their wants, but such could not always be guaranteed to other buyers. Pricewise, there were no changes in listings reported for this material during the past week, and although there had been some talk in the industry that the first of the year might see revisions, this seemed to have petered out pretty well by last week. All major producers were now quoting the material on a work's basis, the last of them having recently announced that it was going over from a freight equalized basis.

Xylol—Pricewise, this material was reported to be in an unchanged position during the past week, despite the fact that for some time previously there had been

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talk in the trade to the effect that this material might see some revisions in listings come the first of the year. Since that date passed without any changes being noted, however, it was felt that prices might now hold for at least the immediate present, and that the talk of January 1 revisions was, to say the least, a little previous. There were no particular changes to be noted in the supply and demand position of the item. Stocks were at reasonably good levels and generally speaking were sufficient to satisfy the demand of old established customers, but such satisfaction could not always be guaranteed to occasional customers. The last remaining seller had announced recently that it was switching from a freight equalized to a works basis, and that move then brought all producers over to a comparable selling basis.

Intermediates

Acid, Broener's—The supply condition of this material was largely unchanged during the past week. Of recent date it had been noticed that the item tended to be a bit freer, although it was still on the tight side. Pricewise, there were no changes reported in the market for the material and there were none anticipated for the immediate future.

Acid, Cleve's—The mixed was in about the same position that it had been in for some weeks, but supplies were said to be a slight bit easier than they had been. Pricewise, there were no changes reported.

Acid, Fumaric—The price of this material was still 30c. to 31c. last week, and although there had been some talk heard of lower prices, it could not be verified. As far as supply and demand were concerned, the material was in a position largely unchanged from recent weeks and the indications were that there would be no drastic changes in the immediate future.

Acid, Gamma—The price range for this material was $1.20 to $1.30 last week, and the supply and demand position was just about what it had been. Supplies were reported to be not over-abundant, but they were obtainable.

Acid, Neville and Winthers—This material was being quoted at 88c. to 91c. during the past week, and there was little to note in the supply and demand situation. Stocks were available, as they had been for some time, although not in any huge quantities.

Acid, Picramic—Pricewise, the market for this item was quiet during the past week and the supply and demand situation was likewise without any particular change.

Acid, S—This material was being sold for $2.79 to $3 last week, and although there were stocks of it available, they were not on the market in any exceptionally large quantities.

Phthalic Anhydride — The market for this material was reported oversupplied, but some sources close to the industry hastened to explain last week that they considered this situation only temporary and were expecting the situation to even out before long. Pricewise, there were no changes reported and some reliable sources said they doubted that there would be any, at least in the foreseeable future.

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Petroleum Derivatives

Fuel oils on the East Coast dropped for the third time within two months last week. The decline, which ranged from 10 cents to 25 cents per barrel, was interpreted by the trade as further evidence of heightening competition in the market. Apparently supplies are mounting, and producers are anxious to move some of their product.

Aromatic solvents, however, were firm during the week, despite the recent 6 percent increase in freight rates. Stocks of xylol were reported to be in better shape than those of toluol, but there was no surplus of either material. Nevertheless, regulars were well supplied. Higher boilers and blends were also without change.

All aliphatics continued in excellent supply. Offerings continued to all buyers. Listings were maintained. Liquefied petroleum gases were still surprisingly easy in the East, due almost wholly to unseasonably mild weather. However, in California, where the cold wave continued, there was a run on butane and propane. Other lighter fractions were in good availability, as they have been for past months. No price changes were reported, nor were any anticipated.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents — The market position of petroleum toluol and xylol continued without substantial change during the past week. Movement was steady via contract channels, although the overall supply situation remained narrow. Interest from outside buyers was more active, but there were no offerings on spot. Producers reported that stocks of xylol were in better shape than those for toluol, due primarily to the inclusion of the latter in aviation gasoline formulas. Despite the 6 percent increase in freight rates, effected on January 11, prices held firm at 30c. per gallon, tanks, delivered.

Regular customers were well supplied with higher boiling aromatics and aliphatic-aromatic blends. However, there was no surplus and new business was turned down. Supplies of 150 high-flash were extremely low. The 100-flash material, although also short, was said to be more available. Quotations were maintained in all areas.

Cleaners' Naphtha—Availability of this aliphatic solvent continued excellent last week. Inventories were sufficiently heavy to cover both the needs of spot and contract accounts. Buying interest, however, was only fair, unchanged from previous levels. Listings were steady at 14c. per gallon, tanks, East Coast, and at 10⅝c. to 12c., group 3.

Lacquer Diluent—A stable tone dominated this section during the past week. Prices in group 3 continued at a range of 12¼c. to 13c. per gallon, tanks, while East Coast listings held at the uniform quotation of 16c. Inventories were full to overflowing, and offerings were available to all buyers. Consuming inquiry was moderate, as it has been for some weeks.

Mineral Spirits — Buyers were slightly more active in the market last week, but the rate of business was still regarded to be only moderate. Stocks were plentiful, and all bids were received. There was no change in the price structure, quotations holding at 14c. per gallon, tanks, East Coast, and at 10¼c. to 11½c., group 3.

Rubber Solvents — Supply levels continued high, as they have for past months. Neither spot nor contract customers reported any difficulty in locating material. Demand was still on the weak side, although slightly improved. Prices were firm in all areas. On the East Coast, quotations were uniform at 15c. per gallon, tanks, while in group 3, prices ranged from 11c. to 11¾c.

Stoddard Solvent—Listings were maintained during the week. East Coast sellers continued to ask 14c. per gallon, tanks, while group 3 produced ranged from 11c. to 11¾c. The supply position remained plentiful, with offerings continuing to all comers. Demand, however, though slightly better than the week before, was still only fair.

V. M. & P. Naphtha — Consuming inquiry continued on the sluggish side during the past week. Inventories were heavy, and producers reported that they had enough material available to cover all industry needs, both on contract and on spot. Prices were without variance all along the line. In group 3, quotations held at 11¼c. to 12c. per gallon, tanks, while on the East Coast, listings were firm at 15c.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Lighter Fractions

The weather continued to play tricks with the supply position of liquefied petroleum gases last week. In California, where the cold wave still held sway, there was a run on supplies. Spot shortages were reported in widely-separated areas. However, in the East and South, where temperatures climbed into the high fifties, stocks of butane and propane were still surprisingly easy. At least one seller continued to offer limited quantities of these materials on spot.

How long this state of affairs would continue was in the lap of the Weather Man. Producers of LPG's cautioned that any sudden drop in temperatures would immediately produce a comparable decline in stocks. Meanwhile, prices held firm at 6c. per gallon, tanks, group 3.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—All was quiet at crude petroleum centers last week, as postings held firm. Importations during the week totaled 122,534 tons and 2,414,822 barrels of crude oil from Bandar, Cartagena, Tripoli, Puerto La Cruz, Las Piedras, Fahaheel, Amuay, Covenas, Ras Tanura, Pamatacual and Carpito.

The Bureau of Mines reported that November crude runs to stills were 5,672,000 barrels daily, a rise of 78,000 barrels over the previous month and 381,000 barrels per day above the figure for November, 1947. Daily average imports of foreign crude were 431,000 barrels, 25,000 barrels above the figure for October and 175,000 barrels daily higher than a year earlier. Total crude-oil stocks at refineries decreased 34,000 barrels, but were 7,870,000 barrels higher than stocks on hand at the end of November, 1947.

The American Petroleum Institute reported daily average production for the week ended January 8 at 5,454,000 barrels, or 157,000 barrels below the total of the preceding week. Daily average crude runs to stills of 5,752,000 barrels were 128,000 barrels below the level of the preceding week and 463,000 barrels above the week ended January 10, 1948.

Fuel Oil—Oversupply forced a third round of reductions last week, as major East Coast refiners announced lowerings ranging from 10c. to 25c. per barrel. Among the grades affected by the move are No. 6 heavy fuel oil, down 25c. Importations during the week totaled 324,934 barrels of fuel oil from Aruba, Willemstad and Las Piedras.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

Excellent call was reported for solvents and diluents last week. Offerings were good. Prices continued steady. Cleaners' naphtha was quoted at 15.9c. per gallon, tankwagon, ex-tax.

The current cold spell on the West Coast has caused a run on lighter fractions. Spot shortages were reported. Prices are firm. Propane and butane were listed at 9.3c. per gallon, tankwagon, f.o.b. Wilmington, Calif.

Demand for paraffin wax has been good, with supplies meeting the demand. Prices are stable. High melting point, 140-147 ASTM, carload, loose slabs, f.o.b. shipper's refinery, San Francisco Bay area, 9.1c. per pound; 146-148 ASTM, 11.5c. per pound, and 157-162 ASTM, 13.45c. per pound. Tankcar prices in the order named are 10.875c., 11.15c. and 13.1c. per pound.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended January 8 totaled 241,415,000 barrels, according to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 243,017,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 1,602,000 barrels, comprising a decrease of 1,572,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 30,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude. Heavy crude-oil stocks in California, not included in the gasoline bearing stocks, totaled 9,587,000 barrels, a decrease of 148,000 barrels.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

The Alcohol market remained unchanged from the low side of price quotations in the previous issue. Some slight price shading was reported, but it was considerably less than heretofore. Camphor USP powder was reduced 8 cents per pound and the tablets 5 cents. Codliver oil of USP quality dropped 20 cents per gallon, and the other grades were reduced accordingly.

Under competitive pressure from the declining alcohol market, isopropyl alcohol was reduced from 4 to 5 cents per gallon. Producers of fermentation amyl acetate by last week had all reduced prices on tankcar quantities in line with the price of synthetic material, but on drum shipments quotations between various producers ranged over a ½ cent spread from the level of synthetic quotations to a ½ cent higher. The price index was reduced 0.7 point.

Trading in bismuth salts and in mercurials was very slow, characteristic of these markets in recent months. Butyl lactate was reduced 3 cents per pound. Diacetone alcohol was advanced by one major producer 3 cents per gallon on the acetone free material and 1½ cents on the technical grade, above the lowest quotations currently available. Glycerin prices were firm and expected to hold for the balance of the month at least. The ester solvents remained firm, and no price break appeared imminent.

Materials quoted in the prices current section of OPD this week which had not heretofore been listed are metaldehyde, the new readily soluble grade of riboflavin, tyrothracin, phenylalanine, valine, leucine, isoleucine, and alanine.

Crotonaldehyde on the high side of previous quotations was reduced 6 cents per pound by a major producer, with the result that current quotations between various producers show a 3½ cent spread rather than a 9½ cent spread as heretofore. Skimmed milk powder broke another 2 cents last week as producers reduced quotations in an effort to move accumulating stocks.

Effective January 1, the Controller of Supplies, Barbados, Spain, authorized qualified importers to import from sources outside of the United Kingdom and her colonies, any drug or medicinal preparation within allocation limits. The previous practice of allowing importation of items only on approval of the Medical and Health Department were discontinued. Exports from Hong Kong to the United States in October were 21,874 pounds of medicinal materials valued at $74,512. Total exports from Hong Kong to the United States of Chinese medicinals during the period January through October amounted to 313,193 pounds valued at $388,888.

Wholesale drug sales excluding liquor were up 11 percent in November over November of the previous year, but such sales volume was off 2 percent from October, 1948, according to a report from the Bureau of Census.

It was predicted by informed sources that the bill to place barbiturates under the narcotics act would again face stern opposition by the drug industry and the government, and in this session of congress, as in previous sessions, would not be allowed to get father than the Ways and Means Committee.

Acid, Aminoacetic—The price position on glycine was firm as the new year got underway, and there was no indication that it would not remain firm for the coming few months. Supplies were reported as quite ample, and the demand situation was one of steady volume at former levels.

Acid Succinic — The current quotation on this material packaged in 250 pound barrels was 75c. per pound. Supplies were in moderately short supply with respect to demand, and the market was without any particular feature. Purified crystals were priced at 90c. per pound in 100 pound drums.

dl-Alanine—This amino acid moved in larger quantities than some of the other acids. Accordingly, quotations for lots of 100 pounds or more were established at $8.50 per pound, while quantities of 5 pounds and up were priced at $9.50. Less than 5 pound quantities were quoted at $11. These prices were f.o.b. plant on quantities of less than 100 pounds, with freight allowed East of the Mississippi and north of the southern boundry of Kentucky and Virginia on quantities of 100 pounds or more.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Butyl lactate, 3c. per lb.
Camphor, USP, powd., 8c. per lb.
tablets, 5c. per lb.
Codliver oil, USP, 20c. per gal.
Isopropyl alcohol, 4c. to 5c. per gal.
Milk powder, skimmed, 2c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
257.7	258.4	258.5	256.1

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Alcohol—The price structure of alcohol was unchanged from the low side of quotations in the previous issue of OPD. The high side of the range was eliminated. There were reports of some price shading in various spots, but the price cutting was considerably less than heretofore, and accordingly official listings were unchanged from levels established late in the previous week in some quarters, and met by the entire industry early last week.

Amyl Acetate—Other producers of fermentation source material reduced prices so that all were on a somewhat comparable level. Accordingly, the current price in tankcars was 20½c. per pound. On drum carlot quantities the price structure showed a range of from 21½ to 22c., and on less than carlot drum quantities the price position was again one of a ½c. spread ranging from 22½ to 23c. These price adjustments brought the fermentation product from fusel oil virtually in line with the synthetic product made from pentane.

Arecoline Hydrobromide—This material moved in small quantities under a firm price position in the range of $6.10 to $6.75 per ounce. The supply situation was described as in reasonably fair balance with demand.

Atropine — Both the alkaloid and the sulphate were in good demand as the market became seasonally stronger. Prices were maintaining the firm position they have held over recent months, and there were no price developments expected to occur in the immediate future.

Bismuth Salts—The volume of trading in these items continued at a very low level, characteristic of the market over recent months. Prices were unchanged from the higher levels established on most of the bismuth salts late last year, and there was every indication that the market situation would remain quiet during the balance of the winter.

Brucine—The alkaloid continued to be quoted in a range of from 40c. to 50c. per ounce in 100 ounce lots, while the sulphate was quoted on the same basis in a range from 30c. to 40c.

Butyl Lactate—The price for tankcar quantities of this solvent was reduced 3c. per pound last week, making the new quotation 41c. Comparable reductions were also made on the carlot and less carlot quantities, the former being quoted at 42½c. and the latter at 43½c. Supplies were reported as adequate.

Caffeine—A firm price position was maintained on this item, and supplies were reported as adequate. Declared exports of tea waste for the manufacture of caffeine, to the United States through the port of Shanghai in the first ten months of 1948 totaled 1,434,360 pounds valued at $27,052. Imports of anydrous material arriving at New York amounted to 86 barrels.

Camphor—The price of USP powder was reduced last week by 8c. per pound, while tablets were reduced 5c. This was the first price movement in these materials since January 1948.

Castor Oil—The price of oil was unchanged from former quotations last week, and beans were still firm with sales at $125 per long ton f.o.b. primary markets. Imports of oil amounted to 220 tons at New York.

Arrivals of beans last week amounted to 105,763 bags equivalent to 15,864,450 pounds, compared with 106,725 bags or 16,008,750 pounds the previous week, and 35,651 bags or 5,347,650 pounds during the corresponding week of 1948.

Total arrivals so far this year amounted to 223,531 bags equivalent to 33,529,650 pounds, compared to 122,269 bags or 18,340,350 pounds during the corresponding period of last year.

Cinchonine—The supply of this al-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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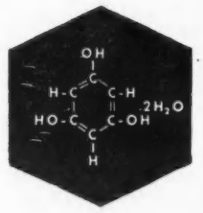

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kaloid was limited, and a firm price position was maintained in the market. Large crystals were priced in 100 ounce lots at 69c. per ounce, while the small crystals were quoted on the same basis at 65c. The sulphate of NF quality was quoted at 42c. per ounce.

Codliver Oil—The Norwegian government controlled price on USP codliver oil was reduced last week to the equivalent of 20c. per gallon in United States money. All other grades were reduced accordingly. This brought current quotations for USP codliver oil on the American market to within the range of $2.40 to $2.45 per gallon. The reduction at primary markets was the result of the suggestions of major American factors made directly to the Norwegian government to the effect that the price of codliver oil was out of line on the American market with competitive materials as a source of vitamins.

Diacetone Alcohol—A major producer of both the acetone free and the technical grade of this material announced a price advance of 3c. per pound on the acetone free alcohol and 1½c. on the technical material. Accordingly, the spread in price quotations on acetone free material in tankcars ranged from 12c. to 15c. and on the technical grade from 12½c. to 14c. Supplies were regarded as adequate and demand was reported as holding up moderately well.

Glycerin—Imports last week were confined to 100 drums arriving from Antwerp. The glycerin market was unchanged from conditions prevailing in recent weeks, and there was as yet no price change. Supplies were in moderately good balance with demand.

Isopropyl Acetate—This solvent, competitive with ethyl acetate, was firm in price and was expected to remain so as long as ethyl acetate remains in its current firm position.

Isopropyl Alcohol—The still further declined ethyl alcohol market had its effect on this item last week, as prices fell another 4 to 5c. per gallon. Isopropyl alcohol in many quarters is competitive with ethyl alcohol of the specially denatured formulas 23H and 2B. The former was quoted the previous week at 37½c. per gallon and the latter at 38½c. Accordingly, price reductions on isopropyl alcohol set new schedules at 33½c. per gallon for the 91 percent grade, 35c. for the 95 percent grade, and 36½c. for the 99 percent grade. These quotations are based on tankcar quantities, and the usual differentials between tankcars and drum quantities prevailed. Prices established last week were made effective retroactive to January 14.

dl-Isoleucine—This material with alloisoleucine was currently quoted at $28 per pound in lots of ten or more pounds. Prices on smaller lots down to one pound were established at $35 per pound. These prices were on an f.o.b. basis.

dl-Leucine—In quantities of 10 pounds or more, the price quotations on this item were set at $28 effective January 1, with smaller lots of 1 pound or more quoted at $35.

Magnesium Carbonate—The price structure on this item remained unchanged from the levels established in the fourth quarter of last year. Business activity was generally steady at moderately good volume. Imports last week amounted to 50 cases arriving at New York from Genoa.

Menthol — Domestic demand for this item continued low with little active buying interest, and trading was confined mostly to small lots for immediate needs. This attitude on the part of buyers was all the more apparent in view of expected price declines on material of later shipment. Exports to the United States from January through October 1948 were 10,195 pounds of menthol valued at $83,954.

Methanol—The price of methanol was unchanged, with no immediate change in schedules expected. Production of natural methanol was reported by the Bureau of Census for November at 192,000 gallons compared with 186,000 gallons in October. Meanwhile, supplies of synthetic methanol were reported quite ample to meet all current demands, and moved in heavy volume under a firm price position.

dl-Methionine—This amino acid which was recently reduced in price as previously reported was offered on either spot

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or contract at prices of $7.40 per pound for 1,000 pounds or more. Fifty or more pounds packaged in the standard 50-pound packages was quoted at $7.55 per pound while small quantities of from 1 to 9 pounds was quoted at $9.

Methylethyl Ketone — This important ketone solvent moved under a firm price structure into such consuming channels as lacquer formulations, and the compounding of vinyl coatings and fabrics, as well as the manufacture of rubber based adhesives. Supplies were easy, if not abundant, and the shortages of past years had largely been eliminated through the operation of expanded production facilities.

Milk Powder — The skimmed milk powder market was still weaker last week as attempts were made to find outlets for accumulating supplies. Prices dropped another 2c. which brought skimmed roller process quotations on the commercial market to as low as 10½c. per pound, and the spray process material to quotations on the order of 12½c. Markets continued in an unsettled and confused state, as individual price concessions were made and distressed material offered at cut prices. The whole milk powder market was static with asking prices essentially unchanged from former levels.

dl-Phenylalanine — This amino acid which moved on the market in relatively moderate quantities was priced at $30 per pound in quantities of 10 pounds or more, while lots of from 1 to 9 pounds were quoted at $37.50.

Rutin—The market for this material was firm in price, and no immediate change was contemplated. Supplies were reported as adequate to meet current demands. A greater supply of rutin was promised by another process. The richest source of rutin has been found to be Tartary buckwheat, often called duck wheat or rye buckwheat. Comparing it with the Japanese and Silver Hull varieties of buckwheat, chemists say that the Tartary type is often more frost resistant, may be harvested over a longer period, is better suited for dehydrating, and contains larger amounts of rutin.

Sharkliver Oil—Some fourteen drums were imported from Buenos Aires last week. Trinidad was reported to have set up a pilot plant for the extraction of sharkliver oil. Samples of good quality were reported coming from the plant, but output was expected to be confined to domestic needs, with the expectation of building up to an export basis in the future.

Silver Nitrate—Prices on this material were unchanged last week, following the previously reported downward adjustment. Production of this item in November was reported by the Bureau of Census as 4,196,000 ounces, compared with 4,246,000 ounces in October.

Sulpha Drugs—There was a reported upswing in demand for sulpha drugs in the export field as a result of the current influenza epidemic in Europe. However, this was regarded as a strictly temporary situation. Domestically the demand was seasonally higher, but not beyond expectations, and there was no change expected other than the previously reported price advances which will become effective February 1 on certain items.

dl-Tryptophane—The latest quotations on this aminoacid in lots of 100 pounds or over stood at $207 to $242 per kilo. Some producers quote on a pound basis and others on a kilo basis, and the range of quotations for various quantities when reduced to a kilo basis amounted to the range given above. Not all producers were identical in prices for a specific quantity. Demand was holding up well, and shipments were reported as being promptly made from quite adequate stocks.

Tyrothracin—In bulk quantities distributors unlabeled topical tyrothracin was priced at 40c. per vial in 2,000 unit vials, 78c. per vial in 10,000 unit vials, and $2.86 per vial in 50,000 unit vials. This new antibiotic was reportedly in ever increasing demand.

dl-Valine—This amino acid was currently quoted at $22.50 per pound in lots of 10 or more pounds, and ranged up to $27.50 for lots of from 1 to 9 pounds. Supplies were generally adequate, and sales were largely limited to small quantities by the nature of the product.

Ephedrine to Be Made in Japan

The Japanese Institute of Scientific and Industrial Research of Osaka University is reported to have successfully worked out the production of ephedrine to the pilot-plant stage, and it is expected that one or more manufactures will adopt the process, according to foreign press reports. The institute is also reported to be setting up a pilot plant utilizing new techniques of vacum distillation for making vitamin A.

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Ames Appoints Trauten Assistant Sales Manager

The Ames Company, drug manufacturer, Elkhart, Ind., has appointed Paul L. Trauten assistant sales manager, and has named J. E. Pinkham assistant to the sales manager.

Mr. Trauten has been the company's central division manager since 1947, and was formerly central branch supervisor. In addition to assisting in the sales department, he will continue to act as central division manager and direct all field operations of the company's professional service staff.

Penfield Offers New Product

The Penfield Manufacturing Company, Meriden, Conn., has placed on the market a new low cost cartridge model unit for the converting of tap water into mineral free water. The company claims that its new unit will produce a guaranteed effluent water, equal to distilled water or better, at a fraction of the cost.

DCAT Hears Blaisdell

—Continued from page 7

controls, but because controls appear to be a more desirable method of regulating economic life than to submit businessmen and workers to the adjusting mechanisms of boom, depression and unemployment." (The International Trade Section of the New York Board of Trade voted January 21 to ask Mr. Blaisdell for a clarification of that statement.) ITO, along with the International Bank and the International Monetary Fund, carries within it the seeds of a free trading system, he continued. If businessmen are concerned with maintaining business freedom and building healthy international trade, they must be concerned with the three international institutions; because the seeds within them will not grow unattended.

Relief, recovery, and the common security interests of western Europe demand the success of the Marshall plan, Mr. Blaisdell declared. It will succeed, he said; but "for the great millions of Europeans the only possible economic solution lies in the redevelopment of a trading system at least as fruitful as the one which we formerly had." The possibilities of such redevelopment rest upon the success of the time schedule of the Marshall plan, he believed, and while there will always be increases and decreases in the volume of particular types of exports and imports, "it will not be necessary to control them by such a clumsy device as the one which I have a part in administering in Washington—the export-control system."

The post-luncheon session was opened by Robert B. Magnus, of Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc., chairman of the section, who introduced a number of visiting dignitaries, finally presenting Lloyd I. Volckening, of the Ivers Lee Company, vice-chairman in charge of programs, who introduced Mr. Blaisdell. At the conclusion of his formal address, Mr. Blaisdell, in response to questions from the floor, said that efforts were being made with some progress to solve problems presented by blocked accounts; but that no system of restricting exporting to those who met certain standards, historical and others, of qualification was considered practicable.

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Winthrop-Stearns Names Smith to New Sales Post

Daniel E. Smith has been named technical sales representative in the Washington area for the combined special markets and industrial division, Winthrop-Stearns Inc., New York. Mr. Smith will cover Washington, Virginia, Delaware, and the southern regions of West Virginia and Maryland, servicing the milling, baking, food, poultry, milk and other industries now using the division's special products, bulk vitamins, and vanillin.

Antibiotics Research Launched

A search for new antibiotics has been launched by Prof. Paul R. Burkholder, Yale University, who intends to analyze more than 5,000 samples of soil from different parts of Central and South America for antibiotic agents. To facilitate his research, Prof. Burkholder has sent Richard A. Benedict on a 15,000 mile soil collection trip.

European Chemical

—Continued from page 3

the base period and by 1952-53 it s programmed to reach 285 percent.

Fertilizer Industry Progressing

The report also stated that among the basic industries, the fertilizer industry has shown above average progress. Nitrogen production was 113 percent of the base period in 1947 and in 1948-49 it is scheduled to go to 149 percent; in 1949-50, to 177 percent and in 1952-53, to 239 percent. Soluble phosphates reached 101 percent in 1947; is scheduled for 136 percent for 1948-49; 174 percent for 1949-50 and 196 for 1952-53. Potash production amounted to 96 percent of the base period in 1947; will reach 123 percent in 1948-49; 136 percent in 1949-50 and 176 percent in 1952-53. Sulphuric acid production was 90 percent in 1947; is scheduled for 105 percent in 1948-49; 115 percent in 1949-50 and 142 in 1952-53. Sulphur and pyrites production was 72 percent in 1947; is scheduled for 83 percent in 1948-49; 90 percent in 1949-50 and 106 for 1952-53.

The report had these general comments to say about these products:—

"The expansion in the production of potash proceeds more slowly than that of other fertilizers. It is a mining industry, thus differing fundamentally from manufacture of nitrogenous fertilizers and soluble phosphates, and the increased production expected is comparable with that of other extractive industries.

"It will be necessary, even in 1952-53, for the participating countries to resort to imports of potash, and it may be desirable to make an additional effort to increase production in this direction. It should be pointed out, however, that supplies exist in non-dollar areas and that, in the long term, the demand will increase more slowly than that for nitrogenous fertilizers and phosphates.

Demand for Sulphuric Acid

"Agricultural production was seriously curtailed by the lack of fertilizers during the war and by insufficient supplies in the following years. Present production programs for nitrogenous fertilizers appear adequate to meet demand in 1952-53. It is, however, questionable whether the use of fertilizers proposed will be adequate to make possible as large an increase in agriculture as planned.

"The continuing growth in demand for sulphuric acid has outrun supply which is at present impeded by the shortage of plants. But as reconstruction and the erection of new plants proceeds, it is likely to be hindered to an increasing extent by difficulties of supplies of pyrites. This shortage of pyrites will necessitate the use of more sulphur as a starting material than was employed prewar.

Unfortunately, it is expected that the production of sulphur, particularly in Italy, will increase very slowly, so that imports of American sulphur valued at $26,000,000 will still be required in 1952-53. It therefore appears necessary to speed up the production of pyrites and sulphur, and also to seek new methods of manufacture of sulphuric acid. Other possible action is greater economy in the use of this material, and its replacement by other acids in the manufacture of fertilizers."

Program for Benelux

Very little was said in the report about the chemical expansion programs of the individual countries. In the program for Benelux, only the following brief paragraph was devoted to chemicals:—

"The increase contemplated in the various branches of the chemical industry will make it possible to increase exports. The production of nitrogenous and phosphate fertilizers and of rubber products will be increased, and this increase will make it possible both to satisfy domestic requirements and to effect large exports."

France reported only that production of artificial fibers between 1948 and 1952 will be increased 97 percent over 1948 production; nitrogenous fertilizers, 75 percent; and in the Overseas Territories, lead ore, 175 percent; fats, 110 percent, and raw cotton 66 percent.

Italy made no specific reference to plans for its chemical industry. It commented only that for industry generally, "a big effort will be made to increase power resources which are clearly insufficient. The program contemplates a far-reaching exploitation of Italy's hydraulic power resources, and electric power production should be twice as large as in 1938 (i.e. 40 percent more than in 1948), while refining capacity for mineral oils should be treble that for 1948."

The United Kingdom had only this to say with reference to chemicals:—"Production will be increased in almost all branches of the industry, to an extent to meet all needs of domestic industry and permit an expansion of exports to 90 percent above the level of 1938."

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19 cyls, Sandoz Chemical Co, Exporter, Genoa
ANISEED—100 bls, Becker-Mayer Seed Co, Marquette Victory, Hongkong
200 bls, W M Allison & Co, Marquette Victory, Hongkong
100 bls, Max Van Pels, Marquette Victory, Hongkong
OIL—20 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Marquette Victory, Hongkong
ANTIMONY—755 bgs, Foreign Trade Office, Exton, Rangoon
ORE—400 bgs, Assoc Metal & Mineral Corp, Santa Maria, Antofagasta
400 bgs, Philipp Bros Chemical Co, Santa Maria, Antofagasta
320 bgs, Assoc Metal & Mineral Corp, Santa Barbara, Arica
ANTHRAQUINONE—19 dms, Caswell Strauss Co, Ida Bakke, Antwerp
ARABIC GUM—100 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Malancha, Port Sudan
100 bgs, Virchand & Panchand Co, Malancha, Port Sudan
100 bgs, Hesch Silvercrest, Beirut
1,000 bgs, Virchand & Panchard Co, Exton, Port Sudan
250 bgs, Orbis Products Corp, Exton, Port Sudan
ASBESTOS FIBER—539 bgs, Philipp Bros Chemical Co, Santa Maria, Antofagasta
ASCORBIC ACID—2 cs, Ida Bakke, Antwerp
ASPHALT, PETROLEUM—24,877 bbls, Shell Oil Corp, Liparus, Willemstad
BABASSU KERNELS—11,616 bgs, General Foods Corp, Dominic, Maranao
BARBASCO ROOT—1,485 bls, Irving Trust Co, Dominic, Iquitos
BASIL OIL, SWEET—15 bgs, W E Martin Co, President Harding, Marseilles
BAUXITE ORE—2,660 tons, The Exton Co, Sunrell, Chaguaramas
4,450 tons, Canadian Carborundum Corp, Sunrell, Mackenzie
BEESWAX—10 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Agwimonte, Tampico
115 bgs, J W Hanson Co, Flying Enterprise, Rotterdam
105 bgs, Flying Enterprise, Rotterdam
90 bgs, Irmie, Speiden & Co, Flying Enterprise, Rotterdam
157 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch Co, Flying Enterprise, Rotterdam
225 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Flying Enterprise, Rotterdam
30 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, President Harding, Alexandria
45 bgs, Geek Trading Co, Emilia, Ciudad Trujillo
48 pkgs, New York Trust Co, President Grant, Massawa
100 bgs, Brown Bros-Harriman Co, Lancero, Rio de Janeiro
30 bgs, Lenape Trading Co, Lancero, Recife
13 bgs, Geek Trading Co, Mabay, Puerto Barrios
100 bks, R D Heins Co, Exton, Aden
26 bks, T F Grant Co, Exton, Djibouti
81 pkgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Anniston City, Alexandria
330 pkgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, African Glade, Pointe Noire
BISMUTH—66 bxs, Cerro De Pasco Copper Corp, Santa Maria, Callao
66 bxs, Cerro De Pasco Copper Corp, Santa Barbara, Callao
BLACK ACID—2 dms, T D Downing Co, Ida Bakke, Antwerp
BLOOD PLASMA SUBSTITUTE—100 cartons, Medical Specialty Co, Grisholm, Gothenburg
BONES, SCRAP—1,055 bgs, Wilson & Co, Mormacyork, Buenos Aires
CAFFEINE, ANHYDROUS—86 bbls, Mormacyork, Santos
CANAIGRE ROOT—159 bgs, Agwimonte, Vera Cruz
CANE SUGAR ALCOHOL—1 cs, M J Johnston Co, President Grant, Hongkong
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, Louis Furth Co, Flying Enterprise, Rotterdam
100 bgs, J H Forbes Co, Flying Enterprise, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Catz American Co, Westerdam, Rotterdam
CARNAUBA WAX—63 bgs, Frank B Ross Co, Scania, Bahia
99 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Dominic, Fortaleza
228 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Dominic, Fortaleza
343 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Dominic, Fortaleza
110 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Dominic, Fortaleza
300 bgs, Smith & Nichols, Dominic, Fortaleza
246 bgs, Frank B Ross Co, Dominic, Fortaleza
111 bgs, Chase National Bank, Dominic, Fortaleza
33 bgs, W J Steadman Co, Dominic, Fortaleza
250 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products, Dominic, Parnahyba
313 bgs, Frank B Ross Co, Dominic, Parnahyba
188 bgs, S C Johnson Co, Dominic, Parnahyba
125 bgs, Dominic, Parnahyba
188 bgs, Chase National Bank, Dominic, Parnahyba
125 bgs, Woodward & Dickerson Co, Dominic, Parnahyba
111 bgs, National Products Co, Beacon Grange, Bahia
CASEIN—500 bgs, The Barden Co, Lancero, Buenos Aires
CASSIA—200 bls, H M Newhall & Co, President Grant, Hongkong
17 bls, Westerdam, Rotterdam
100 bls, R J Spitz Co, Marquette Victory, Hongkong
250 bls, B Old Co, Marquette Victory, Hongkong
250 bls, Frank Tea & Spice Co, Marquette Victory, Hongkong
200 bls, William E Martin Co, Marquette Victory, Hongkong
100 bls, W M Allison & Co, Marquette Victory, Hongkong
50 bls, Mincing Trading Co, Marquette Victory, Hongkong
CASTORBEANS—15,971 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Mormacyork, Bahia
5,098 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc, Mormacyork, Bahia
1,694 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Mormacyork, Bahia
3,394 bgs, Sherwin Williams Co, Mormacyork, Bahia
6,800 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Mormacyork, Santos
1,694 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc, Mormacyork, Santos
691 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Laila Dan, Bahia
35,561 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Lancero, Recife
6,767 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Scania, Bahia
1,694 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc, Dominic, Bahia
5,082 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Dominic, Bahia
3,387 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Dominic, Maceio
3,200 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Dominic, Fortaleza
1,500 bgs, Internation Rotterdam, Dominic, Fortaleza
CASTORBEANS—1,580 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc, Dominic, Camocin
3,151 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Dominic, Camocin
8,500 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Loide Honduras, Santos
OIL—220 dms, Wessel, Duval & Co, Mormacyork, Rio de Janeiro
220 tons, Bunge Corp, Lancero, Recife
CAUSTIC SODA—50 dms, French Lines, Indochinos, Le Havre
CELERYSEED—176 bgs, Mutual Spice Co, President Harding, Bombay
172 bgs, George Lueders & Co, President Harding, Bombay
CINNAMON QUILLS—200 bls, Chevalier & O'Connor, Inc, Malancha, Colombo
LEAF OIL—2 dms, Colgate Palmolive-Peet Co, Johannes Maersk, Galle
CITRONELLA OIL—6 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Inc, Johannes Maersk, Galle
14 dms, H A Southern Co, Mabay, Puerto Barrios
40 dms, Givaudan Delawanna, Inc, Mabay, Puerto Barrios
25 dms, Trubeck Laboratories, Mabay, Puerto Barrios
COCA CAKE—373 bgs, Geismar, Inc, Dominic, Bahia
COCONUT OIL—168 tons, E F Drew Co, Reinholt, Manila
617 tons, Balfour Guthrie Co, Leerdam, Rotterdam
CODLIVER OIL—28 pkgs, Danca Import & Export Co, Florida, Copenhagen
84 dms, Whitmoyer Laboratories Co, Fort Townshend, St Johns
COLCHICUM ROOT—14 bgs, E Meer Corp, Exporter, Trieste
COPAL GUM—240 bgs, A J Winterberg Co, Reinholt, Manila
264 bkts, S Winterbourne, Salatiga, Macassar
100 bkts, J F Frank Co, Salatiga, Macassar
176 bkts, F H Paul & Stein Co, Marquette Victory, Macassar
176 bkts, O G Innes Corp, Marquette Victory, Macassar
35 bkts, American Cyanamid Co, Marquette Victory, Macassar
450 bgs, U S Industrial Chemical Co, Lindi, Matadi
520 bgs, Chase National Bank, Lindi, Matadi
1,000 bgs, Commercial National Bank, Lindi, Matadi
400 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Lindi, Matadi
COPRA—1,250 tons, Vegetable Oil Products Corp, Reinholt, Cebu
CORIANDER SEED—375 bgs, Chs T Wilson Co, Exporter, Casablanca
OIL—35 cs, Idefjord, Murmansk, USSR
CUBE ROOT—32 bls, M Hess Co, Santa Maria, Callao
CYANIDE PRECIPITATE—13 cs, Irvington Varnish & Insulator Co, Santa Barbara, Puna
10 cs, American Metal Co, Santa Barbara, Puna
COTTON LINTERS—8,991 bls, First National Bank of Chicago, Idefjord, Murmansk, USSR
CREAM OF TARTAR—200 cks, Excambion, Genoa
DAMMAR GUM—384 bgs, S Winterbourne Co, President Harding, Singapore
70 bgs, Internatio, Rotterdam Salatiga, Singapore
192 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Johannes Maersk, Singapore
25 cs, American Cyanamid Co, Johannes Maersk, Singapore
25 cs, France, Campbell & Darling, Johannes Maersk, Singapore
DYE PRODUCTS—11 kgs, Geigy Co, Westerdam, Rotterdam
ESSENTIAL OILS—1 pkg, Reinbert & Co, Exanthia, Barcelona
10 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Inc, Exanthia, Seville
2 dms, Lo Curto & Funk Co, American Attorney, Rotterdam
10 tins, Geo Uhe Co, President Harding, Marseilles
2 cs, Tombarel Products Co, President Harding, Marseilles
10 dms, Tombarel Products Co, President Harding, Marseilles
2 dms, P Robertet, Inc, President Harding, Marseilles
5 cs, P Robertet, Inc, President Harding, Marseilles
1 can, Rohner Gehrig Co, De Grasse, Le Havre
1 cs, S S Tern, Henry Co, American Farmer, London
FENNEL SEED—183 bgs, Louis Furth Co, Lancero, Buenos Aires
FLEASEED HUSKS—112 bgs, Peek & Velsor, Inc, President Harding, Bombay
241 bgs, R J Prentiss & Co, President Harding, Bombay
FUEL OIL—90,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Esso Bolivar, Aruba
29,187 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Co, Liparus, Willemstad
103,305 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Chiwawa, Las Piedras
102,442 bbls, Royal Petroleum Corp, Pueblo, Willemstad
GENTIAN ROOT—228 bgs, R J Prentiss & Co, President Harding, Marseilles
71 bgs, S B Penick & Co, President Harding, Marseilles
GLUESTOCK—375 bls, H Remis & Co, Agwimonte, Tampico
162 bgs, Bierschenk Glue Co, Flying Enterprise, Hamburg
380 bgs, Karr Ellis Co, Media, Liverpool
150 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Product Corp, Media, Liverpool
217 bdls, Thetler Co, Laila Dan, Buenaventura
GLYCERIN—99 dms, C J Schellings & Co, Coastal Viking, Kingston
1 dm, Intercontinental Industries, Bastogne, Antwerp
1,000 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Exton, Colombo
500 bgs, C Pettinos Co, Exton, Colombo
1,000 bgs, J Dixon Crucile Co, Johannes Maersk, Colombo
500 bgs, C Pettinos Co, Johannes Maersk, Colombo
500 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Johannes Maersk, Colombo
GRAPHITE—250 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills Co, Malancha, Colombo
GYPSUM—10,181 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Gypsum Queen, Hantsport
HENBANE—6 bls, S B Penick & Co, President Harding, Alexandria
33 bgs, Gane & Ingram Co, Exton, Port Sudan
HENNA LEAVES—24 bls, Corn Exchange Bank, Anniston City, Alexandria
ILMENITE ORE—10,000 tons, National Lead Co, Marit, Koilthottam
IRISH MOSS—500 bls, W O Smith Co, Flying Enterprise, Bremen
20 bls, R J Prentiss & Co, De Grasse, Le Havre
JALAP ROOT—50 bgs, Agwimonte, Vera Cruz
KAMALA POWDER—65 bgs, W E Martin Co, President Harding, Bombay
KARAYA GUM—307 bgs, Jacques Wolf Co, President Harding, Bombay
135 bgs, S B Penick & Co, President Harding, Bombay
308 bgs, Dodwell & Co, President Harding, Bombay
133 bgs, J B Gruman, Silvercedar, Bombay
KIRILAC—200 bgs, The Mantrose Corp, Malancha, Calcutta
KYANITE ORE—50 tons, Exton, Calcutta
LEAD—11,986 bars, American Smelting & Refining Co, Agwimonte, Tampico
LEMONGRASS OIL — 7 dms, Givaudan Delawanna Co, Coastal Viking, Port au Prince
5 dms, Verona Chemical Co, Clan Allan, Cochin
6 dms, George Luelders & Co, Clan Allan, Cochin
13 dms, H A Southen Co, Mabay, Puerto Barrios
LEMON OIL—50 cs, Lo Curto & Funk Co, Loide Honduras, Santos
LIME OIL—2 dms, Dodge & Olcott Inc, Coastal Viking, Port au Prince
LIVERMEAL—300 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Mormacyork, Montevideo
LOCUST BEAN GUM—400 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, American Attorney, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, American Attorney, Rotterdam
William M Allison & Co, American Attorney, Rotterdam
500 bgs, Brown Bros, Harriman Co, President Harding, Genoa
50 bgs, E Meer Corp, President Harding, Genoa
100 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, President Harding Genoa
200 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, President Harding, Genoa
250 bgs, Brown Bros, Harriman Co, Excambion, Genoa
100 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Excambion, Genoa
50 bgs, W M Allison & Co, Excambion, Genoa
50 bgs, Excambion, Genoa
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—50 cs, Italian Drug Import Co, President Harding, Genoa
MANGROVE EXTRACT—1,340 bgs, Saxe Cutch Corp, Salatiga, Singapore
MARJORAM OIL—1 dm, Dodge & Olcott, Inc, Exanthia, Barcelona
MEDICINAL HERBS—36 bls, Peek & Velsor, Inc, Flying Enterprise, Antwerp
21 bgs, The Meer Corp, President Harding, Marseilles
28 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Excambion, Leghorn
100 bls, Irving Trust Co, Marquette Victory, Hongkong
20 bls, Peek & Velsor, Inc, Exporter, Leghorn
SEED—16 bls, S B Penick & Co, Dominic, Para
MENTHOL—20 cs, American Far East Co, Axel Smith, Hongkong
MICA—61 cs, United Mineral & Chemical Corp, Mormacyork, Rio de Janeiro
14 cs, Ford Radlo & Mica Co, Mormacyork, Buenos Aires
10 cs, William Brand, Malancha, Calcutta
252 cs, Cornelius & Suhr Co, Malancha, Calcutta
80 cs, Madagascar Mica & Graphite Co, De Grasse, Le Havre
42 cs, Western Hemisphere Raw Material Corp, Lancero, Rio De Janeiro
59 cs, J Henry Schroder Co, American Farmer, London
65 cs, Asheville Schoonmaker Mica Co, Exton, Madras
1,343 cs, Asheville Schoonmaker Mica Co, Exton, Calcutta
215 cs, Cornelius & Suhr Co, Exton, Calcutta
320 cs, United Mineral & Chemical Co, Exton, Calcutta
154 cs, Otto Gerdau Co, Exton, Calcutta
220 bgs, US Mica Co, Exton, Calcutta
40 cs, William Brand, Exton, Calcutta
68 cs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels Co, Exton, Calcutta
MOLASSES—457,200 kilos, Standard Brands Co, Santa Maria, Salaverry
457,200 kilos, Standard Brands Co, Santa Barbara, Salaverry
8,705 tons, Chase National Bank, Gylfe, Flushing
NAPHTHALENE—1,002 bgs, Elbert & Co, Flying Enterprise, Antwerp
885 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Flying Enterprise, Antwerp
1,000 bgs, Chemstar, Inc, Ida Bakke, Antwerp
NIGER SEED—201 bgs, President Harding, Bombay
66 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, President Harding, Bombay
NISPERO GUM—63 cs, L A Dreyfus Co, Cape Avinof, Cristobal
OCOTEA CYMBARUM OIL—72 dms, Geismar & Co, Scania, Itajai
OITICICA OIL—124 dms, Pacific Vegetable Oil Co, Lancero, Recife
247 dms, Murray Oil Products Corp, Lancero, Recife
OLIBANIUM GUM—67 bgs, F Faraone Co, Exton, Aden
50 bgs, R D Heins, Exton, Aden
OLIVE OIL—75 dms, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Exanthia, Barcelona
50 dms, Exanthia, Barcelona
50 dms, National City Bank, Exanthia, Tarragona
50 dms, Sterling National Bank & Trust Co, Exanthia, Tarragona
25 dms, J Henry Schroder, Exanthia, Tarragona
96 dms, National Shawmut Bank, Exanthia, Malaga
105 dms, Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co, Exanthia, Malaga
96 dms, R V Delapenha Co, Exanthia, Malaga
45 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Exanthia, Malaga
23 dms, National City Bank, Exanthia, Malaga
100 dms, J Henry Schroeder, Exanthia, Malaga
146 dms, Irving Trust Co, Exanthia, Seville
100 dms, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Exanthia, Seville
100 dms, Hellenic Bank & Trust Co, Exanthia, Seville
25 dms, J Victori Co, Exanthia, Lisbon
345 dms, Leghorn Trading Co, Exporter, Casablanca
178 dms, J Ossola Co, Exporter, Casablanca
50 dms, Uddo & Taormina Co, Exporter, Casablanca
53 dms, Uddo & Taormina Co, Exporter, Leghorn
OREGANO LEAVES—375 bgs, Agwimonte, Tampico
ORRIS ROOT—85 pkg, W J Bush & Co, Exporter, Leghorn
OURICURY WAX—171 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Mormacyork, Bahia
56 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch Co, Mormacyork, Bahia
181 bgs, Innis Speiden & Co, Scania, Bahia
56 bgs, W M Allison & Co, Scania, Bahia
OXGALL—8 cks, A Maschmeyer Co, Mormacyork, Santos
OXALIC ACID—47 cks, Sterone Corp, Ida Bakke, Antwerp
PAPAIN—20 cs, S B Penick & Co, President Harding, Colombo
PALM OIL—1,683 tons, Balfour Guthrie Co, African Glade, Matadi
1,017 tons, Balfour Guthrie Co, Lindi, Matadi
PAPRIKA—1,683 bgs, Exanthia, Alicante
100 bgs, M A Porazzi, Exanthia, Alicante
100 bgs, P H Petry & Co, Exanthia, Alicante
50 bgs, A A Saya, Exanthia, Alicante
200 bgs, M J Golombeck Co, Exanthia, Alicante
300 bgs, V M Calderon Co, Exanthia, Alicante
1,454 bgs, J Weinstein Co, Exanthia, Alicante
250 bgs, J Navarro Co, Exanthia, Alicante
400 bgs, L Mueller & Co, Mormacyork, Valparaiso
200 bgs, J M Rodriguez, Mormacyork, Valparaiso
PEPPER, BLACK—240 bgs, East India Trading Co, Clan Allan, Cochin
160 bgs, Superintendence Co, Clan Allan, Cochin
160 bgs, Wah Chang Trading Co, Axel Salen, Bangkok
PEPPER, BLACK—127 bgs, J Berlage Co, Axel Salen, Bankok
80 bgs, M Golodetz Co, Johannes Maersk, Alleppy
880 bgs, Otto Gerdau Co, Johannes Maersk, Alleppy
240 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Johannes Maersk, Alleppy
480 bgs, C Czarikow, Johannes Maersk, Alleppy
160 bgs, Moller Trading Co, Johannes Maersk, Cochin
240 bgs, Imperial Commodities Corp, Johannes Maersk, Cochin
480 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Johannes Maersk, Cochin
240 bgs, Arthur G Dunn Co, Johannes Maersk, Cochin
240 bgs, Mincing Trading Co, Johannes Maersk, Cochin
480 bgs, Ludwig Mueller Co, Johannes Maersk, Cochin
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—113,016 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Imperial Winnipeg, Las Piedras
114,216 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Kate, Las Piedras
123,279 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, New London, Puerto La Cruz
15,104 tons, Esso Standard Oil Co, Apache Canyon, Bandar
16,127 tons, Esso Standard Oil Co, F H Bedford Jr, Cartagena
14,528 tons, Esso Standard Oil Co, Esso Knoxville, Bandar
14,782 tons, Esso Standard Oil Co, Chantilly, Tripoli
15,430 tons, Esso Standard Oil Co, Esso Scranton, Puerto La Cruz
16,035 tons, Esso Standard Oil Co, Bradford Island, Cartagena
125,169 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Esso New Haven, Puerto La Cruz
107,906 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Mission Ridge, Fahaheel
118,663 bbls, California Refining Co, Rock Landing, Puerto La Cruz
15,311 tons, Esso Standard Oil Co, Imperial Toronto, Fahaheel
104,557 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Spirit of Liberty, Amuay
15,217 tons, Tidewater Assoc Oil Co, Byron D Benson, Fahaheel
115,817 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Joshua Tree, Las Piedras
PIMENTO LEAF OIL—2 dms, George Lueders & Co, Coastal Viking, Kingston
POPPYSEED—100 bgs, M J Golombeck, Flying Enterprise, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Arthur G Dunn Co, Flying Enterprise, Rotterdam
100 bgs, J H Forbes Co, Flying Enterprise, Rotterdam
POTASH SALTS—57 kegs, A Gusmer Co, American Farmer, London
PYRETHRUM—355 ballots, Brown Bros, Harriman Co, Lindi, Latadi
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—3,026 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Corp, Mormacyork, Buenos Aires
1023 bgs, Imex Corp, Beacon Grange, Buenos Aires
QUICKSILVER—350 flasks, Chas P Hull Co, Agwimonte, Tampico
300 flasks, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Agwimonte, Tampico
500 flasks, Leghorn Trading Co, Excambion, Leghorn
RAPESEED OIL—200 tons, Wah Chang Trading Corp, Axel Salen, Shanghai
RUTILE SAND—3,000 bgs, Foote Mineral Co, Hoegh Silvercrest, Brisbane
SALVADOR BALSAM—15 dms, Wessel Duval Co, Cape Avinof, Cristobal
SARSAPARILLA ROOT—3 bls, Peek & Velsor, Inc, Coastal Viking, Kingston
SEEDLAC—300 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Malancha, Calcutta
1,100 bgs, Chas H Timm Co, Malancha, Calcutta
200 bgs, William Zinsser Co, Malancha, Calcutta
200 bgs, Dings & Schuster, Inc, Malancha, Calcutta
1,400 bgs, Exton, Calcutta
400 bgs, Ralli Bros, Exton, Calcutta
200 bgs, William Zinsser, Exton, Calcutta
250 bgs, Schwab Bros, Exton, Calcutta
199 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Axel Salen, Bangkok
1,183 bgs, Axel Salen, Bangkok
250 bgs, Lucile Boodwin Glick, Axel Salen, Bangkok
SENNA LEAVES—34 bls, President Harding, Alexandria
SHARKLIVER OIL—14 dms, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Mormacyork, Buenos Aires
12 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Laila Dan, Valparise
SHELLAC—1,000 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Malancha, Calcutta
500 bgs, Chas W Timm Co, Malancha, Calcutta
550 bgs, William Zinsser Co, Malancha, Calcutta
300 bgs, Ralli Bros, Malancha, Calcutta
219 bgs, Axel Salen, Bangkok
250 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Exton, Calcutta
800 bgs, William Diehl, Exton, Calcutta
50 bgs, Exton, Calcutta
250 bgs, Exporter, Trieste
SIENNA, BURNT—440 bgs, Smith Chemical & Color Co, President Harding, Marseilles
10 bbls, Adelphi Paint & Color Works, President Harding, Marseilles
SILVER SULPHIDES—226 bgs, South American Minerals & Merchandise Corp, Santa Maria, Antofagasta
SODIUM CARBONATE MONOHYDRATE CRYSTALS—500 bgs, S Stern Henry Co, Media, Liverpool
SULPHUR IODIDE—1 cs, J E Bernard Co, American Farmer, London
TALC—715 bgs, C Mathieu Co, Excambion, Genoa
TANKAGE—125 bgs, Tupman Thurlow Co, Dryden, Santos
TANTALITE ORE—378 bgs, African Metals Corp, Lindi, Matadi
TARTAR—3,226 bgs, Tartaric Raw Material Corp, Indochinois, Bordeaux
307 bgs, Excambion, Marseille
TEA WASTE—3,057 bgs, Citro Chemical Co, Exton, Calcutta
155 bgs, Harrisons & Crossfield America Co, Johannes Maersk, Cochin
TITANIUM DIOXIDE—178 bgs, Sterone Corp, Ida Bakke, Antwerp
TRAGACANTH GUM—1,277 bgs, E Meer Corp, Anniston City, Khoramahahr
48 cs, E Meer Corp, Anniston City, Khoramahahr
4 cs, Peek & Velsor, Inc, Anniston City, Khoramahahr
TUCUM KERNELS—1,538 bgs, E F Drew Co, Dominic, Parnahyba
769 bgs, Bank of London, Dominic, Parnahyba
TOLU BALSAM—10 cs, Rosing Bros & Co, Santa Clara, Barranquilla
TUNGSTEN ORE—100 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Mormacyork, Santos
875 bgs, African Metals Corp, Lindi, Matadi
VANADIUM ORE—320 bgs, Vanadium Corp of America, Santa Maria, Callao
VETIVER OIL—1 dm, Lo Curto & Funk Co, Coastal Viking, Port Au Prince
WATTLE BARK—1,113 bls, American Dyewood Co, Marine Runner, Durban
EXTRACT—4,741 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Marine Runner, Durban
2,581 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Marine Runner, Durban

WOLFRAM ORE—500 bgs. Philipp Bros Chemical Co. Santa Barbara, Arica
386 bgs. Foreign Trade Zone, Exton, Rangoon
ZIRCON SAND—6,000 bgs. Foote Mineral Co, Hoegh Silvercrest, Brisbane

Baltimore

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,093 bgs. River Plate Import & Export Corp, Mormacyork, Buenos Aires

Boston

ESSENTIAL OIL—19 dms. Exanthia, Seville
OLIVE OIL—100 dms. First National Bank of Boston, Exanthia, Seville

Norfolk

MANGANESE ORE—2,253 tons, E J Lavino & Sons, Marine Runner, Durban
WATTLE BARK—2,213 bls. American Dyewood Co, Marine Runner, Durban

Philadelphia

January 10 to January 15

ASBESTOS FIBER—1,600 bgs. Keasby & Mattison Co. Marine Star, Lourenco Marques
CHROME ORE—305 tons, F Samuels Co, African Crescent, Lourenco Marques
3,000 tons, E J Lavino & Co, Pioneer Tide, Masinloc
COCOA CAKE—1,000 bgs, Monsanto Chemical Co, Scania, Bahia
FLUORSPAR—1,533 tons, The Continental Ore Co, Monte Iciar, Gijon
GYPSUM, CRUDE—5,846 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Gypsum King, Hantsport
IRISH MOSS—350 bls, Pretman Pelzer Co, Mormacport, Gdynia
LEAD—59,312 bars, Ampac, Los Angeles, Antwerp
140 ingots, Caswell Strauss Co, Grete Maersk, Hongkong
515 ingots, Pennsylvania Smelting & Ref Co, Grete Maersk, Hongkong
MANGANESE ORE—5,600 tons, E J Lavino & Co, City of Calcutta, Vizigapatam
MYROBALANS—835 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Jalakala, Mormungo
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—103,431 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulfhawk, Las Piedras
114,975 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulfbrand, Fahaheel
102,045 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Eclipse, Covenas
111,804 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Orcher, Fahaheel
115,380 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, American Trader, Fahaheel
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—120,942 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Corp, Lake George, Fahaheel
111,653 bbls, The Texas Co, Fort Redgley, Ras Tanura
111,880 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Satucket, Fahaheel
143,036 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulfpride, Puerto La Cruz
124,757 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Corp, Ivy, Puerto La Cruz
117,310 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulfscout, Puerto La Cruz
123,118 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Atlantic Shipper, Pamatacual
91,868 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Brunswick, Carpito
TUNG OIL—640 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Grete Maersk, Shanghai
VERMICULITE—9 bgs, Foote Mineral Co, Marine Star, Durban
WATTLE BARK—5,380 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, African Crescent, Durban
534 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, African Crescent, Durban

San Francisco

January 11 to January 14

CASSIA—350 bls, H M Newhall & Co, Vilja, Hongkong
CONCENTRATES—16 dms, American Smelting & Refining Co, Argentan, La Union El Sal
COPRA MEALS—663 tons, Atkins, Kroll & Co, China Transport, Manila
CORIANDER SEED—550 bgs, D Hecht & Co, Hoegh Silver Spray, Bombay
CREOSOTE OIL—2,175 tons, Bernuth, Lembcke Co, Eliza Jane Nicholson, Barry
IRON OXIDE—60 bbls, Los Angeles Chemical Co, Argentan, Antwerp
NIGERSEED—134 bgs, Otto Gerdau & Co, Hoegh Silver Spray, Bombay
PEPPER, BLACK—223 bgs, Argentan, Antwerp
SHARK LIVERS—8 dms, California Packing Corp, Argentan, Barranquilla
2 dms, California Packing Corp, Hoegh Silver Spray, Zamboanga
VARNISH GUM—160 bgs, H W Peabody & Co, China Transport, Manila

Sharp & Dohme Appoints Schwab to New Sales Post

Sharp & Dohme, Inc., pharmaceutical manufacturer, Philadelphia, has appointed E. F. Schwab sales manager of its newly consolidated Kansas City-St. Louis district. Mr. Schwab, who was formerly St. Louis district sales manager, will be responsible for sales operation in the area formerly covered by the two districts.

Consolidation of the sales districts will not affect branch operations. Distribution of the company's products will continue to be handled from branch offices at Kansas City and St. Louis.

Cincinnati Drug Club Plans Meeting Tonight

The Cincinnati Drug and Chemical Association will hold its first meeting of 1949 at the Alms hotel, Cincinnati, at 6 o'clock tonight. H. B. Fuller, of the H. B. Fuller Company will be the guest speaker.

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FROM CAN TO CARLOAD QUANTITIES

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VITAMIN A & D CONCENTRATES
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Alcohol Use Statistics Issued for 1947-48 Year

The alcohol tax unit of the Bureau of Internal Revenue has issued statistics on the uses of specially denatured alcohol during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1948. The data, in wine gallons, are as follows:—

	Quantity new alcohol used[1]	Quantity recovered alcohol used[2]	Quantity alcohol recovered for use
Specially Denatured Alcohol Used as a Solvent:			
Cellulose, resin, and related products:			
Lacquers, varnishes, and enamels:			
Cellulose	527,490	985,882	901,164
Synthetic resin (with or without natural resins but containing no cellulose compounds)	526,313	4,319	331
Shellac (containing no cellulose or synthetic resins)	2,303,268	220	.....
Other natural resins (containing no cellulose, synthetic resin or shellac)	328,969	.....	.....
Candy glazes	88,927	.....	.....
Other coatings	24,885	7,994	.....
Total	3,799,852	998,415	901,495
Plastics: Cellulose compounds	469,776	161,588	161,957
All other plastics (containing no cellulose)	3,299,402	921,931	926,525
Total	3,769,178	1,083,519	1,088,482
Photographic film (including emulsions)	244,021	796,513	223,526
Transparent sheeting	66,076	789,737	776,271
Cellulose intermediates	88,764	1,459	.....
Explosives	122,689	561,206	593,589
Polishes	31,165	.....	.....
Adhesives	74,255	450	.....
Soldering flux	93,586	.....	.....
Inks, stains, and dye solutions (containing no cellulose or resins)	99,325	.....	.....
Total cellulose, resin, and related products	8,388,911	4,231,299	3,583,363
Solvents and thinners for cellulose, shellac, resin products, etc.:			
Proprietary solvents	18,077,341	.....	.....
Other industrial thinners	232,144	3,347	.....
Total	18,309,485	3,347	.....
Toilet preparations:			
Hair and scalp preparations	1,038,291	.....	.....
Shampoos	466,205	72	.....
Bay rum	141,465	.....	.....
Face and hand lotions	1,146,396	.....	5
Body deodorants	100,564	.....	.....
Toilet waters	1,307,681	23	.....
Perfume and perfume tinctures	100,874	6	.....
Toilet soaps (including shaving creams)	19,372	.....	.....
Mouth washes and oral antiseptics	764,725	.....	.....
Tooth cleaning preparations	33,636	.....	.....
Total	5,119,209	101	5
Pharmaceutical products for external use:			
Rubbing alcohol	2,288,900	.....	.....
USP and NF preparations:			
Witch hazel	90,297	.....	.....
Liniments	72,707	.....	.....
Collodions	20,926	.....	.....
Antiseptics	4,364	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	10,419	.....	.....
Total	198,713	.....	.....
Tinctures of iodine (official and non-official)	43,454	.....	.....
Other preparations not USP or NF	411,553	.....	.....
Total pharmaceutical products for external use	2,942,620	.....	.....
Processing industrial, food, drug, and other products:			
Nitrocellulose (dehydration)	4,748,468	22,068,599	22,843,870
Sodium hydrosulphite	339,007	12,881,885	12,846,487
Wood rosin and synthetic resins	1,296,735	21,148,830	21,160,016
Petroleum oils	739,927	8,058,075	8,087,923
Pectin	18,391	818,849	809,769
Food products other than pectin	9,734	6,800	7,103
Drug products: Drug extracts	191,954	860,499	875,556
Glandular products, vitamins, and serum albumin	1,010,818	9,468,592	9,546,474
Medicinal chemicals	938,133	3,092,228	3,055,314
Miscellaneous (including pill and tablet manufacture)	83,440	232,272	215,688
Dyes and intermediates	845,740	512,246	724,843
Perfume materials and fixatives	33,674	81,565	81,488
Photographic developers	58,093	21,723	18,099
Miscellaneous chemicals	370,466	4,028,765	4,004,822
Miscellaneous	147,747	840,155	812,246
Total	10,832,327	84,121,083	85,089,698
Cleaning, preserving, and flavoring preparations:			
Tobacco sprays and flavors	730,057	.....	.....
Cleaning preparations (including cleaning operations)	161,322	9,736	6,431
Deodorant sprays (non-body)	51,041	14	22
Disinfectants, insecticides, etc.	39,990	.....	.....

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	Quantity new alcohol used[1]	Quantity recovered alcohol used[2]	Quantity alcohol recovered for use
Sterilizing and preserving solutions	41.470	.....	.....
Embalming fluids and related products	26.203	.....	.....
Industrial soaps	41.259	.....	.....
Photoengraving and rotogravure use.	67.831	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	264.327	.....	.....
Total	1.423.500	9.750	6.453
Specially Denatured Alcohol Used as a Raw Material in Production of other Chemicals:			
Vinegar	3.644.785	.....	.....
Acetic acid	678.708	.....	.....
Ethyl acetate	5.464.292	690.557	321.669
Ethyl chloride	8.220.768	132.144	132.144
Other ethyl esters	3.050.868	1.383.819	1.853.682
Dyes and intermediates	75.689	300.037	29.131
Aldehydes	72.932.439	21.123.702	21.120.870
Ether, ethyl	875.993	.....	4.699
Ethers, glycol and other	2.249.234	14.280.275	14.283.875
Ethylene dibromide	1.103.704	30.855	30.855
Xanthates	543.958	.....	.....
Fulminate of mercury	60.223	.....	.....
Ethylene gas	33.263	.....	.....
Synthetic rubber	370.818	.....	.....
Rubber accelerators	77.010	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	2.395.381	1.605.519	1.554.724
Total	101.797.133	39.546.908	39.331.649
Specially Denatured Alcohol Used as a Fluid:			
Anti-freeze	5.460	.....	.....
Brake fluids	3.547	.....	.....
Cutting oils	22.883	2.832	.....
Other fluid uses (including door checks)	88.478	195.839	1.897
Total	120.368	198.671	1.897
Specially Denatured Alcohol Used as a Fuel:			
Motor fuel	1.489	.....	.....
Airplane fuel	162.694	.....	.....
Other fuel uses	239.981	.....	.....
Total	404.164	.....	.....
Specially denatured alcohol used for laboratory and experimental purposes	505.000	46.431	13.967
Grand total	149.842.717	128.157.590	128.027.032

[1] Represents quantity of alcohol used for the first time, whether or not any quantity is subsequently recovered.

[2] Represents quantity of alcohol reused after recovery from processes where the alcohol has not become a part of the finished products. Such alcohol may have been recovered during the fiscal year 1948 or prior thereto and from any of the listed processes.

Obituaries

Joseph Malone

Joseph Malone, former secretary of the U. S. Industrial Alcohol Company, now U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc., died recently at his home in New York. He was sixty-five years old.

Mr. Malone joined the U. S. Industrial Alcohol Company in 1907 and was elected its secretary in 1918. He retired from active duty with the company in 1937.

Nathan J. Beals, a member of the comptroller's staff of the Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) died of drowning on January 16 while swimming at Talara, Peru. He was sixty years old.

Jacob H. Bloom, retired importer of industrial and edible oils, died January 17 in Brooklyn, N. Y. He was ninety-two years old. Mr. Bloom had retired from active business in 1929.

Forest E. Campbell, chief engineer of the exploitation department of the southern division of the Richfield Oil Company, died recently in Long Beach, Calif. He was fifty-one years old.

Alfred S. Day, retired district sales manager of Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., died recently in Union Memorial hospital, Baltimore, Md. He was seventy-three years old. Mr. Day had been associated with the Spencer Kellogg organization for thirty-eight years when he retired in 1947.

Dr. Charles A. Marlies, associate professor of chemical engineering of the College of the City of New York, died January 13 in Presbyterian hospital, New York. He was forty-three years old.

Thomas J. O'Reilly, an engineer with the Chesebrough Manufacturing Company, Perth Amboy, N. J., died January 17 at his home in Fords, N. J. He was sixty-three years old.

Stephen R. Capps, geologist with the United States Geological Survey since 1907, was stricken with a heart attack in front of the White House inaugural stands on January 20, and died in a hospital shortly afterward. He was sixty-seven years old.

George R. Taylor, chemist and bacteriologist of the Scranton-Spring Brook Water Service Company, Scranton, Pa., and a past president of the American Water Works Association, died January 16 in Moses Taylor hospital, Scranton.

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• BENZOPHENONE

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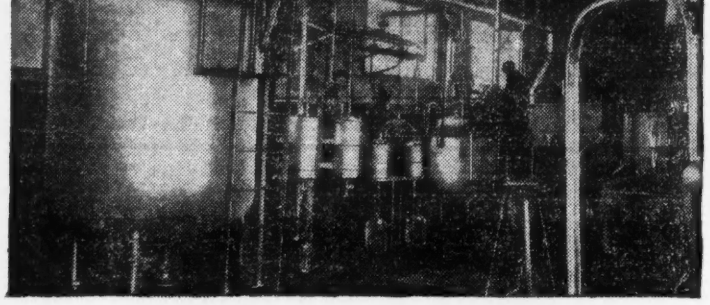
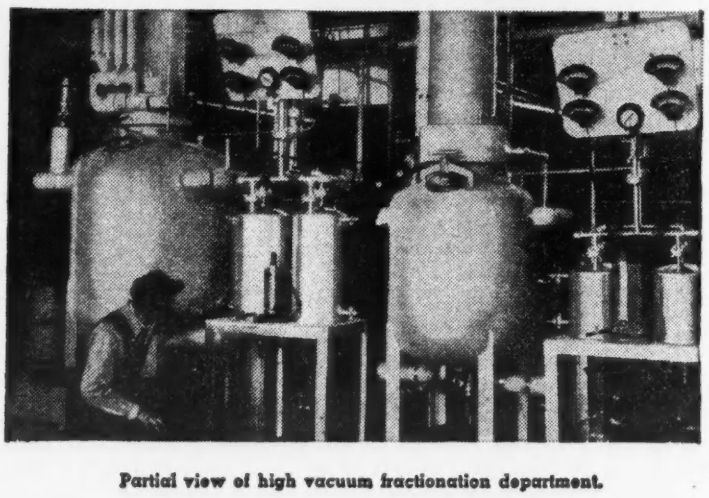


Partial view of Distillation Room.



Partial view of high vacuum fractionation department.

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Little change came in the generally quiet botanical market prevailing during the past several weeks. None came in the index; it remained at 200.0 in comparison with 243.8 in effect a year ago at the corresponding time. Strictly drug items were notable for price stability. Flavoring materials yielded some of their price position under the influence of a very low volume of trade in both spot and future deliveries. Featuring the price movements in such materials was the continued liquidation of black pepper prices under the influence of new crop prices named on Indian pepper. Jobbing demand has replaced large scale buying. Of the lots of new crop pepper already arrived, most all had been committed on contract. Whether imports to the end of February will be as readily absorbed remains to be demonstrated.

A report concerning exports from Bizonal Germany was noted in the report for the month of September. It stated that in the period January-September, 1948, exports of medicinal herbs, roots, barks and other plant parts, excepting the USP and NF grades, had a total value of $607.

The total value of Bizonal exports was something to mull over when the importance of Hamburg and other German drug markets in that area in prewar times is recalled. At one time, Hamburg was the virtual center of all European botanical trade. It appeared that if World War No. 1 crippled the Hamburg market, the World War No. 2 wrecked it entirely.

The same report stated that total imports of crude medicinal herbs, roots, barks, and other plant parts, except USP and NF grades, had a value of $180,651. Considering the conditions attaching to doing business with a Germany divided into areas of diverse influence and lacking a peace treaty, the value may be slightly surprising.

The time when new crop collections will start is not far off and latest reports from origins do not suggest an increase in the supply of labor. Nor do they suggest a carryover likely to bring about a depression in collection prices. Yet they did indicate that greater care than ever would probably prevail in buying policies and programs. The most reliable opinion at this time is that conservative demand and relatively high prices will rule.

Balsams

Peru—On the surface, the market appeared to be steady and without tendency toward fluctuation. However, in the absence of further general advices concerning replacement cost, the actual spot position of the merchandise was slightly obscure. Open quotations, however, were not: they were 90c. to $1 per pound.

Tolu—Undertones were unsettled and prices appeared to be subject to a further shaking down under competitive circumstances. Since most transactions were of the jobbing order last week, the market was without quotable change on such deliveries.

Barks

Cinchona—The Indonesian Department of Economic Affairs has taken measures intended to extend sales of cinchona bark to quinine manufacturers who do not belong to the Quinine Convention.

Presumely, that convention is similar if not identical with the prewar Kina Bureau which body exercised great influence wherever cinchona bark of quinine was bought or sold. The action of the IDE reflected the decline in quinine production since the war, it was said. New buyers may deal direct with the Indonesian producers and the price basis was to be calculated on the same basis for all.

Production of bark is expected to be controlled to make it conform with consumption in order that large stocks of bark may not accumulate and disturb sales at reasonable prices. The whole situation seems to fit in almost exactly in intended effect with the manner that cinchona bark

White Pine—Demand has declined along seasonal lines. Practically all needs were readily supplied this season and it seems not unlikely that a substantial carryover may remain.

Beans

Calabar—A recent governmental report stated that 1947 exports from Liberia totaled 14,000 pounds, a drastic reduction from the 83,328 pounds exported in the previous year. The sharp decline in exports was attributed to the heavy competition resulting from the high prices paid for palm kernels and oil. The United States Economic Mission is understood to be assisting in the restoration of the once prosperous industry that centered in Grand Bassa County, the principal Liberian exporting center.

Vanilla—New developments were lacking. Spot prices had a firmer undertone and appeared to be considerably less subject to competition severe enough to work prices into a more favorable position for buyers' operations. Over the long pull, it is expected that the Bourbon bean market will become more profitable and reach a much sounder basis than has been expected in the islands during the past couple of years.

Berries

Juniper—The market was still vexed in some degree by the presence of lightly held but entirely distressed merchandise available at prices which most botanical drug dealers won't entertain for a moment. A restoration of better conditions seemed to await a reduction in consumers' reserves and a liquidation of some spot stocks whose holders await buyers with open arms.

Flowers

Calendula—The market has been slow enough for a sufficient length of time to result in prices lacking definite signs of firmness. Plenty of merchandise, as compared with consumer takings, was said to be available and conditions favored buyers.

Elder—So far this consuming year, no signs of shortage have developed. Consumption has been moderate but the total compares fairly well with that a year ago and most sellers expect prices to remain rather steady between now and new crop activities.

Gums

Arabic—Conditions showed very little change. Prices were apparently steady at what appeared to be an actual price-floor because of certain primary market considerations that prevent prices there from going any lower.

Benzoin—Declared exports from Hong Kong to the United States during the first ten months of 1948 totaled 2,003 pounds valued at $3,861, according to the American consul at that British Crown Colony.

Karaya—Since the settlement of the

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Black cohosh root, 2c. per lb.
Karaya gum, 1c. per lb.
Witch hazel leaves, 1c. per lb.

Other Articles

Cassia, Honan, 1c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

None

Other Articles

Cassia, Batavia, longstick, 2c. per lb.
Mustard seed, Montana, yellow, ¼c. per lb.
Nutmegs, West Indian, spot, 1c. per lb.
futures, 2c. per lb.
Pepper, black, spot, 2c. per lb.
futures, nearby, 1½c. per lb.
March, 1c. per lb.
red, Niger, capsicums, 1c. per lb.
white, 2c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Polish, ¼c. per lb.
Turkish, ½c. per lb.
Sesame seed, Nicaragua, hulled, 1c. per lb.
Turmeric root, Madras, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
200.0	200.0	198.9	243.8

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended January 21

New York

Almonds, bitter, 160 bags: hydrocyanic acid.
Cassia, 380 bales: insect infested.
Cassia oil, 10 drums: rosin and heavy metals.
Chillies, 450 bags: filthy.
Cod oil, 216 drums: decomposed.
Digitalis lanata, 12 bags: not official variety.
Fennel seed, 87 bags: filthy.
Moss, crude, 100 bales: filthy.
Nutmegs, 80 bags: moldy and wormy.
Paprika, 200 bags: filthy.
Stramonium leaves, 60 bales: filthy.

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strike in Bombay that had prevented normal grading of this material, the market has grown firmer in keeping with the lack of ample stocks for immediate export. Replacement cost has risen and the spot prices were at least 1c. per pound higher at the end of last week.

Locust Bean—Some think that the seed crop in two countries abroad was poor and accounted for the tighter situation that has developed in most markets supplying this article to the United States. Local quotations tend to become considerably firmer at present.

Tragacanth—Exports from Iran in 1946-47 amounted to 2,864 metric tons of which 1,647 tons came to the United States; USSR, 66 tons; United Kingdom, 798 tons; Iraq, 70 tons; India, 95 tons, and other countries, 188 tons. The total exported compared with 2,114 metric tons exported in 1945-46.

Herbs and Leaves

Buchu—This article was not very active last week. Most orders were solely for immediate necessities and the total was inconsiderable. Prices remained firm and in line with the late replacement cost. Conditions at the source do not forecast any important lowering of shipment quotations.

Witch Hazel—The market was slightly higher at 15c. to 16c. per pound, reflecting moderate stocks and a more closely held item.

—*Continued on page 78*

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Teeter Retires from Pfizer

—*Continued from page 4*

der Mr. Stock are export, with D. A. Hilton as manager, and advertising headed by E. W. Whitney.

R. H. Briggs was appointed manager of the newly formed Industrial Sales division; C. P. Walker was named head of the medicinal chemicals and antibiotics sales division, and a third division will handle sales of the food and beverage industry.

Several changes in field sales management also were announced:—R. G. von Bernuth, formerly western sales manager, has been promoted to manager of the eastern sales region; P. Weber will be acting manager of the western sales region. N. A. Grimm, a director of the company, continues as manager of the midwestern sales region, with offices in Chicago.

In announcing these promotions and the creation of the new departments, Mr. Stock said that the expansion and diversification of the company's line of fine chemicals and antibiotics called for a more versatile and specialized internal sales organization. It is his belief that through these changes the Pfizer field sales staff will be better able to meet the widely varied needs of the fifteen major industries to whom Pfizer sells.

Congress Gives Priority

—*Continued from page 4*

issue purely enforcement regulations is implied from the general authority granted to issue all necessary rules and regulations. However, in the light of recent developments indicating the need for a broader and stronger enforcement program, it was considered desirable to obtain specific authority for undertaking all necessary enforcement measures.

The basic authority is contained in section 3 of the bill whose broad terms reads as follows:—

"To effectuate the policies set forth in section 2 hereof, the President may prohibit or curtail the exportation from the United States, its territories and possessions, of any articles, materials, or supplies, including technical data, except under such rules and regulations as he shall prescribe. To the extent necessary to achieve effective enforcement of this act, such rules and regulations may apply to the financing, carriage and other servicing of exports and the participation therein by any person."

The only standards which govern the use of these broad powers are contained in section 4 reading as follows:—

"(a) in determining which articles, materials or supplies shall be controlled hereunder, and in determining the extent to which exports thereof shall be limited, any department or agency making these determinations shall seek information and advice from the several executive departments and independent agencies concerned with aspects of our domestic and foreign policies and operations having an important bearing on exports.

"(b) In authorizing exports, full utilization of private competitive trade channels shall be encouraged insofar as practicable, giving consideration to the interests of small business, merchant exporters as well as producers, and established and new exporters, and provisions shall be made for representative trade consultation to that end. In addition, there may be applied such other standards or criteria as may be deemed necessary by the head of each department or agency to carry out the policies of this act."

It is to be noted that there is nothing said in the legislation regarding the use of a price criteria in the granting of export licenses. However, the powers granted would appear to be broad enough to permit the Office of International Trade to use the price criteria or not, as it may see fit. It is not anticipated that if the legislation is approved in the form introduced that OIT will make any important changes in export control policies from those now being followed. The price criteria would continue to be used only when the price quoted by the exporter is obviously excessive, although it should be noted that section 3 of the bill enables OIT to maintain a closer check on prices under the general authority to issue rules and regulations which "may apply to financing" and "other servicing of exports and the participation therein by any person."

E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York, has appointed C. William Lemkau manager of consumer products sales promotion.

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Price movements in the market for essential oils and aromatic chemicals were fewer last week. None were exactly unexpected nor did they suggest any sudden departure from the recent norm of expectations.

Clove oil from Madagascar clove buds merely moved in a direction long indicated by what had happened to spice prices at the source. The rise in quotations on erigeron oil was merely added evidence of the small production in 1948 and its concentration in a very few hands all of whom had recently taken a second look at low volume, slow moving oils and, where the traffic could stand it, had repriced them with a view to making a warranted profit. The sharp rise in spearmint oil production in 1948 over that in 1947, in contrast with a most moderate gain in potential consumption—if any—made the further decline in spot prices no surprise to most factors. Some did question weakness in wormseed but, apparently, a market position had been taken by some operators and lower prices resulted. The market index was lower by 1.3 points, reaching 101.8 compared with 151.0 a year ago.

Regarding the recent sharp rise in prices on California lemon oil, it was officially stated last week that the upward movement had been caused solely by higher wages, transportation, packing, and generally higher costs. It was definitely not caused by the freeze that did wide and very great damage to the fruit crop. That would include orange and grapefruit damage also.

In some quarters, the idea that the market has turned the corner of price depression and repressed demand. Except for the fact that most sellers show added resistence to buyers' bids, little in the market made certain that the corner had been turned. Furthermore, those holding that opinion did say that orders had improved in number and size. However, the idea was, after all, merely individual opinion that only time can turn into accomplished fact; it remains to be seen whether or not the market has turned in favor of sellers.

In domestic oils, spearmint was weak and many sellers were anxious holders of supplies. Peppermint also seemed unsettled but to a much lesser extent than spearmint. Dill prices hardened. Wormseed could readily reverse its present trend should buying expand. No one appeared willing further to shade wormwood.

French oils were plentiful and prices were considered to be on the low side unless further ructions afflict the several francs in which oil can be bought in various parts of the world. Spice oils all showed considerable strength and some found a larger outlet into the food industry.

Essential Oils

Angelica—No further price development came in this item and while the market was strictly one of jobbing proportions, prices showed considerable strength, mainly because of the relatively stable maintainence of replacement costs at the origin.

Anise—Few would sell at 80c. per pound but that price could be found locally. A more general citation for the market was 90c. to $1 per pound and business was reported done at the higher side of the price range. The situation lacked new developments but all symptoms noted favored maintainence of quotations until some change shall develop in the primary market.

Bergamot—Stable prices at home and abroad were reported but in local circles the call was irregular and mainly for quantities of moderate size. The larger manufacturing consumers seemed to hold excellent inventories of a size permitting them to remain aloof from the spot and replacement market for some time to come.

Bois de Rose—The germ of price deterioration seemed less active than it had been in the previous trading period. At least, no dealer went under $2.90 per pound as a spot delivery quote and there were more dealers who wanted a minimum of $3 than there were those willing to entertain firm orders at 10c. per pound less.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Clove oil, Madagascar, buds, 5c. per lb.
Erigeron oil, 75c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Cananga oil, native, 60c. per lb.
Spearmint oil, 35c. per lb.
Wormseed oil, 25c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
101.8	104.0	102.2	151.0

(*For Current Prices see Page* 9)

Cajeput—Undertones appeared to be steadier, possibly because of the situation prevailing in the primary market. However, local buying has not been materially increased since replacements tended to become uncertain under the presence of Indonesian war.

Cananga—Another slash of prices on native oil brought the market to a minimum of $2.15 per pound in one quarter without any change in rectified oil prices being made and the market remaining at $2.83 to $4.10. More competition was noted but it was hard to find any important increase in demand.

Cassia—Less selling at $1.90 per pound was reported and considerable was said to have been done on the basis of $2. However, it was said that, for the most part, major consumers are not being roused to a more liberal purchase policy, such buyers being disposed to await further developments at the source where the effect of the red successes against the Kuomintang government may not be as great commercially as seemed possible in the recent past. Most buyers and sellers sat tight for the present.

Celery—The stability of spot prices traced mainly on seed and the production source prices on seed and the production cost of oil. Trading was relatively conservative in size, yet sufficient to hold competition with comparatively narrow limits.

Clove—The undertone of the market was considerably firmer. Spot prices on Zanzibar spice hit a new high for the recently upward trend and there was a total lack of weakness so far as Madagascar spice was concerned. Local quotations on oil made from the latter buds were higher at $1.15 to $1.40 per pound, prevailing according to seller. No change from a quote at $1.40 to $1.60 was made in oil from Zanzibar buds.

Dill—Prices have apparently settled to a steadier position and although occasional reports of weed oil prices being shaded were noted, in the main the market was quoted on a relatively stable basis of $8.50 to $9.25 per pound, as to seller.

Erigeron—The quotations on this oil of very limited use bulged once more last week; the swelling was almost explosive in character and reached the basis of $5 to $5.25 per pound—quite a price for an oil that sold poorly at $2.40, prewar times. No general distribution of stocks on spot meant little competition.

Eucalyptus—Trading was for immediate needs and for the most part consisted of orders certainly not very large in size. However, the market undertones were steady and reflected the lessened competition developed since replacement costs became more favorable and showed resistance to further contraction.

Geranium—The going quotations on Algerian oil were $9.50 to $11.50 per pound but no sales at the outside of the range have been mentioned of late. One dealer was said to have accepted business a few weeks back at $9.25 but has not confirmed that price since first reporting the same. Bourbon oil was routine as to activity and steady in the matter of prices.

Ginger—The absence of any wide swing in raw material prices has offset the absence of substantial consuming request and quotations on oil remained fully stable throughout last week.

Grapefruit—A tendency for most byproducts of citrous fruits to stiffen has been noted, following the freeze that hit California recently. Ordinarily, a freeze means more fruit for byproduct manufacture but for some reason not yet disclosed, the ordinary reaction of the market has been displaced by one suggestive of possibly higher quotations.

Juniper—Plenty of oil appeared to be available but the need was very light and a limited total of sales was made from a moderate number of jobbing orders that were filled at full prices.

Lemon — Lethargy that had held the market for some time past has been suc-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Joins Penick Staff

Joseph M. Jaffin has been appointed to the executive staff of S. B. Penick & Co., New York. Mr. Jaffin, who has been associated with the production of cosmetics for more than twenty years, will act as assistant manager of the essential oils division of the company.

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ceeded by sudden and quite general price activity. The market at $2.90 to $3 per pound had a strong undertone. The freeze in California did great damage to the citrous fruit crops; just how great may never be known. A shortage of fresh fruit for the entire producing season is certain. Regarding the sharp advance recently made in the price of Californian oil, an official statement has been issued. After stating the fact of heavy damage by cold weather, the statement declared that the recent advance in California oil prices "was not due to the above but mandatory on account of higher wages, transportation, packing, and generally higher costs; we repeat, not attributable to the freeze."

Lemongrass—Few were disposed to shade prices even occasionally. Most dealers pointed to very firm replacement cost in justification of the stable position in which they held local quotations. Demand was routine but fully up to recent totals.

Lime—Some gain to sales to confectionary interests was reported and the market in general seemed to have a steadier undertone as the result of a lessening of local competition for business in distilled oil. Expressed material was fully firm.

Mace—Some unsettlement was said to exist and a greater tendency to meet reasonable bids submitted by buyers was noted. However, sellers shaded only when competition forced that end and for the most part maintained a market that was steady on the surface at least. The same situation ruled in nutmeg oil.

Mandarin—Quotations at the top of the local range of prices were lowered 20c. per pound in setting $8.80 per pound as the top figure. Other sellers offered Italian oil at $8.75 per pound. This was the narrowest price range to prevail for some tinte past. Demand was mainly that sufficient to cover immediate needs.

Mustard—Artificial oil was in routine request but the call was said to be about normal for the item and more than sufficient to account for the very steady position at which producers have maintained priees for some time past.

Neroli—Perfumers were not especially active in taking on an additional inventory of this item but lack of trade did not lead to price unsettlement. Rather than that, the market held a steady undertone that was in line with the absence of weakness abroad.

Ocotea Cymbarum—Most suppliers thought that the declines at the source had run their course and that a steadier market might be even accompanied eventually with some increase in asking prices. Much will depend on needs of manufacturers developed this quarter.

Orange—No price reactions to the California orange grove freeze has developed in prices for oil obtained from that locale. Nor has the situation with respect to Florida and Brazilian oil undergone any change. In the main, stability continued the dominant characteristic of the market and if demand be even normal, stability in prices was expected to continue. Supply seemed more likely to increase than decrease when the fruit no longer available for eating goes to the oil makers in the west.

Palmarosa—Trade was quiet but in jobbing quantities it was also exceptionally steady. Most suppliers felt the bottom of price declines had been reached and some conditions at the origin were suggestive of possible price increase in the future.

Peppermint — Though unchanged in price, the market could hardly be called better than steady at the moment and occasional shading of open quotations would not surprise. Major consumers seemed well stocked with relatively low priced oil and the needs of buyers covering from time to time for shorter periods were not thought to be large enough to stiffen price views of sellers.

Pimento — Replacement costs have changed very little for some time past and the stability at the origin has been fully evident in the price levels quoted on spot. As to demand it was hand-to-mouth.

Rosemary—Inquiries were on the improve and jobbing sales suggested the development of a firmer market during the next month or two. At the very least, sellers were not disposed to shade their market during the past week.

Sage—Trade was very fair. Though quantities taken by the food industry were moderate, such calls were exceptionally steady and gave added support to prices already called steady. The supply of clary sage was generally moderate in most quarters.

Sassafras—Declines in spot prices have run about as far as present production costs permit and unless raw material becomes considerably cheaper, a period of price stability in artificial oil is a reasonable expectation reported by most sellers.

Spearmint — Over production — or at least a 1948 production that widely exceeded that in 1947—continued to work its will on spot prices. The market was slashed sharply and brought to the not very steady basis of $4.65 to $5 per pound. Some reports suggested the possibility of purchasing as low as $4.50.

Sweet Birch—Domestic production was moderate last Fall and the lack of an accumulation of producers' and dealers' inventories was said to account for prices that held firm on spot regardless of the very moderate total volume of sales last week.

Tansy—This moderately produced oil has escaped the review that some sellers have been recently making of prices prevailing on articles of low volume sales and limited competition. Quotations remained unchanged and seemed to be relatively steady.

Wingergreen—The supply of definitely unsophisticated oil was said to be relatively small and such material can read-

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ily support the going price of $14.25 per pound noted in some quarters. Some natural wintergreen has been sold at $8.75 for the northern article.

Wormseed—Competition was said to be quite keen, a condition associated with the lessened consumption of the article because of the development of other materials. Quotations ranged $3 to $4 per pound, depending on seller and quantity required.

Aromatic Chemicals

Acetophenone—Steady undertones ruled the price situation, steadier, in fact, than demand ruled the spot market for prompt delivery goods. The call was routine in all respects.

Amyl Salicylate—The general strength of all salicylates communicated to this particular product and under normal demand the market was free from any sign of pending unsettlement.

Benzyl Benzoate—Though still subject to considerable competition, prices failed to decline further but remained fairly steady at 88c. to $1 per pound last week under light call.

Carvol—Undertones showed strength supporting prices at their recent rise on the spot. Also, demand was moderately higher.

Cetyl Alcohol—Demand was about normal and stable prices were evidence of the steady movement that has prevented any undue accumulation of stocks in the hands of the makers.

Citronellol—More sellers reported better request than had been the case in recent weeks and by the close of the market the gain in sales was said to have strengthened prices considerably. Stocks of the product were equal to any reasonable extention of needs.

Eucalyptol—Lack of further weakness in raw material cost accounted for the firmness dominating prices for this product which, also, received a normally fair sized consumer request.

Dodge & Olcott Opens Three Branch Offices

Dodge & Olcott, Inc., essential oils firm, New York, has opened branch offices in Atlanta, Ga., Dallas, Tex., and Cincinnati, Ohio. William A. Kissel has been appointed manager at Dallas; Earl W. Kersten has been named manager of the Atlanta office, and Thomas F. Callahan has been assigned to a similar post in Cincinnati.

Bids Wanted

Acetone, 10.000 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N. J.) invitation 160, February 11.

Alcohol, denatured, 250.001 gallons, and furfuryl, 94.350 gallons, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 038-1099, February 3.

Anti-freeze, 1.038.000 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 372, February 10; 450.000 gallons, invitation 377, February 10; arctic winter, 49.500 gallons, invitation 371, February 10.

Antimony, 4.400 pounds, Aviation Supply Office (Navy Department, Philadelphia 11) invitation 4646, January 26.

Baking soda, 150.012 pounds, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (Chicago 6) invitation 797, January 27.

Bauxite ore, 750 tons, Army Corps of Engineers (Washington 25) invitation 106, January 26.

Blood albumin, 4.000 pounds, Department of Agriculture (Washington 25) invitation 569-49, January 27.

Calcimine, 1.600 pounds, U. S. Air Force (Randolph Field, Texas) invitation 127-27, January 28.

Chemicals and Drugs, including methanol, 9.504 pounds; N (1-naphthyl) ethylenediamine dihydrochloride, 384 bottles; olive oil, 1.227 gallons; petrolatum, 1.776 pints and 4.020 pounds; Armed Services Medical Procurement Office (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 837, February 7; menadione sodium bisulphite injections; merthiolate solution and tincture; neosynephrine hydrochloride solution; phenobarbital sodium ampuls; pitocin ampuls; invitation 796, February 7.

Cornstarch, 325.008 pounds, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (Chicago 9) invitation 800, February 1.

DDT, technical, 4.000 pounds, Department of Agriculture (Washington 25) invitation 569-49, January 27.

Floor sealer, lacquer type, 4.000 gallons, Quartermaster General of the Marine Corps (Navy Department, Washington 25) invitation 617, February 15.

Glue, casein, 26.754 pounds, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 038-1014, February 8; animal, 2.700 pounds, and casein, 4.896 pounds, Army Corps of Engineers (Chicago 6) invitation 567, January 25; domestic, 30.000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 4076, January 28; water resistant, 7.500 pounds, invitation 4102, February 1.

Horticultural spray oil, 5.820 gallons, Department of Agriculture (Washington 25) invitation 569-49, January 27.

Hydrofluoric acid, 30.720 pounds, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 038-948, February 1.

Ink, litho, 600 pounds, Army Map Service (Washington 16) invitation 35, February 15; copying & record, 100 pints; duplicating machine, 5.000 pounds; stamp pad, 500 two-ounce bottles; writing, 2.000 four-ounce bottles, 10 one-quart bottles, and 500 one-pint bottles, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 809, January 28.

Lacquer, pyroxylin, 70.000 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 380, February 28; 70.000 gallons, invitation 379, February 28.

Linseed oil, raw, 5.000 gallons, Quartermaster General of the Marine Corps (Navy Department, Washington 25) invitation 611, February 16.

Mixed acid, 150.000 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N. J.) invitation 162, February 1.

Paint, enamel, 4.296 gallons, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 0038-993, February 1; **various,** 675 gallons, U. S. Air Force (Randolph Field, Texas) invitation 127-27, January 28; 4.000 gallons, General Purchasing Officer, Panama Canal (Washington 25) invitation S-8942-1, January 25.

Pepper, ground, cayenne, 1.440 pounds, and chile, 1.000 pounds, Naval Supply Center (Norfolk, Va.) invitation 7540, January 26.

Perchlorethylene, 3.500 pounds, District of Columbia Government (Washington 1) schedule 12829, January 28.

Photographic chemicals, including hydroquinone, 6.000 pounds; sodium thiosulphate, 37.500 pounds; sodium sulphite, 100.000 pounds; sodium carbonate, 20.000 pounds; methyl alcohol, 1.000 gallons; potassium alum, 7.000 pounds; aerosel, 800 pounds; potassium ferricyanide, 700 pounds; potassium bichromate, 300 pounds; borax, 2.000 pounds; and developers, fixer and replenisher in powder form, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 038-976, January 28; including, potassium alum, 1.500 pounds; hydroquinone, 2.000 pounds; potassium bromide, 400 pounds; sodium borate, 200 pounds; sodium carbonate, 10.000 pounds; sodium metaborate, 1.500 pounds; sodium sulphite, 20.000 pounds; sodium thiosodium sulphite, 75.000 pounds; Aviation Supply Office (Navy Department, Philadelphia 11) invitation 4640, January 31.

Potassium cyanide, 2.500 pounds, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 033-975, January 31.

Protective finish solution, 1.230 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Sprinfgield 1, Mass.) invitation 78, February 2.

Red lake C toner, 600 pounds, Government Printing Office (Washington 25) January 26.

Red-lead, dry, 18.000 pounds, Quartermaster General of the Marine Corps (Navy Department, Washington 25) invitation 611, February 16.

Rotenone, 1.500 pounds, Department of Agriculture (Washington 25) invitation 569-49, January 27.

Rust preventive compound, 13.145 gallons, Aviation Supply Office (Navy Department, Philadelphia 11) invitation 4680, February 7.

Scouring compound, 54.334 pounds, Bureau of Federal Supply (Washington 25) invitation 3W-71795-R, January 25.

Sealing compound, 8.800 gallons, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 038-999, February 3.

Soap, paste, 30.000 pounds, Post Office Department (Washington 25) invitation 2213, January 26; laundry chip, 47.220 pounds; powder, 83.858 pounds, Bureau of Federal Supply (Washington 25) invitation 3-W-71835-R, January 25.

Sodium chlorite, 10.000 pounds, Army Corps of Engineers (Washington 25) invitation 105, January 25.

Sulphuric acid, battery, 10.432 gallons, Army Corps of Engineers (Chicago 6) invitation 398, January 28.

Trichloroethylene, stabilized, 5.500 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.) invitation 155, January 28.

Varnish, various types, 7.700 gallons, Quartermaster General of the Marine Corps (Navy Department, Washington 25) invitation 611, January 16.

Wax, floor, 50.000 gallons, Quartermaster General of the Marine Corps (Navy Department, Washington 25) invitation 617, February 15.

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Protective Coatings Materials

Apart from imported casein, which declined, the market ruled quiet and steady last week. There was no substantial change in the supply picture, and demand generally continued on the weak side.

All earth colors were in plentiful supply. Even Spanish oxide, although still short, was said to be available in ample quantities to satisfy current demand. Persian Gulf oxide was also narrow, but another shipment from the Middle East was expected some time this quarter. All pigment prices were maintained.

Domestic talc remained scarce, despite the added output of a new producer. Imported grades, used primarily in the cosmetics and rubber industry, were ample. With the exception of dioctyl phthalate, for which a reasonably good inquiry was reported, plasticizer demand was sluggish.

Alkyd resins continued in an oversold position, as prices held firm. Phthalic anhydride was said to be freer than it has been at any time since pre-war. A maker of cyclocized chlorinated rubber announced the addition of a variety of new grades to its line of dispersions. A producer of terpenes, at the same time, also announced expansion of that line.

Shellac was very steady in New York and Calcutta centers last week. Dealers here reported a dropping off in demand, due primarily to what they call the currently inflated tone of the price structure. Because of the decline in inquiry, the anticipated pinch in stocks was not expected to set in for another month or more. Trading in natural resins was slow.

Demand for anti-skinning agents was reported fair. Stocks of these materials were reported sufficient to cover needs of the trade. Prices were maintained. Meanwhile, imported casein declined one cent to 1½ cents in New York, due to a falling off in buying interest. Although the full effect of the recent 8 percent Argentine export tax was still unknown, advices from Buenos Aires indicated that sellers there were absorbing the levy. It was expected that the government would announce a devaluation of the peso shortly, but there was no confirmtaion of the move at press time. Domestic casein producers reported no substantial improvement in the milk powder situation, and none was expected until the March milk flush.

Prime Pigments

Black, Carbon — The Bureau of Mines reported November total production at 105,915,000 pounds, compared with 108,788,000 pounds in October and 112,957,000 pounds in the corresponding month of 1947. Output during the first eleven months of 1948 aggregated 1,184,655,000 pounds, which compares with 1,202,832,000 pounds during January-November, 1947. November shipments amounted to 105,628,000 pounds, as opposed to 106,373,000 pounds in October and 104,619,000 pounds in November of the previous year. Shipments during January-November, 1948, came to 1,148,353,000 pounds, against 1,209,466,000 pounds during the first eleven months of 1947.

Producers' stocks at the close of November were reported at 103,706,000 pounds, which compare with 103,419,000 pounds on October 31 and 69,594,000 pounds on November 30, 1947. Carbon black exports during November, as reported by the Department of Commerce, totaled 37,306,000 pounds, opposed to 26,781,000 pounds in October and 16,145,000 pounds during November of the preceding year. Shipments abroad during the first eleven months of 1948 aggregated 298,790,000 pounds, as against 296,825,000 pounds during January-November, 1947.

Brown, Metallic—Stocks remained unvaried during the past week. Demand was similarly without change. Prices were firm.

Brown, Sap Crystals—Inventories were heavy. Demand remained slow. Prices were maintained at previous levels.

Brown, Sienna — Both burnt and raw grades were in excellent availability during the past week. Demand, which has been sluggish during past weeks, continued slow. Listings were steady. Imported last week were 440 bags and 10 barrels of burnt sienna from Marseille.

Brown, Umber—This section continued to be favored with an excellent supply position. Offerings were freely available for prompt shipment. Consuming inquiry

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Turpentine, gum, Savannah, ¾c. per gal.

Prices Reduced

Casein, imp., acid-precip., 1c. to 1½c. per lb.
Rosin, gum, New York, E, F, WG, 5c. per 100 lbs.
G, H, I, K, M, N, 10c. per 100 lbs.
Savannah, G, K, M, N, 10c. per 100 lbs.
H, 5c. per 100 lbs.
I, 7c. per 100 lbs.
Turpentine, gum, New York, ½c. per gal.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
235.2	235.2	224.3	182.2

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

was only fair. The price structure was without change.

Brown, Vandyke—In abundant supply during the week, this pigment material was on moderate call. Prices were maintained.

Green, Chrome—The Bureau of Census reported November production of the CP grades at 990,000 pounds, which compares with 1,041,000 pounds in October and 653,000 during November, 1947.

Orange, Molybdate—November production, according to the Bureau of Census, aggregated 500,000 pounds, as against 526,000 pounds during the preceding month and 343,000 pounds in November, 1947.

Red, Indian—The supply position remained plentiful during the past week. Offerings of good quantities were available to all comers for prompt shipment. Consuming inquiry, however, was still somewhat slow. Listings were steady at previous levels.

Red, Iron Oxide—Spanish oxide, though still narrow, was reported to be adequately stocked in view of current demand, which is sluggish. A new shipment of Persian gulf oxide is expected some time this quarter. Meanwhile, stocks are low. Inventories of pure reds, however, are excellent, due primarily to laxity of demand. Prices of all colors in this section held firm during the week. Arrivals totaled 60 barrels of iron oxide from Antwerp.

Red, Tuscan—There was no difficulty about supplies last week. Offerings were freely available. Consuming interest was on the weak side. Quotations were stable.

Red, Venetian—The market position of this pigment material held firm during the past week. Supplies remained abundant. Prices were steady, and demand was sluggish.

Titanium Dioxide—Supply levels were still considerably short of demand last week. Regular customers were reported to be receiving steady shipments, however, but on a quota basis. Demand continued active. Prices were on a par with levels of previous weeks. Importations aggregated 178 bags of titanium dioxide from Antwerp.

Yellow, Iron Oxide—Inventories continued heavy during the past week. There were considerable quantities available for prompt shipment to all comers. Demand, however, was only fair. Prices of both the natural and synthetic materials were firm.

Yellow, Zinc—The Bureau of Census reported November production at 365 short tons, which compares with 461 tons in October and 244 tons in November of the previous year.

Yellow and Orange, Chrome—Output of CP grades during November, as reported by the Bureau of Census, totaled 3,808,000 pounds, as against 4,080,000 pounds during the previous month and 4,388,000 pounds in November, 1947.

Fillers and Extenders

Calcium Carbonate—Inventories continued heavy during the past week. Buying interest remained slow. Prices were unchanged from levels of previous weeks.

Kyanite—Importations last week were reported at 50 tons of kyanite ore from Calcutta.

Magnesium Silicate — Imported talc, used primarily in the cosmetics and rubber industries, was in reasonably good supply. Added to stocks in this country last week were arrivals of 715 bags of talc from Genoa. Domestic talc, however, was still short of demand, despite the entry of a new producer last October. Prices were maintained.

Mica—Prices were still firm despite the recent increase in freight rates. Supplies were reported to be covering demand, but there was no extra material afloat. Imported last week were 2,943 cases of mica

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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PHILADELPHIA—Baker & Gaffney
PORTLAND—Van Waters & Rogers, Inc.
SEATTLE—Van Waters & Rogers, Inc.

from Rio de Janeiro, London, Madras, Calcutta, Buenos Aires and Le Havre.

Vermiculite—Arrivals during the week aggregated 9 bags of vermiculite from Durban.

Synthetic Resins

Alkyd Resins—Prices continued firm during the past week, but there was very little buying interest reported in the market. With phthalic anhydride freer than it has been in years, the supply position of alkyds was generally described as super-abundant.

Chlorinated Rubber—One producer announced the introduction of a variety of new grades to its line of cyclocized dispersions. Pigments dispersed in the new products include anatase and rutile titanium dioxide, carbon black, red and yellow iron oxide, zinc chromate, lithopone, hansa yellow toluidin toner, CP chrome green, monastral blue and cadmium lithopone.

Coumarone-Indene Resins — Both light and dark grades fell far short of demand last week. Inquiry was heavy, especially from floor tile makers. Prices were steady.

Ethylcellulose—The supply-and-demand picture was without noticeable change last week. Prices remained on a par with previous listings.

Film Scrap—Business was a little better during the week, particularly from foreign customers. Stocks were ample. Prices held firm.

Methylcellulose—Stocks were excellent during the week, as they have been for past months. Demand, however, was on the sluggish side. The price structure was stable.

Terpene Resins—One maker announced the introduction of a variety of new grades. Conditions during the week were otherwise unchanged. Supplies were plentiful. Demand was weak. Prices were firm.

Urea-Formaldehyde Resins—There was no change in this section last week, as supplies, demand and prices all remained on a par with previous levels.

Natural Resins

Conditions in the New York market were placid during the week. There was little buying interest. Stocks were in good availability for the most part. Prices held at levels of the previous week. Arrivals totaled 2,610 bags and 751 baskets of copal gum from Matadi, Manila and Macassar, 646 bags and 50 cases of dammar from Singapore and 160 bags of varnish gums from Manila.

Shellac—The market both in New York and Calcutta was very steady last week, and prices held at previous levels. Dealers in this country reported a slackening of buying interest, with consumers restricting purchases to a hand-to-mouth basis. Importers attributed the relaxation of demand to the currently inflated tone of the price structure. As for supply, the situation in New York, though short, was still adequate. Because of the decline in inquiry, the anticipated pinch in stocks was not expected to set in for another month or more. Although there was considerable speculation over prospects for the new Bysacki crop, due in March-April, it was still too early last week to hazard an accurate guess as to the extent of the 1949 yield. Arrivals during the week aggregated 200 bags of kireelac, 5,682 bags of seedlac and 3,919 bags of shellac from Calcutta, Bangkok and Trieste.

Lacquer Materials

Dibutyl Phthalate—Demand continued weak. Supplies were viewed as adequate in the face of declining buying interest. Prices were steady.

Dicyclohexylphthalate — Interest was moderate. Stocks were reasonably good. The price structure was unchanged.

Dioctyl Phthalate — Interest from vinyl resin producers was steady, though not heavy. Supplies were just about meeting demand, however. Prices were without variance during the period under review.

Sebacates—There was no change in the market position of these plasticizers last week. Demand was reasonably active, though not intense. Stocks were described as adequate. Prices were maintained at previous levels.

Miscellaneous Materials

Anti-Skinning Agents—Demand was reported to be moderate last week. Sufficent supplies were said to be available to meet the general requirements of the trade. Prices were unchanged, and no such moves were anticipated within the immediate future.

Asbestos—Importations during the week aggregated 2,139 bags of asbestos fiber from Antofagasta. Long fibers continued woefully short. Short-fibered asbestos was reasonably plentiful, however. Prices were steady in the wake of January 1 advances.

Asphalt—Arrivals during the past week were reported at 24,877 barrels of petroleum asphalt from Willemstad. This section was otherwise without market feature.

Casein—Lack of buying enthusiasm both in this country and the Argentine forced a decline of 1c. to 1½c. per pound on the New York market last week. Although there was still considerable confusion over the effect of the new 8 percent tax, advices from Buenos Aires indicated that producers there were reconsidering previous attempts to pass on the levy to consumers. On the basis of the week's price softening, dealers here believed that increasing numbers of Argentine casein makers had decided to absorb the tax. Meanwhile, there was equal uncertainty over the imminent devaluation of the peso. Action by the government, expected early last week, failed to materialize by press time. Nevertheless, the move was believed due momentarily as of late Friday. Observers were reluctant to voice any opinions about the impending action, but unofficially it was learned that the move would probably offset increases effected through the export tax.

Imported casein was quoted at 26c. to 26½c. per pound, while the domestic held steady at 30c. Domestic producers further indicated that no appreciable improvement in the milk powder situation was evident last week, and that none was expected until after the March milk flush. Arrivals last week were reported at 500 bags of casein from Buenos Aires.

Glue—Interest in bone grades was still weak. Supplies were excellent. Prices held steady. Hide glues were still critically scarce, running far short of demand. Listings were unchanged. Importations during the past week aggregated 1,055 bags of scrap bones from Buenos Aires and 1,067 bags and 217 bundles of glue.

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Graphite — Imported last week were 3,750 bags of graphite from Colombo. The market was otherwise without feature.

Gypsum — Arrivals of crude gypsum during the past week totaled 16,027 tons from Hautsport.

Naval Stores

The records of the gum naval stores markets over the week ended January 21 were as follows:—

Gum Rosin

Price per 100 lbs.

	Savannah Exchange (Low of range)					New York c.l. f.o.b. N. Y. whse.	New York l.c.l. ex
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.*	Thurs.	Fri.	Friday	
B	$8.65	$6.65	...	$6.65	$6.65	$8.00	$8.75
D	7.21	7.21	...	7.21	7.21	8.25	9.00
E	7.40	7.40	...	7.40	7.40	8.45	9.20
F	7.40	7.40	...	7.40	7.40	8.45	9.20
G	7.45	7.45	...	7.45	7.40	8.45	9.20
H	7.45	7.45	...	7.45	7.45	8.45	9.20
I	7.45	7.45	...	7.45	7.45	8.45	9.20
K	7.45	7.45	...	7.45	7.45	8.45	9.20
M	7.45	7.45	...	7.45	7.45	8.45	9.20
N	7.45	7.45	...	7.45	7.45	8.50	9.25
WG	7.70	7.70	...	7.70	7.70	8.60	9.35
WW	7.77	7.77	...	7.77	7.77	8.75	9.50
X	7.77	7.77	...	7.77	7.77	8.75	9.50
	Drums						
Sales	160	...	...		46		
Receipts	428	...	...	831	500		
Shipments	...	...	...	993	98		
Stocks	15,900	15,900	....	15,735	16,137		

Gum Turpentine

	Savannah Exchange Bulk					New York (ret. dms.) tanks l.c.l. f.o.b. N.Y. whse. (7 lbs.)	
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.*	Thurs.	Fri.	Friday	
Per gal	.37	.37	..	.37	.36¾	.43½	.54
Sales, bbls.	100	...	...	...	335		
Receipts, bbls.	262	...	...	3,350	8		
Shipments, bbls.	243	...	...	3,218	5		
Stocks, bbls.	14,569	14,569	....	14,701	14,704		

*No market.

Metric Develops Lacquer For Light Bulb Spraying

The Metric Lacquer Manufacturing Company, Irvington, N. J., has announced the development of a lacquer designed for spraying C7½ light bulbs. Among the advantages claimed for the new lacquer are ease of application, adaptability to automatic conveyorized systems and complete shielding of the filament. Test data have shown, the company says, that it adheres tenaciously to the glass surface, resists chipping, peeling and burning, and maintains film integrity for the lifetime of the bulbs.

Goodrich Consolidates Plastics Departments

The B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio, has placed sales and production of plastics products under a new industrial and general products division, which has replaced the former industrial products sales division.

E. F. Tomlinson has been named general manager of the new division and Clyde D. DeLong has been appointed manager of the plastic products sales department. The latter department has been moved to the company's plastics products plant near Marietta, Ohio.

CDIC Paint Technicians Hear Pigments Discussion

T. J. Skotnicki, of the research department of the Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Company, spoke on "Recent Developments in Iron Oxide Pigments" at a recent meeting of the Cincinnati, Dayton, Indianapolis and Columbia Paint and Varnish Production Club. Mr. Skotnicki compared natural and synthetic iron oxide pigments, and said that the synthetic pigment is superior from the color standpoint and that its quality can be more easily controlled.

Sherwin-Williams Gets Award

The Sherwin-Williams Company, Cleveland, received one of the Brand Names Foundation awards at a dinner held in Cleveland January 12. The award was the foundation's diamond anniversary "Certificate of Public Service" and was received by A. W. Steudel, president of Sherwin-Williams. The award was presented by Gavin K. MacBain, treasurer of Bristol-Myers Company and treasurer of Brand Names Foundation, Inc.

Metal Cans Shipments: October

Total shipments of metal cans during October, 1948, showed marked decrease, according to the Bureau of the Census. These figures are based on metal can shipments expressed in terms of the weights of steel consumed in the manufacture of the cans shipped. In the month of October metal can shipments on this basis amounted to 296,226 short tons, as compared with the 405,787 short tons shipped during September.

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CLEVELAND — S. S. Skelton
DETROIT — C. W. Hess Co.
HOUSTON — Joe Coulson Co.
KANSAS CITY — John T. Kennedy Sales Co.
LOS ANGELES — E. B. Taylor Co.
LOUISVILLE — Deeks & Sprinkel Co.
MONTREAL, CAN. — Wm. J. Michaud Co., Ltd.
NEW ORLEANS — C. N. Sutton
PHILADELPHIA — Loos & Dilworth, Inc.
PITTSBURGH — Jos. A. Burns
PORTLAND, ORE. — Miller & Zehrung Chemical Co.
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Monsanto Designates All Polystyrene Items 'Lustrex'

The plastics division of Monsanto Chemical Company has consolidated all its polystyrene products under the single trade name "Lustrex." The move, which eliminates several trade name designations formerly used, is expected to simplify the trade name situation for manufacturers, consumers and the industry in general, according to James R. Turnbull, general sales manager of the division. Mr. Turnbull explained the new designations as follows:—

" 'Lustrex' will be classified for specific uses and formulations. Regular polystyrene products, formerly designated 'Lustron,' will be catalogued 'Lustrex L'; heat resistant polystyrene, formerly classified simply as 'Lustrex,' will be known as 'Lustrex LX.' Certain 'Lustrex' formulations, noted for greatly improved moldability, are further classified as follows:—'Lustrex L-P1B' with exceptionally good moldability for opaque and translucent colors; 'Lustrex L-P1A' for transparent colors. 'Lustrex L-P1X' for crystal. General purpose formulations include 'Lustrex L-P1L' for opaque and translucents, and 'Lustrex L-P1' for transparents and crystals. 'Lustrex LX' formulations are available in general purpose type."

Norfolk Paint Appoints Turner Trade Sales Head

The Norfolk Paint & Varnish Company, Quincy, Mass., has appointed L. L. Turner jr. trade sales manager. Mr. Turner has been associated with the company in various sales capacities for the past twenty-one years. He was formerly associated with the Wadsworth-Howland Company.

Japanese Pigment Trade Listed

The Pigment Export Promoting Conference, Tokyo, Japan, has prepared a directory of manufacturers and exporters of pigments in that country. The directory is printed in English. The contents are in three parts:—(1) Classification of pigments; (2) exporters (names; head office addresses and telephones, names, addresses, and telephones of representatives; (3) manufacturers (names, products, addresses, telephones, and representatives). Correspondence of the conference is handled by the president, Ryukichi Nakahashi,, of Nagase & Co., No. 3, 2-chome Nihonbashi Kofunacho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.

Binney & Smith Appoints Brannan to Succeed Morris

Courtland P. Morris, resident manager of the Philadelphia office of Binney & Smith Co., pigments manufacturer, New York, will retire April 1 after more than fifty years with the company. He will be succeeded by George H. Brannan, who joined Binney & Smith on January 1 after eleven years with the Sherwin-Williams Company, paint manufacturer, Cleveland.

Mr. Morris worked his way up from the ranks to secretary and in 1915 became manager of Binney & Smith at Philadelphia. In his new post Mr. Brannan will handle the sale of carbon blacks, iron oxide colors, bone blacks and other of the company's products in Philadelphia, Baltimore and surrounding territory.

N.Y. Paint Technicians Plan February 3 Meeting

The regular monthly meeting of the New York Paint and Varnish Production Club will be held in the Building Trades Employers' Association, 2 Park avenue, on February 3. Dinner will be served at 6:30 p. m. Guest speakers will be F. B. Stieg and H. V. Allesandroni of the Titanium Pigment Corporation, who will present a paper entitled "Rutile Titanium Calcium Pigment: Its Application, Development and Manufacture.

Richardson Carbon Names Brubaker to Akron Post

The Sid Richardson Carbon Company, Fort Worth, Tex., has appointed Harry Brubaker assistant manager of its division office at Akron, Ohio. Mr. Brubaker was formerly associated with the rubber chemicals division of the Phillips Petroleum Company. Prior to the war he had been with the Hycar Chemical Company and the B. F. Goodrich Company.

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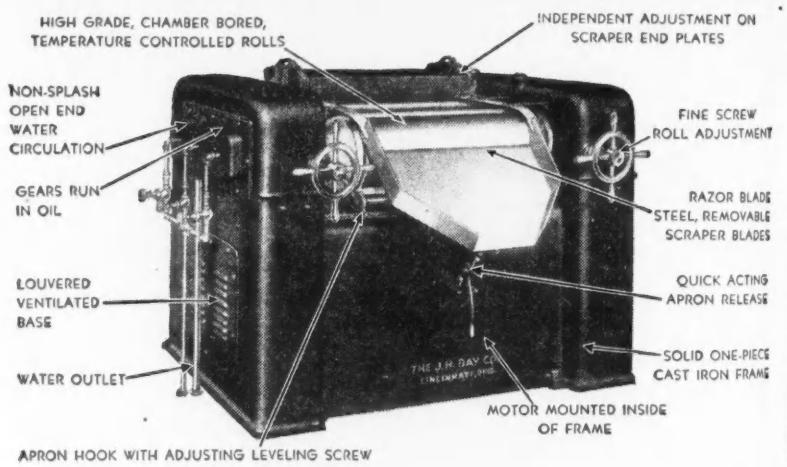
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Gets American Can Post

A. C. Staley jr. has been appointed assistant general manager of sales of the American Can Company, New York. In his new post Mr. Staley, who has been sales manager for the metropolitan New York district since 1947, will assist in the supervision of all sales activities in the United States and Canada.

Pittsburgh Paint Groups Hear Battley and Long

A joint meeting of the Pittsburgh Paint and Varnish Production Club and the Pittsburgh Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association was held on January 13 at the Roosevelt hotel, Pittsburgh.

Dr. J. S. Long, director of research, Devoe & Raynolds Company, who is in charge of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs' program on fundamental research was a featured speaker, and discussed the preparation and performance studies on pure drying oil compounds. Gen. Joseph F. Battley, president of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association was the second featured speaker. Gen. Battley presented a review of the activities of the association.

Coast Paint & Chemical Sold

Controlling interest in Coast Paint & Chemical Company, Los Angeles, has been purchased by Land Development, Inc., according to an announcement by L. M. Bach, president, who at the same time revealed that the sales and merchandising program of the company will be stepped up in 1949.

Soap, Glycerin Makers

—Continued from page 7

Soap Sales," by Paul Stewart, senior partner, Stewart-Dougall Associates.

January 27

The morning session will be devoted to group meetings on bulk soap, glycerin and potash soap. The bulk soap group will be addressed on the following topics:—"What the Laundryman Expects From the Soap Manufacturer," by Ralph B. Smith, New Jersey Laundryowners Association; "The Problems of Rug Cleaning," by E. A. Leonard, Alexander Smith Carpet Company, and "Scouring Procedures in the Textile Industry," by Hector C. Borghetty, General Dyestuff Corporation.

The Glycerin program will feature papers on "Alkyd Resin Technology," by Dr. Ellington M. Beavers, Rohm & Haas Company, and "The Growing Consumption of Polyalcohols," by N. N. Dalton, research director of the association. The potash soap group will discuss plans for 1949.

In the afternoon there will be a synthetic detergent panel discussion, with the following speakers:—Lee D. Callins, General Aniline & Film Company, "Synthetic Detergents by Type—Anionic, Cationic, Non-ionic"; Lawrence H. Flett, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, "Improving Synthetic Detergents by Addition of Alkalies and Other Chemicals"; J. C. Harris, Monsanto Chemical Company, "Improving Synthetic Detergents by the Addition of Phosphates and Other Chemicals"; and H. C. Bramston-Cook, Oronite Chemical Company, "The Present Position and Future Outlook of Synthetic Detergents from the Viewpoint of Tonnage."

There will also be a panel discussion on fats and oils outlook for 1949, with the following papers:—"Market and Prospects for Fats and Oils," by Charles E. Lund, Department of Commerce; "Foreign Requirements and Allocations," by George A. Prichard, Department of Agriculture; "Supply and Availability of Foreign Oils, Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, and "ECA Requirements and Program," by Kenneth Mainland, Economic Cooperation Administration.

At the annual banquet in the evening the featured speaker will be Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan.

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Melting Point (drop method)....175 to 182F
Acid Number.....160 to 169
Saponification Number.....165 to 174

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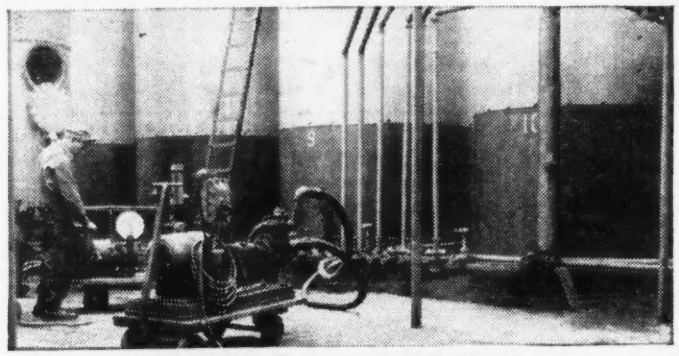

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Market for oils and fats last week continued unsettled and the price trend of most items was downward, except coconut, peanut and soybean oils, which scored net advances. The price index continued to move lower and settled at 160.6, compared with 178.6 a month ago and 248.4 at this time last year.

Most of the steadiness developed in the edible group under improved demand though the volume of business was reported limited. Coconut oil was firmer with the advance in copra as a result of improved inquiry for export to Europe, and was lifted 1 cent per pound, Copra increased $10 per ton. Increased demand for soybean oil by refiners resulted in trading at prices fractionally higher.

Limited stocks of peanut oil at producing centers, caused refiners to increase bids 1 cent before obtaining an occasional tankcar. Recent announcement by the government that peanuts were not available for crushing purposes found the market almost bare of supplies, as producers have been disposing of the output as fast as peanuts were purchased. Cottonseed oil was firmer and regained earlier fractional declines.

Recent sharp break in oils and fats the week previous, finally reached fatty acids. Vegetable oil fatty acids were reduced 2 cents per pound, while animal fatty acids were from 1 to 2 cents lower.

Trend of the tallow and grease market continued downward and additional fractional declines took place last week. Large buyers showed little interest in the local market, though were reported buyers of moderate quantities at the lower level in the West.

Candelilla wax dropped sharply because of cheaper offerings for February shipment from Mexico, which caused holders of spot stock to cut quotations at least 5 cents per pound.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Coconut oil, 1c. per lb.
Copra, $10 per ton.
Peanut oil, 1½c. per lb.
Soybean oil, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Candelilla wax, 5c. per lb.
Coconut fatty acid, 2c. per lb.
Corn oil, ½c. per lb.
Cottonseed fatty acid, 2c. per lb.
meal, $3 per ton.
Grease, ½c. per lb.
Linseed meal, $2 per ton.
Sardine oil, crude, 2c. per lb.
Red oil, 1c. per lb.
Soybean fatty acid, 1¾c. per lb.
Stearic acid, 2c. per lb.
Tallow, ½c. per lb
fatty acid, 2c. per lb.
oil, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
160.6	163.3	178.6	248.3

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Cottonseed Oil

Bleachable cottonseed oil continued unsettled and erratic last week and was extremely sensitive to pressure. Early in the period prices of active months declined to new lows for the season. Market rallied later with higher lard and soybeans, regaining a good portion of earlier losses. Trading was active with trade interests and commission houses on both sides of the market.

Refined winterized cottonseed oil was quoted at 19c. per pound, tankcars, New York for prompt delivery.

Crude oil also rallied with bleachable futures, after establishing new low for the season at 14c. per pound, tankcars, mills. Bids were lifted ½c. and light business took place at 14½c. Crushers quoted 15c. Southeast and Valley, and 14½c., Texas.

Prices of refined bleachable prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in tankcars on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended January 21 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
January	2	18.25	17.75	Expired
March	811	18.45	16.90	17.43@17.47
May	664	18.35	16.90	17.40—17.36S
July	183	18.11	16.88	17.35S
September	10	17.15	16.45	16.70@17.25
October	11	17.00	16.50	16.55@16.70
December	..	....	....	16.25@17.00
January	..	....	....	16.25@17.00

Total sales—1,681 tankcars.

Memphis — Crude cottonseed oil was sold at 14½c. per pound, tankcars, mills, Valley. Buyers timid, mills not pressing sales. Cottonseed meal, 41 percent quoted at $62 per ton basis, Memphis, January, February, $61. Some export inquiry for meal noted. Cottonseed hulls, $8 per ton, bulk, Memphis.

Linseed Oil

This market continued quiet, with quotations unchanged though none too steady. Firm bids it was stated could have shaded carlots quantities at least 2 points. Consuming inquiry lacked improvement and was restricted to small lot quantities. Raw oil was offered at 27.6c. per pound, tankcars and 28.8c. drums carlots. Demand for oil against former contracts also was light and spasmodic. Other drying oils were quiet. Tung oil was easy, and fish and oiticica oils were unchanged and more or less nominal.

Minneapolis—Demand for oil was down to the lowest possible minimum with sales on a hand to mouth basis, consumers very cautious on forward commitments and all waiting further price developments that are anticipated sometime in April, or when the new crop support price becomes effective. Shipping orders on old contracts were in fair to good volume and crushing plants were operating at full time.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1948-49	1947-48
This week	5,140,000	7,080,000
Since Sept. 1.	84,878,000	141,740,000

Flaxseed—Trading was light at the support price of $6 per ton and was confined to prompt delivery.

Minneapolis — Trading in cash flaxseed was desultory and only 3 out of the 10 or 12 potential buyers in the local market showing interest in supplies. Some buyers were taking seed at the $6 level for January-February delivery only while one buyer was willing to take delivery up until April 15. As long as the crushers will purchase seed the government buying agency ignores the market but it is understood that CCC will be back on deck at any time that crushers abandon their purchasing.

Shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

Bushels—	Receipts 1948-49	Receipts 1947-48	Shipments 1948-49	Shipments 1947-48
This week	336,300	261,800	73,300	96,900
Since Sept. 1.	25,132,800	16,780,400	4,567,140	2,434,700

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor Dehydrated — Consumers reported taking moderate quantities for prompt needs. Quotations were unchanged and steady.

Coconut — Firmer copra, stiffened the

Cottonseed Crush Larger: December

Cottonseed received and crushed and production of cottonseed products for the season (August 1-December 31), as compiled by Bureau of the Census, follows:—

Cottonseed

	Tons 1948-49	Tons 1947-48
Receipts	[1]4,779,215	3,582,727
Crushed	2,796,448	2,259,126
On hand Dec. 31	2,065,204	1,423,129

Crude Oil

	Pounds 1948-49	Pounds 1947-48
Produced	878,698,000	690,438,000
Shipped	822,799,000	647,041,000
On hand Dec. 31	[2]157,722,000	110,827,000

Refined Oil

	Pounds 1948-49	Pounds 1947-48
Produced	[3]682,986,000	546,862,000
Shipped		
On hand Dec. 31	[4]168,081,000	152,986,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons 1948-49	Tons 1947-48
Produced	1,264,584	1,044,327
Shipped	1,266,475	1,016,508
On hand Dec. 31	81,515	74,760

Hulls

	Tons 1948-49	Tons 1947-48
Produced	640,759	511,218
Shipped	602,398	475,439
On hand Dec. 31	80,328	71,587

Linters

	Bales 1948-49	Bales 1947-48
Produced	[5]868,261	703,358
Shipped	776,570	593,646
On hand Dec. 31	[6]190,971	189,456

[1] Includes 6,643 tons destroyed during 1948-49. Does not include 89,080 and 99,528 tons on hand August 1, 1948 and 1947, respectively, nor 91,035 and 92,766 tons reshipped during the seasons 1948-49 and 1947-48.

[2] Includes 61,584,000 pounds at oil mills, 78,598,000 pounds at refining and manufacturing establishments, and 17,540,000 pounds in transit.

[3] Produced from 731,880,000 pounds of crude oil.

[4] Includes 161,483,000 pounds at refining and manufacturing establishments and 6,598,000 pounds held elsewhere and in transit.

[5] Includes 200,222 bales first cut, 613,701 bales second cut, and 54,338 bales mill run. Average gross bale weights:—Total, 615.0; first cut, 591.8; second cut, 624.9; and mill run, 589.1 pounds.

[6] Includes 65,958 bales first cut, 108,932 bales second cut, and 16,081 bales mill run.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

coconut oil market somewhat and light trading was reported of crude oil at 14½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, January-February shipment 1c. above the recent low point. Sellers were asking up to 15c., same basis.

Copra—Improved inquiry for shipment to European countries strengthened this market. Bids of $190 and $195 per long ton, f.o.b. Philippines were reported turned down with $200 maintained. Domestic crushers showed little interest in replacements and market on the Pacific coast was nominal at $205 per short ton, c.i.f.

Corn—This market reflected the recent break in competing oils and was off about ½c. Inquiry was light, with crude oil bid at 15¼c. and 15½c. asked per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined oil also was reduced to 19c. tankcars, same basis.

Olive—Trading was continued routine for spot delivery. Prices were without change and steady. Spanish was quoted at $4.45 to $4.75 per gallon, drums, duty paid, spot and Moroccan, $4.10 to $4.25 as to quantity.

Peanut—This market was higher as a result of the scarcity of available supplies in the South. Crude oil was reported sold at 17½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills for prompt shipment, an increase of 1c. Refined oil was firmer and advanced to 21c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Rapeseed—Recent heavy export business materially reduced available supplies. Refined oil was nominal at 24c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Soybean—Improved demand from refiners strengthened the market and advanced quotations ½c. per pound. Crude oil was in good inquiry and sales were reported at 14c. per pound, tankcars, mills, for shipment through next June and September. Offerings were held at 14c., January-September shipment. Refined winterized oil was quoted at 17¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery. Technical grades were reduced 1c. Refined alkali was quoted at 16.86c., and clarified at

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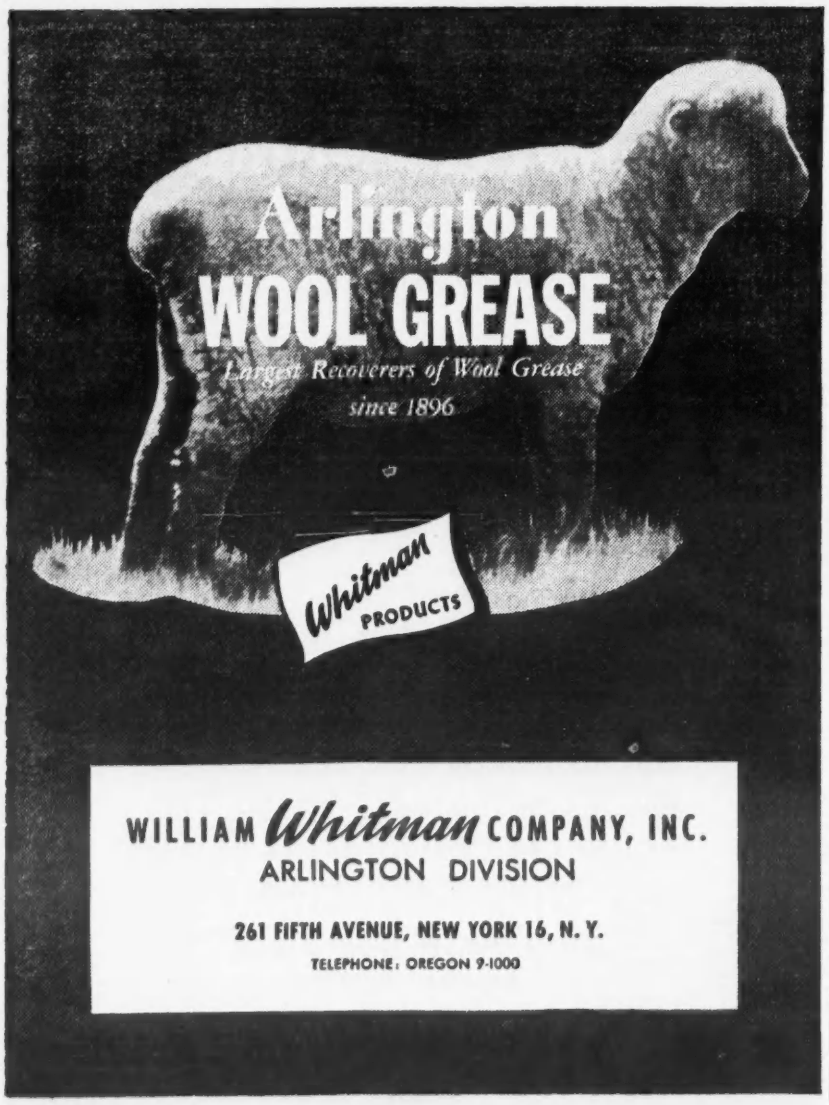

15.66c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis, respectively.

Prices of refined bleachable soybean oil, in tankcars, on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended January 21, follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
March	..	....	....	15.50B
May	..	....	....	15.50B
July	..	....	....	15.25B
September	..	....	....	15.25B
October	..	....	....	13.50B
December	..	....	....	13.50B
January	..	....	....	13.50B

Total sales—None.

Tung—An easy tone continued to unsettle this market and with trading slow, prices declined about ¼c. per pound. Tankcars were quoted at 20¾c. to 21c. per pound, New York delivery, according to seller. Drums ranged from 22¼c. to 22¾c., as to quantity.

London (Comtelburo) — Sellers of Chinese wood oil after quoting £170 per ton cost insurance freight United Kingdom a month ago, have reduced their price ideas to around £156 per ton. Demand from United Kingdom users is patchy and in view of cheaper replacement cost, spot parcels are now available at £165 per ton ex-warehouse—a reduction of £10. United States supplies are estimated to be ample for near requirements with buyers apathetic.

Fats and Greases

Greases—This market continued unsettled and declined ½c. per pound. Business was light, chiefly for small lot quantities. Large buyers were out of the market. Yellow grease was sold in small lots at 8c. per pound. Choice white was nominal at 8¾c. per pound, loose and house at 7½c. to 7¾c., same basis.

Lard—Market rallied and scored light gains with other commodities after reaching new lows for the season. Loose lard sold down to 13c. per pound, Chicago. Offerings were liberal, and trading limited. Lard and rendered pork fat stocks in the United States totaled 11,548,000 pounds, January 1, compared with 77,021,000 pounds, December 1, 113,286,000 pounds, January 1, 1948 and 10 year average of 105,028,000 pounds.

Tallow—Business was slow and mainly for limited quantities of fancy for export at slight premiums. Large users showed little interest in offerings. Sellers were asking for bids. Reports from the Pacific stated that fancy was sold there at 8½c. per pound, f.o.b. Prices were ½c. lower. Fancy was quoted at 90c. per pound, loose, extra, 8¾c. and special, 8½c.

Animal Oils

Grease Oil—Prices were again reduced ½c., with the lower cost of tallow and grease. Business was reported slow. No. 1 common was quoted at 15c. to 15½c. per pound, drums, as to quantity; extra Winter strained, 16½c. to 17c. and prime burning, 18c. to 18½c.

Oleo Oil—Consuming inquiry was in-

CHINA WOODOIL
Drums - Tank Wagons - Tank Cars
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active and the market reflected the easier tone in basic materials. Extra was nominal at 19c. per pound, tierces, New York.

Tallow Oil—Quotations were cut another ½c. per pound. Inquiry was quiet and market merely nominal. Acidless was quoted at 14½c. to 15c. per pound, drums, as to quantity.

Fish Oils

Crude Fish Oils—Weakness in competing oils weakened this market and light trading in crude sardine oil was reported at 11c. per pound, Pacific coast, a drop of 2c. below previous business. Business in crude menhaden oil was slow and quotations were merely nominal at 12c. per pound, loose, works.

Los Angeles—Fishing is off due to the light-of-moon period. Market is slow at the present time. The catch has been better than that of last year. U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service reported 142,357 tons landed through January 15, compared with 92,774 tons for the same period last season.

Refined Fish Oils—Consuming inquiry was at low ebb. Prices were unchanged and more or less nominal.

Fatty Acids

Cottonseed Fatty Acid—Lower cost of the basic oil resulted in the reduction of 2c. Drums were quoted at 11c. to 11½c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

Coconut Fatty Acid—Quotations were lowered from 2c. to 3c. per pound, according to seller. Distilled was quoted at 25c. to 26c. per pound tankcars and drums from 26¼c. to 27¼c. per pound, New York delivery according to quantity.

Red Oil — Reduction of quotations ranged from ½c. to 1c. per pound, as to seller. Distilled was quoted at 15½c. per pound, tankcars, and drums, 16¾c. to 17¾c. depending upon quantity; double distilled, 18c. per pound, tankcars and 19¼c. to 20¼c., drums according to quantity.

Soybean Fatty Acid—Recent decline in the oil, reduced prices 1¾c. per pound. Tankcars were quoted at 12¼c. per pound, and drums, 13½c. to 14½c. per pound, as to quantity.

Stearic Acid—All makers dropped quotations 2c. per pound. Single pressed was quoted at 20c. to 21c. per pound, bags, as to quantity; double, 20½c. to 21½c. and triple, 23¼c. to 24¼c., same basis.

Tallow Fatty Acid—Market was easier and prices were off 1c. to 2c. per pound. Drums ranged from 13¾c. to 14¾c. per pound, drums, carlots, as to seller and smaller lots ½c. higher.

Cake and Meal

January-March 1949 export allocations of 100,000 long tons of oilcake or oilcake meal were announced January 19 by the Department of Agriculture in quantities and destinations as follows: Denmark 10,000 long tons, France 20,000 long tons, Netherlands 20,000 long tons, Ireland 3,000 long tons, French Zone, Germany 20,000 long tons, Contingency (Western Hemisphere) 5,000 long tons, Unspecified 22,000 long tons.

Cottonseed Meal—Lower prices continued to prevail but the demand was a little better. Loose slab 41 percent cake was traded in the Valley at $53.50 January, $52.50 February and at $49 March-April. A fair tonnage of sacked 41 percent meal was sold in Georgia at $57.50 and was bid $58.50 to $59 in the Carolinas, depending on location. The South is experiencing the mildest weather in a long time with the result that dairy feed business has slowed down considerably.

Linseed Meal—Demand continued inactive and the market was easy, especially for forward delivery.

Minneapolis — Demand for meal slowed up and prices eased $2 per ton. January meal (bulk) was quoted at $79@$80 per ton; February ranged down to $74 per ton and February-April meal (equal shipments each month) was available down to $65 per ton. Instructions were fair on maturing contracts and crushers had no surplus for sale.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1948-49	1947-48
This week	9,660,000	10,200,000
Since Sept. 1	245,460,000	215,500,000

Peanut Meal—Supplies appear absolutely exhausted and no trades were reported.

Soybean Meal—Poultry mash business continues good and meal is somewhat firmer in tone. Bulk 41 percent expeller meal is not too plentiful and in some instances brought $2 per ton premium over 44 percent new process. The 41 percent bulk market at Decatur ranged from $61 to $62 per ton. Most of the North Carolina processors are sold up for January and offe

at $63.50 to $64.50 February. Bulk option $3.50 less.

Waxes

Beeswax—There was no snap to the market. Consumers limited demand to small lots for actual requirements. Quotations were unchanged and fairly steady.

Candelilla—Offers for February shipment from Mexico at sharp price declines, unsettled the spot situation and quotations were cut at least 5c. for spot delivery. Crude was offered at 60c. and refined at 64c. to 66c. per pound, on spot for spot delivery.

Carnauba—Consuming demand continued inactive and the market was dull and more or less nominal. Inquiry for shipment from Brazil was slow. Offers of chalky for shipment were lighter and quoted at slightly higher levels.

Ouricury — Supply conditions at primary sources continued tight. Offers for shipment were scarce and were held at prevailing high levels. Stocks on the spot also were scanty and maintained at unchanged quotations. Consuming inquiry was inactive, due to lower cost of carnauba.

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HIGH QUALITY WAXES WITH SUPERIOR SPECIFICATIONS AND A TREMENDOUS PRICE ADVANTAGE

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Crown Wax	Melting Point °F.	Pen. with 100 Grams	Color N.P.A.
500	185/190	10 Maximum	2½ Maximum
1035	195/200	2 Maximum	2 to 2½

EMULSIFIABLE WAXES

Crown Wax	Melting Point °F.	Pen. with 100 Grams	Color N.P.A.	Acid Number	Sap. Number
23	180/185	6 Maximum	4½ to 6	20 to 25	55 to 65
36	180/185	8 Maximum	5½ to 8	30 to 35	85 to 95

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3—325 gal., Steel Simplex Turbo Mixers, 6' dia. x approx. 28" deep, with bolted on covers, each with Turbo Mixer Drive 4B, Falk Motoreducer Ratio 6-1, and Louis Allis 15 HP 3/60/220-440 1760 RPM Explosion proof motor and starters.

1—Baker Perkins 100 gal. working cap., jack., double geared, sigma blade, power tilting, motor driven, 40 HP GE 3/60/440.

2—J. H. Day 20 gal. Brighton Mixers, tight and loose pulley.

2—J. H. Day 40 gal. Change Can Mixers, tight and loose pulley.

1—Ross 50 gal. Mammouth Change Can Mixer, tight and loose pulley.

TANKS

2—Stainless steel, agitated, each 350 gallons cap., belt driven propellor agitators.

30—Vert. and horiz., riveted and welded, from 2,000 gals. to 12,000 gals.

7—Blue enamel, 30" x 36", 100 gal. ea. Bolted-on dished covers with 14" manhole, 3" bottom outlet, leg supports. One with enameled paddle agitator, belt driven.

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Approximately 30 Toledo Dial Scales, Portable, Bench and Floor type, range 500-3000 lbs.

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Viking Gear Pumps—All iron with safety valves. All directly connected to Explosion proof Motors 3/60/220-440. Ranging from 1½" with 3 HP to 4" with 20 HP Motors.

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14—P. O. Abbe 36" x 42" Burrstone and porcelain lined, tight and loose pulley drive, liquid discharge gate.
3—Colloid Mills, each directly connected to 2—Terry 10 HP 5000 RPM Steam Turbines.
1—No. 2 Ball & Jewell Rotary Cutter, direct connected to 40 HP motor.

RUBBER & PLASTICS COMPOUNDING

1—24" x 66"—3 roll Calendar, herringbone gears throughout, with reduction drive, Variable Speed Motor, Controls and all accessories.
1—22" x 20" x 60" Erie Mill, installed new, 1948, with Reduction Drive, 125 HP Synchronous Motor & Controls.
1—Line of 2—22" x 20" x 60" Mills with reduction drive, motor and controls.
1—Line of 4—20" x 48" Mills with reduction drive, motor and controls.
1—18" x 48" Farrell Mill with reduction drive, motor and controls.
1—No. 3 Banbury Mixer, with motor and controls.
1—100 gallon Baker Perkins jacketed double arm Mixer, heavy duty, with drive and 40 HP Motor.
1—Royle No. 3 Strainer, 4½" screw, right angle drive and motor.
1—Royle No. 6 Strainer, 8" screw, spur gear drive and motor.

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6 x 50 Louisville Rotary Steam Tube.
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28" x 60" B&C Double Drum Atmospheric.
Buffalo Vacuum and J. P. Devine Vacuum Shelf, 40 x 42, 5, 6, 9 shelves.

CRUSHING & GRINDING, PULVERIZING

1—Raymond 5-roll High Side, complete with Motor accessories.
2—Raymond No. 000 Pulverizers.
1—Raymond No. 0000 Pulverizers.
1—Size B—Erie City Motor Driven Coal Pulverizer.
1—Raymond 4-roll High Side.
1—Jeffrey 24 x 20, type B, Hammer Mill.
1—Williams 2XX Roller Bearing Hammer Mill.
1—Micro 4TH 24".
1—JB No. 2 Hammer Mill.

KETTLES

3—5,500 gallon Steel Copper Coils, Closed, Agitated.
1—2,000 gal. Steel Jacketed, open top, Agitated.
4—1,200 gal. Steel Lead, coils, lead lined, Closed.
1—1,200 gal. Aluminum, Jacketed, Closed.
1—750 gal. Aluminum, Jacketed, Closed, Agitated.
1—700 gal. Steel Jacketed, open top, non-Agitated.
1—550 gal. Steel Jacketed, open top, non-Agitated.
1—500 gal. Aluminum, Jacketed, Closed, Agitated.
1—500 gal. Stainless Steel, Jacketed, Closed, Agitated.
2—500 gal. Stainless Steel Unjack. Closed Agitated.
1—200 gallon Steel Jacketed, open top, Agitated.

CENTRIFUGALS

1—60" Tolhurst Copper Basket, belt-driven, center slung.
2—48" Troy Steel Basket V-Belt Motor Drive.
5—42" American Tool stainless steel, Direct Motor Driven.
8—40" American Tool, Copper Basket, belt driven, in Battery, with Mixer.

FILTERS

1—No. 12 Sweetland, 4" centers, iron or copper leaves.
1—No. 10 Sweetland, 2" centers, iron or copper leaves.
1—No. 5 Sweetland 2" centers, copper leaves.
1—8 x 12 Oliver Acid Proof.
2—8 x 12 Oliver all steel.
3—8 x 10 Oliver wood stave.
3—36" Sperry 60 plate cast iron, Recessed, center feed, open delivery, hydraulic closing.
4—30" Sperry Skeletons—gear closing.

MIXERS

2—Baker Perkins, Size 17, Jacketed, 200 gallon.
1—W & P, Size 16, Unjacketed, 150 gallon.
8—Baker Perkins, Size 15, Jacketed, 100 gallon.
1—W & P, Size 14, Unjacketed, 50 gallon.
1—W & P, Size 12—Jacketed, 20 gallon.
1—3,000 lb. J. H. Day Dry Powder, Motor Driven.
1—1,000 lb. J. H. Day Dry Powder, Motor Driven.
1—1,000 lb. Stedman Drum Mixer, Motor Driven.

ACID PROOF OLIVER FILTER

8' dia. x 12' face Oliver Rotary Continuous Vacuum Filter, lead valve, lead covered drum heads, rubber covered oscillating agitator, lead lined trough, etc. For immediate shipment.

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Outstanding Equipment for Immediate Delivery

2—Devine 40" x 44" Vac. 16-shelf Dryers, complete with pump and condenser.
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1—Devine 6 x 8 vac. pump, M.D.
2—Patterson 175-gal. Post Mixers, P.D.

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CHEMICAL & PROCESS MACHINERY CORPORATION

146 Grand St. New York 13
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2—Dopp 1,000 gal. Jack. Agit. Kettles, Dopplay Acid Resistant & Iron
1—Baker Perkins 200 gal. Double arm Jack. Mixer.
1—Lehman 4 Roll W.C. 12" x 36" Steel Mill 20 H.P. Motor.
3—Hardinge Conical Ball Mills, 4½' x 24" & 3' x 8".
4—Allbright-Nell 4' x 9' Atmos. Drum Dryers & Flakers.
6—Anderson No. 1 Expellers, Cookers & Dryers.
2—Devine No. 3 Vac. 4 Shelf Dryers.
1—Badger 42" dia. Monel Bubble Cap Column.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer 24"x20".
1—Devine Vac. Shelf Dryer, 9—40"x 42" steam shelves, 6" spacings.
4—Pebble Mills, 6' x 8', 60" x 48", 30" x 36" & 24" x 36".
2—Sperry 18" sq. Lead Filter Presses.
1—Shriver 36" sq. Plate & Frame Iron Filter Press; also 24" Recessed.
15—Sperry & Shriver, 12", 18", 24", 30", 32" & 42" sq. Iron Filter Presses.
4—Shriver & Independ. Pl. & Fr. Wood Filter Presses, 18" x 24" sq.
Extra 36" Iron Sperry Plates & Frames.
8—Baker Perkins heavy duty Jack. Mixers, 200, 100, 50, 9 & 0.7 gals.
1—Sturtevant No. O Hammer Mill.
1—Orville Simpson 20" x 40" 2-deck Rotex Sifter & 40" x 80" Single.
2—Abbe No. 1S Bluteress Sifters.
6—Tyler 38 Jr Hummer Screens, 24" x 60" & 20" x 60" Split Screen.
1—Robinson No. 10 Saw Tooth steel Crusher.
6—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugals, Bottom Discharge. Also 36" Rubber-Lined.
6—Lehman & Kent 3-Roll Steel Mills, 7" x 9", 9" x 32", 12" x 30", 16" x 40".
2—Stokes RD4 Rotary Tablet Machines, 16 die openings 1 3/16" dia. Also ⅝", 1", 1¼", also single punch.
1—Sprout Waldron 16" Ball Bearing Attrition Mill, two 7½ HP motors.
8—Jones Type E, A & K automatic Soap Presses.
1—Huber 25 ton Para Block Press.
3—Houchin 18" x 30" 4-Roll Granite Stone Mills.
11—Sharples No. 5A Stainless Oil Centrifuges, late type, 2 H.P.
2—Manton Gaulin Stainless Steel Homogenizers, type 200 & 300.
Devine 800 & 1,000 gal. closed steel Kettles & Stills.
1—250 gal. lead-lined Kettle.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 2,500 lbs.
6—Pony Mixers, 2½ to 40 gals.
3—Stokes & Day Powder Fillers.
1—Standard Knapp Can Labeler.
2—Burkhard 28" & 30" Revolving Pans.
10—Stokes Vert. High Vac. Pumps.
3—Duriron 3" x 2" Centrif. Pumps.
1—Sturtevant 36" Rock Emery Mill.
1—Sharples No. 6 Centrifuge.
1—Samco Jr. Vac. Bottle Filler.
6—Pfaudler Glass-Lined Jack. Agit. Kettles, 350, 400, 500 gals.
25—Stainless Tanks, 50 to 3,000 gals.
1—Colton Hand Tube Filler.
6—Filling, Labeling, Cartoning & Wrapping Machines.
10—Stainless steel, jacketed Kettles, new & used, 30 to 500 gals.
12—Alum. Jack. Kettles, 30 to 100 gals.
18—Copper jack. Kettles, 2, 20, 50, 75, 100, 250 & 350 gals., some agitated.
15—Port. Elec. Mixers, ¼-2 HP.
1—Lab. double steel Ball Mill.
8—Abbe Jar Mills, Lab. to 2 gal. sizes, Single, Double & up to 8 Jars.
1—Abbe 2 Jar Mill, 2 gal. Jars.
1—Abbe No. 0 Rotary Cutter 5 H.P.
1—Williams No. 3 Hammer Mill.
2—Jeffrey & Stedman Hammer Mills 12" x 9", 15" x 8" & 24" x 11".
1—Stedman 32" Single Roll Crusher.
4—Day Pot Mills, 24" x 32" dia.
6—Centrifugals 26", 30" & 40".
4—No. 0000 and No. 0 Raymond Mills.
4—Dopp Jack Kettles 10 to 50 gals.
1—Blystone 2,500 lb. horiz. Spiral & Paddles Steel Mixer.
6—Lead & Paste Mixers to 300 gals.
1—Faust 150 gal. Jack. Spiral Mixer.
2—Worth. 12" x 12" x 12" Vac. Pumps.
2—DeLaval Mult. Clarifiers, 300 & 801.
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Soap Machinery for Toilet, Laundry. Chip, Liquid, etc.

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1—Pfaudler Glass-Lined Reactor, 1,000 gals.
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1—Glasscote 250 gal. Glass-Lined Reactor.
1—Glasscote 300 gal. Glass-Lined Vac. Receiver.
1—Pfaudler 1,500 gal. Closed Glass-Lined Pressure Kettle.
1—Stokes 30" x 8' Rotary Vacuum Dryer.
1—Oliver Rotary Vac. Filter, 5'4" x 8'.
4—Stainless Steel 48" Sus. Style Centrifuges — Imperforate & Perforate Baskets.
20—Unused 100 gal. Stainless Clad Kettles.
3—W. & P. Mixers—2, 5 & 15 gals.
1—W. & P. Jack. Mixer, 100 gals.
2—Abbe 6' x 8' Buhrstone-Lined Mills.
4—Day & Ross 20 & 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
10—Horiz. Spiral Mixers, 25 lb. to 3,500 lb.
4—Vac. Shelf Dryers—Lab. to 20 Shelf.

New Stainless Steel Tanks and Jacketed Kettles—All Capacities. We Buy Your Surplus. Send for Bulletin A-22.

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3—NEW 65 gallon jacketed C. I. DOPP kettles with hinged covers.
1—J. H. Day "Hercules" 6 barrel heavy duty mixer.
1—J. H. Day "Imperial" 75 gallon—jacketed sigma blade tilting mixer.
1—Readco 100 gallon tilting jacketed heavy duty mixer.
4—24"x48" single ribbon and paddle dry powder mixers.
2—Sperry 24" C. I. one eye open delivery filter presses.
1—19½" dia. x 15" deep ⅝" thick stainless steel kettle with bolted cover. Capacity 16 gallons.
1—Western Bear Cat size 2A Shredder.
1—Gum crusher with 14"x14" hopper.
3—Lehmann 12"x30" five roller water cooled mills.
1—Lehmann 18"x48" five roller water cooled mill.
1—J. H. Day 16"x40" three roller water cooled mill.
1—Kent 12"x30" three roller water cooled mill.

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20—Steam Jacketed Kettles, Stainless Steel & Aluminum, 30 to 250 gal.
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1—36" Stainless Klein Filter & Slurry Feeder—new.
1—Stedman 40" Cage Disintegrator.
Stainless Steel Vert. Tank 7' dia. x 10', No. 430 Chrome.
1—Buflovak Impregnating Tank 42" x 52" steam jacketed.
2—Flow-Master Kom-bi-nators.
2—New Ribbon Type Mixers, 8 & 24 cu. ft.
4—Steel Tanks, 100,000 gal. each.
1—Steel Tank, 67,500 gal.
Sterilizers 18 x 18 and 24 x 27 with clamp-down covers & safety valves.
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1—DeLaval Lab. Separator with ½ H.P. motor.
1—150 gal. Jacketed Glass-Lined Tank with agitator.
6—Stokes Rotary Tablet Machines, Model RD-4
10—New Sharples Oil Purifiers.
6—New Clevon Can Filling Machines.

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5—Steel Tanks 35' lg. 5' dia. ½" plate—like new.
60—Oak Tanks 3' x 12', closed top, galv. iron hoops & drawlugs—$90.00 each.

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- Ross, Lehman and National Equipment 3 to 7 ft. Chasers.
- Horix, MRM, Elgin & Mojonnier S.S. Rotary Fillers, Bagby Twin and Kiefer Single Piston Fillers.
- Pony Labelrite, Ermold & World S.A. & Fully Auto Rotary & Straightaway Labelers.
- Colton & Stokes Rotary Tablet and Model T Machines.
- Stokes & Smith G-1 & Duplex Auto Auger Powder Fillers.
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- Shriver 36" Rubber Covered & 42" P & F Wash Type Filter Presses.
- Knapp 429 & Ferguson Packomatic Carton Sealers.

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1—Aluminum 100 gal., jktd. & agit.
1—Iron 130 gal., jktd.

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10—B & G Steel Tub., 31½ sq. ft.
8—All Copper Tub., 127 to 281 sq. ft.
2—Stainless Tub., 315 sq. ft.
3—Plate type exch., 70 & 108 pl.
9—Double Pipe Coolers or Exch.
1—Brine Cooler—400' coil.

DRYERS

3—Double Drum, atm., 22" x 38".
3—Rotary Vac.: 5' x 30', 7'6" x 20'.
2—Rotary Steam Tube: 5'6" x 30', 6' x 25'.
1—P & S Atm. Tray: 1,030 sq. ft.
2—Vac. Tray: 100 & 245 sq. ft.
3—Pan Dryers or Grainers: 5' dia. x 30", 9'6" dia. x 36", jktd. & agit.

FILLING EQUIPMENT

1—Stainless steel auto. 4-piston—paste.
1—Stokes No. 2C semi-auto—paste.
2—Stokes No. 80B hand op.—paste.
4—Powder Fillers, semi auto.—auger type.
1—Double Spout Powder Filler—auto.
1—Triangle "Elec-Tri-Pak" brik filler.
1—Kiefer Auto. Rotary Vacuum Filler, 24 spout, stainless.
3—Semi auto. Vac. Fillers, 8 spout, bronze.
1—Syphon Filler, 8 spout, stainless.
1—Ayers Tablet Filler & Counter.

FILTERS

1—Sweetland No. 10, C.I. body, 53 bronze leaves on 2" centers.
8—Rotary Vac.: 8' x 8' rubber & lead acid proof, 8' x 6' stainless, 6' x 3' steel.
8—P & F Presses: 12" to 42"—C.I., bronze, wood, lead, etc.
40—Single plate, multiple disc, pressure leaf and miscel. types—various sizes.

MILLS

1—Mikro Pulverizer, No. 1SH.
2—Ross 3-roll Paint, 16" x 40".
1—Kent 3-roll Paint, 16" x 40".
2—Day 3-roll Paint, 12" x 32".
1—Kent No. 9 Flat Stone, 20".
1—Thropp 2-roll Rubber, 6" x 12".
2—Thropp 2-roll Plastic, 16" x 30".
1—U. S. Colloid, 6", stainless rotor.
1—Premier Colloid U3, 6", stainless rotor.
1—Hardinge Cont. Conical Ball, 4'6" x 24".
3—Abbe Pebble, 6' x 8', 26" x 12".
6—Day & Abbe Jar mills.
Also Hammer Mills, Attrition Mills, Crushers, Pulverizers, Disintegrators, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS

1—Day 170 gal. Horiz. Spiral Mixer, jktd.
8—Stainless Kettles, 100 lb. jkt. press.; 50 to 500 gal.
15—Stainless Clad Kettles, 40 lb. jkt. press.; 30 to 80 gal.
8—Stokes Rotary 16 punch Tablet Presses.
2—DeLaval No. 600 Centrif. Separator.
1—Sharples No. 18V Super Centrifuge.
1—Susp. Centrif. 40" Stnls. Imp. Bskt.
2—Bronze Cent. Motorpump 200 GPM—230', 20 HP, 3/60/220-440.
33—Glass Lined Tanks, 7,500 & 8,250 gal.
12—Jktd. Steel Mixing Tanks to 2,200 gal.
4—Tank Scales, steel tanks.
2—Steam Turbines—8 & 10 HP.

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ECA Announces Additional

—Continued from page 3

products from the United States and a decrease of $50,000 from a previous authorization for leather and leather products from Canada.

To Netherlands—$4,122,000 for crude oil and petroleum products and $192,000 for vegetable fiber from the United States, and $1,933,000 for crude oil and petroleum products from the Middle East.

To China—A decrease of $451,000 from a previous authorization for nitrogenous fertilizers from Canada.

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5—No. 2B Vallez Filters.

1—Crossley Porcelain lined Pebble Mill, 100 gallons.
1—Allis Chalmers Ball Mill, 5'8" OD x 18' long, Granite slab lining, with drive.
1—Patterson Porcelain-lined Pebble Mill, 48" dia. x 24".
1—Fitzpatrick Comminuting Machine, Model D.
1—Abbe Silex lined Pebble Mill, 8 gallons.
2—Smidth Iron lined Tube Mills, 4'x12'.
1—Hardinge Conical Ball Mill, 8'x30", silex lined.
1—Baker Perkins Stainless Steel jacketed laboratory Mixer, Size 6.

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12—2 Truck Atmospheric Steam Heated Ross Eng. Co. Truck Dryers, 500 sq. ft.
8—Abbe 6' x 8', 5' x 4' porcelain-lined, Jacketed Pebble Mills, motor driven.
1—Patterson 3' x 4' Jacketed, steel-lined Ball Mill.
20—Powder Mixers, 100 to 4,000 lbs.
2—3TH, 2TH Mikro Pulverizers.
1—Day Ro-Ball No. 81 Screener, 40" x 120", all stainless steel.
1—600 gal. stainless steel jacketed, agitated, closed Reaction Kettle.
10—Stainless Steel Kettles, 50 to 300 gals.
3—Pfaudler 60, 80, 150 gal. glass-lined, jacketed, agitated Kettles.
1—Struthers Wells 400 gal., closed, jacketed, agitated Kettle.
4—Dopp 250, 150 gal. jacketed Kettles.
2—Buflovak Vacuum Shelf Dryers, each with 20—42" x 42" shelves.
3—J. H. Day 3-Roll water-cooled Roller Mills, 12" x 32" and 16" x 40", M.D.
8—J. H. Day 80 and 100 gal. Lead Mixers.
1—Baker Perkins 4½ gal. jacketed, vacuum Double Arm Mixer.
1—Baker Perkins 100 gal. stainless clad Double Arm Jacketed Mixer.
3—Sperry 42" x 42" aluminum Plate and Frame Filter Presses, closed delivery.
2—Sharples No. 16 Vaportite Centrifuges.
5—S&S, Rodgers Powder Fillers.
20—Ollvite Centrifugal Acid Pumps, 2".

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French detergent and chemicals manufacturers in contact with cosmetics, textile and leather trade want agencies fitting with their lines particularly for Belgium and Switzerland where they have own subsidiary companies for distribution. Write Sinnova 42 Rue de Chezy, Neuillys/Seine, France or Sinnova's American representatives who could take care of export and shipping: American Alcolac Corporation 51 E 73 St. New York RE 7-8228.

Manufacturers agent, now covering Province of Quebec for American firm, seeks additional agencies from manufacturers in related lines. Calls regularly on leather, paper, rubber, paint and varnish, candle, polish, soap, printing ink, insulating, phonograph record industries, etc. OPD 346.

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

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Roller mill—9—20 in. three roll, water cooled, complete with chain drive and oil-tight case. Five H.P. motor—200 V, 3 phase, 60 cycle. Mill completely rebuilt, never used. Priced to sell. Write Pemco Corporation, 5601 Eastern Avenue, Baltimore 24, Md.

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25 H. P. vertical Hamburg Erie Steam Boiler, complete with controls.
Soap Crutcher, Motor Driven, 6,000 lb. capacity.
Stainless Steel Tank, Side Bottom Outlet, 600 gal. capacity.
Jacketed Copper Kettles, 100 & 150 gal. capacity.
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Three Roll Ointment Mill, 9 x 32.
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Colton No. 2 Filling Machine.

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FOR SALE

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Centrifugal: Rochester 30" suspended.
Vacuum Mixer: W. & P., 20 gal.
Crystallizer: 9½x18', horiz. jack.
Liquid Fillers: Siphon and Vacuum.
Fillers: Tube-Jar, hand and motor dr.
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PONY MIXERS from 2½ gallons to 40 gallons.
2—4'6" x 5' burr stone-lined pebble mills.
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10—New portable tanks on wheels, size 36 x 36, for change can mixers.

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Blaw-Knox Construction Company
321 Penn Avenue
Pittsburgh 22, Pennsylvania
Phone: Grant 8250

Botanical Market

—Continued from page 62

Miscellaneous

Kamala—Some arrivals of replacement goods were noted but the quantity was inconsiderable and not broadly shared by spot dealers. Demand was on a hand-to-mouth basis during the period.

Papain—Crop estimates for Tanganyika Territory for the year ended December 31, 1948, was reported at 105 metric tons as of July 31, according to reports from the source. The spot market retained all of its recent conditions and tendencies unchanged with quotations still ranging $3.60 to $4.50 per pound.

Roots

Dandelion—Some fairly large purchases made some time back for shipment from European points have been delayed but it was understood that most buyers were disposed to extend the date limitation for arrival.

Cohosh—Black cohosh root sold at 24c. to 26c. per pound in a considerably firmer and moderately higher spot market. Little change has been reported at the origin. Blue cohosh showed no change.

Colombo—The primary market at Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika Territory reported 100 metric tons as the crop expectation for 1948 as of July 31 in that year. A dull but exceptionally steady spot market was reported in all directions.

Ginseng—A report from the United States consul at Hong Kong stated that during the first ten months of 1948 19 pounds valued at $3,704 was exported to the United States.

Galangal—This Chinese product seemed steadier; at least, more stability governed prices because some doubt existed regarding future availability at the origin. January-October exports totaled 120,716 pounds, according to the United States consul at Hong Kong.

Mandrake—With buyers and sellers being rather wide apart in their price views, the possibility of doing much business seemed hardly promising. It was noted that country holders want prices practically identical with those which spot dealers must sell to do business in most instances.

Rhubarb—The market held steady to firm in the absence of competition or the likelihood of the development of an easier undertone during the weeks immediately ahead. However, the rise seemed to have been checked and the next movement on spot appared to hinge of what happens in China. During the period January-October, exports from Hong Kong totaled 12,320 pounds, according to the United States consul in that colony.

Seeds

Celery—Indian seed on the spot was lower than replacement cost, according to local reports. The quotation for prompt deliveries was 20½c. to 21c. per pound but futures stood at 21½c. to 22c. French seed found it difficult to compete with the Indian article and holders had to get at least 24½c. per pound to show a profit.

Cumin—Only Persian seed was available and 18¾c. to 19¼c. was asked in most directions. The supply of Syrian seed has disappeared. Nor was any Moroccan seed available spot or for prompt shipment at competitive prices. Demand was light and irregular.

Mustard—Trading was routine and so far as could be learned foreign interest in the item has not blossomed from the bud of late. The only price change came in yellow Montana which was quoted lower at 11½c. to 12c. per pound.

Poppy—Polish seed was shaded to 18½c. to 19c. per pound. Turkish seed on the spot was 13¼c. to 13¾c. and was fractionally higher than futures offered at 13½c. to 14c. Dutch seed was well supported by fair but not large demand at 20½c. to 21c.

Spices

Nutmegs—Competition was apparent in the activities actual or potential in West Indian nutmegs. Prices eased further under the influence and spot goods were priced at 39c. to 40c. per pound while futures were 38c. to 39c. Both prices stood an excellent chance of being shaded on the development of firm orders.

Pepper — Readjustment of spot and world prices to the situation occasioned by the availability of new crop India pepper continued. Spot quotations on black pepper were down to 66c. to 67c. per pound, asked but not often bid. Nearby futures were 61½c. to 63c. and March shipment was 54c. to 55c. while April-May was 52c. White pepper on the spot was down to 75c. to 76c. Much of the new crop goods arriving at this time has been sold.

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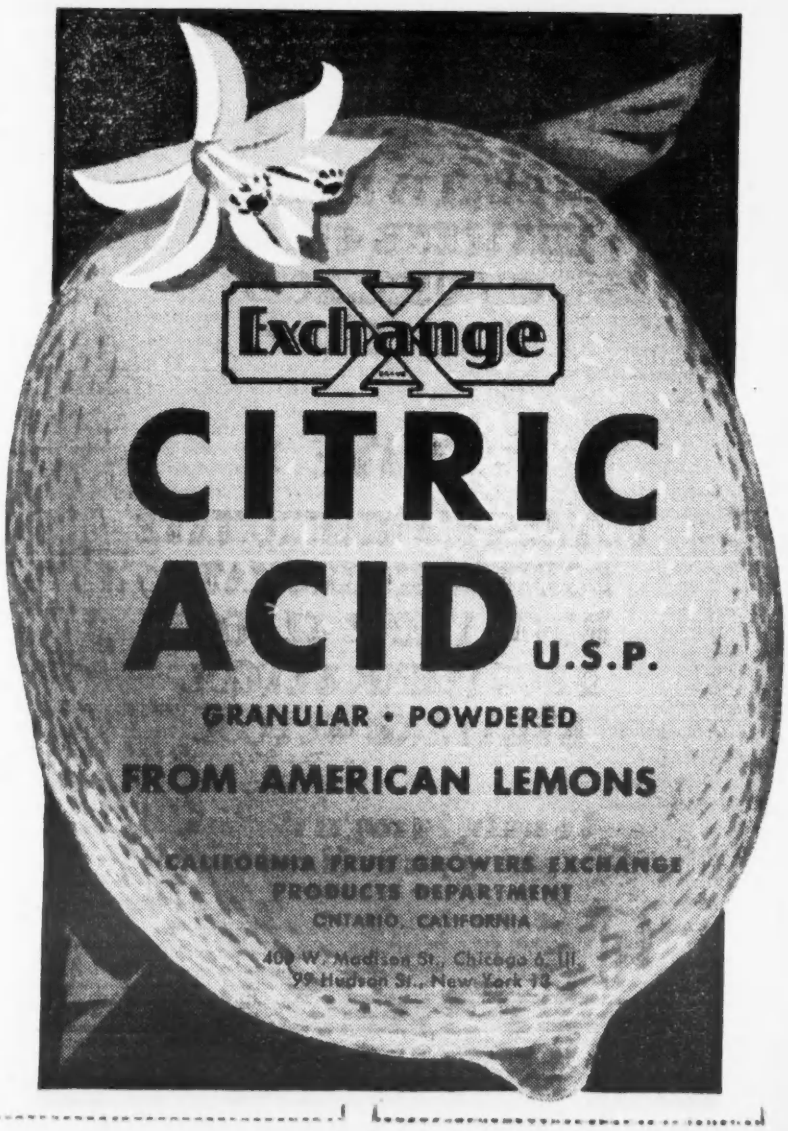

Monsanto Shifts Powers

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., has transferred Dr. Donald H. Powers from its Merrimac Division textile department, Boston, to its general development department, St. Louis. Dr. Powers joined the company in 1945 as director of sales development for the textile chemical department, and his aided in the introduction of textile chemicals.

Socony-Vacuum Opens Training Course

The Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, New York, opened a five-weeks training course on January 17 on various aspects of industrial relations procedure and policies for staff assistants and others assigned to this activity in refineries and marketing divisions. Most sessions will be held in the company's headquarters at 26 Broadway, New York, with several field trips arranged for refineries and marketing division offices.

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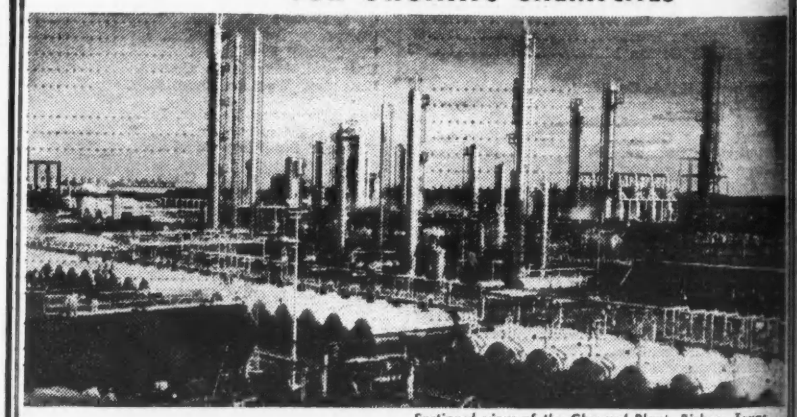

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